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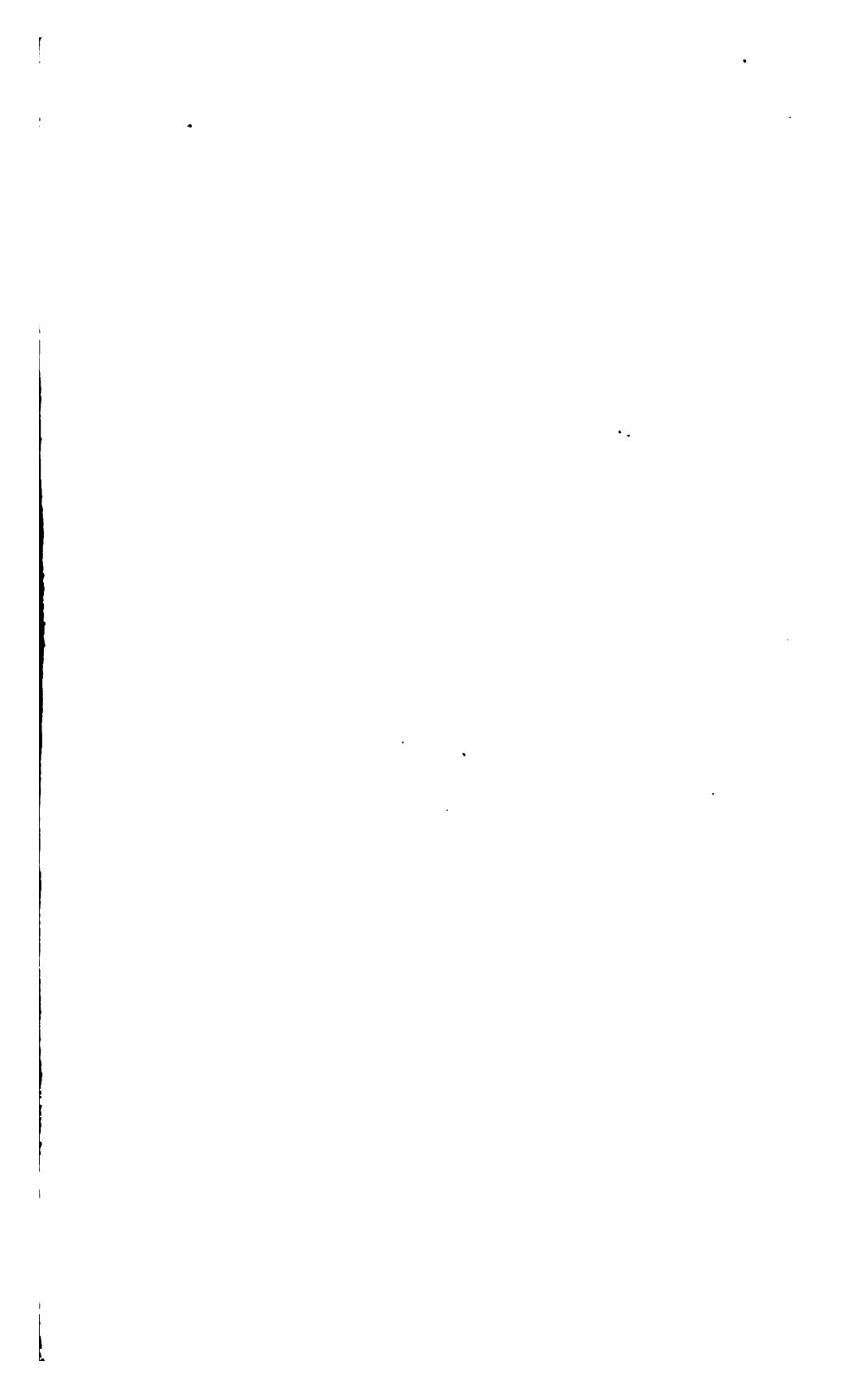
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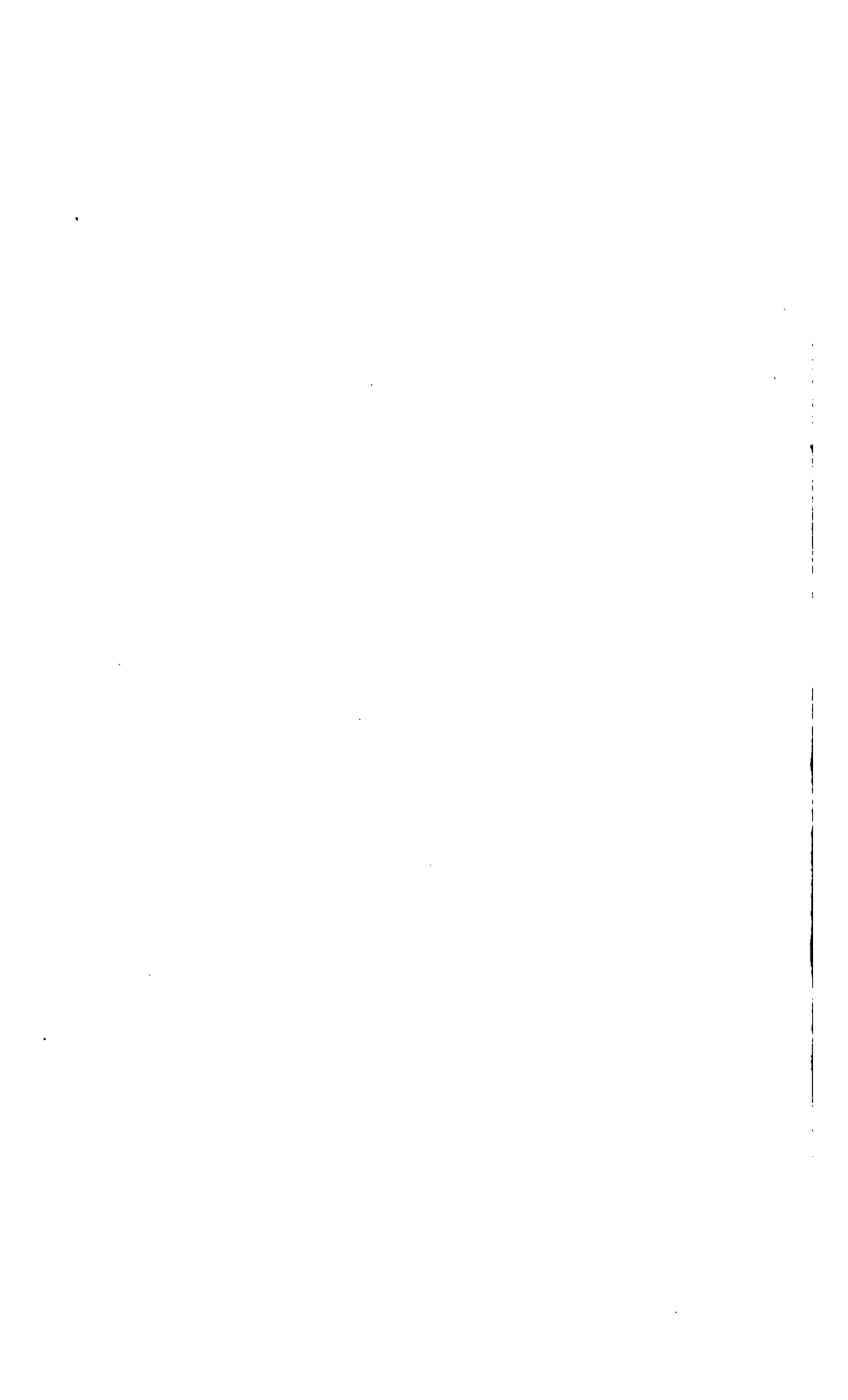
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Just Now

THE
SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:

1833.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

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Annual Meeting of the Society on the third Monday of January.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, the 20th of January, at 6 o'clock. A very large and crowded assembly of our citizens, and of distinguished strangers from every part of the United States, convened at an early hour, when the Hon. C. F. MERRICK, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the names of the following gentlemen were read by the Secretary, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:

From the Albemarle Society, Va.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, John H. Craven, Esq.

From the Society of Buckingham co. Va.

Hon. Wm. S. Archer.

From the State Society of Maryland.

Gen. S. Smith, Hon. B. C. Howard.

From the State Society of Massachusetts.

Hon. Edward Everett.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

Hon. Samuel Bell.

From the Society of New York.

Hon. Erastus Root, Hon. G. H. Barstow,

G. C. Verplanck, N. Pitcher,

G. Y. Lansing, A. Ward,

J. A. Collier, J. W. Taylor.

S. Beardsley,

From the State Society of Kentucky.

Hon. H. Clay, R. S. Finley, Esq.

Thos. A. Marshall,

From the State Society of Vermont.

Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Hon. Heman Allen.

From the New York City Society.

Isa B. Underhill, Esq.

From the Worcester County Society, Mass.

Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, George A. Tufts, Esq.

From the Ohio State Society.

Hon. Wm. Russel, Hon. Thomas Corwin.

From the Society of Steubenville, Ohio.

Hon. Humphrey H. Leavitt.

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, (its President.)

From the Society of Franklin Co. Mass.

Hon. George Grennell.

From the Crawford Society, Penn.

Hon. John Banks.

From the Hanover Co. Society, Va.

George Nelson, Esq.

From the Society of Washington City.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Col. Samuel Birch,

Dr. Thomas Sewall, Josiah F. Polk, Esq.

Thomas H. Gilliss, Esq.

From the Newark Society.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

From the Georgetown Society, D. C.

Gideon Davis, Esq. John Little, Esq.

Arthur Shaaff, Esq.

From the Alexandria Society.

Rev. S. Cornelius, Hugh Smith, Esq.

Rev. E. Harrison,

The following resolutions were then offered, and adopted by the Society.

By the Rev. Mr. Hammet,

Resolved, That the report just read be adopted, and that 20,000 copies be printed under the direction of the Managers.

In other places, said Mr. H. and other circumstances, I should regard it as my imperious duty to support, by what may be called argument, the able, the powerful, and I will venture to add, the highly satisfactory report to which we have just listened: but here, sir, in this Hall, and in the presence of the thronged and brilliant assembly that now surrounds me, I feel that this would be entirely unnecessary: especially, as I know, that there are those to follow me, from whom the meeting has a right to expect much more than from myself.

There is, however, Mr. President, in the report, one particular which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass over in silence. It is there stated, sir, and I confess that I heard it with mingled feelings of surprise and regret, that this Society still has to contend with a persevering and untiring opposition from some quarters. Opposition still to such a cause

us this! Sir, I had hoped that that day had well nigh passed by; and that the success which has already crowned the efforts of this Society, had left no longer doubtful the benevolence of the scheme, or the practicability of carrying it into full effect. Let this Society fall, sir, take from us the hope of relief which it holds out, and, like the miserable patient who hears from his physician that the last expedient has failed, you leave us nothing to reflect upon but the sullen gloom of despair. The evil which this Society proposes to remedy, has already spread to a fearful extent, and is becoming more and more alarming every day. That class of the community to whom it affords succour, though nominally free, can, in fact, never be so in this country. A gloom hangs over them through which they can never hope to penetrate, and they groan under a weight of prejudice from which they can never expect to rise. The consequence is that intellectual effort is paralyzed, and morals amongst them are prostrated. Find them where you may, whether in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Richmond, or Charleston—in a free or in a slave holding state, you find them, with very few exceptions, the same degraded race. No individual effort, no system of legislation, can in this country redeem them from this condition, nor raise them to the level of the white man, nor secure to them the privileges of freemen. It is utterly vain to expect it. And, sir, to procure for them what they cannot have here, and what the history of this enterprise has proven, can be secured to them elsewhere, is the object contemplated by this association; remembering always that in proportion as we benefit them, we benefit ourselves. Now, sir, I ask you, is it not amazing that such an enterprise should meet with opposition from any lover of his country—from any lover of freedom?

But, thank Heaven, sir, the opposition is feeble, in comparison with the encouragement and support which the Society meets with. In almost every state of this Union, the great body of the people are awaking to a sense of the vast importance of this undertaking. The ablest statesmen and politicians are espousing and advocating its interests—state societies and neighbourhood societies, designed to co operate with this are rapidly multiplying. The Legislatures of several of the states have pronounced favorably upon its plans and its proceedings; many of them contributing largely to its pecuniary resources—and, sir, the whole religious community of this widely extended republic, have declared it worthy their confidence, and have resolved in their solemn assemblies to give to it their support.

Take for example, said Mr. H. the Methodist Episcopal Church—the Church to which I have the happiness to belong. At her General Conference (the highest assembly of that Church) which met in Philadelphia in May last, a resolution was adopted; and, I believe unanimously, recommending this Society to the patronage of the people of that communion. Sir, I know I am correct when I say, that this *whole* denomination, numbering in the U. States, nearly *six hundred thousand* (600,000) *communicants*, and not much short of *ten thousand* Ministers of different grades, unitedly approve the objects of this Society. All the other leading denominations of the country, sir, do the same. In this, we all agree. The peculiarities of creed, of sect, and of party, are here forgotten, or lost in the glories of one common philanthropy. With such a general—almost unanimous testimonial of the approbation of the country, and with the blessing of Almighty God attending its exertions, there can be little room left to doubt, that the American Colonization Society will continue to rise and flourish, and ultimately accomplish the glorious undertaking in which it has engaged.

Turn your eyes, sir, to the Colony itself, and the prospect is equally encouraging and cheering. We there behold a class of beings who, at

home amongst us, could scarcely be controlled by law, or elevated by religion, suddenly springing into honorable notice; cultivating among themselves all the arts of civilized life, and securing to their families all the blessings of well-ordered society. Every day's intelligence only reiterates what we have heard from the beginning—that peace, harmony, and contentment are abounding. What colonist has ever complained, that protection and security were not guaranteed to him there? And what American Captain has, at any time, come back to tell us, that tranquillity and happiness are not enjoyed there? Schools are established, churches are erected, the mechanic arts are cultivated, agriculture is promoted, and commerce even with foreign nations has already been embarked in; and by whom, sir? By a class of beings who, while here, hung as a dead weight upon the skirts of the country. Sir, with the sublimity and grandeur of the spectacle and prospect before us, calculation itself can hardly keep pace.

I behold in the Colony, at Liberia, the germ of an empire that may one day rival our own. The genius of liberty shall go out from thence; the dominion of freedom shall be extended; tribe after tribe shall send in its adhesion, until the entire of long neglected—long injured Africa—no longer pillaged and plundered of her children, shall be crowned with all the blessings of civil liberty. And by the advancement of this cause shall commerce be advanced. The hidden treasures of another continent shall be developed and borne upon many a sea. Our country shall derive from it an extensive and profitable trade. Our sons shall go out the supercargoes of richly laden vessels; and, it is not visionary to believe that, at no distant day, we shall see it announced, that another line of packet ships is established, to trade between New York and Monrovia.

The Christian, too, has here much to animate his hopes, and stimulate his zeal. An immense field, "already white to the harvest," opens before him. The missionary of the cross shall enter there, bearing to perishing thousands the "Bread of Life." Africa will receive him.—Churches will be reared; presses will be established; the scriptures will be circulated; and the darkness of ages, retiring like the shades of the night at the approach of the morning sun, shall be finally scattered by the effulgent blaze of truth divine. Yes, sir, superstition shall be broken down, false philosophy shall be confounded, heathen oracles shall be struck dumb;—"The altar and the god shall sink together to the dust"—and Africa shall come forth "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." And may Heaven hasten the time!

I have done, sir. I am afraid I have trespassed on the time of the meeting; but in justice to those who have invited me to this service, and in justice to my own feelings, I could not have said less. I close, sir, by declaring, that, in whatever sphere it may be my lot to move, I shall feel it to be a sacred duty which I owe to my country, and to the cause of humanity, steadily and constantly to advance the principles and interests of this Society.

On motion by Hon. T. Corwin, seconded by Hon. J. Holmes, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the several Auxiliary Societies, for the efficient aid afforded by them during the past year, and that they be requested to continue their efforts with increased energy, in behalf of the objects of this Institution.

It was not until this last half hour, that I knew I was delegated to represent, with my colleague, Mr. Russel, the State Colonization Society of Ohio, at this meeting. Thus authorized, it gives me much pleasure to avail myself of this occasion, to represent here, in a few words, the somewhat peculiar feelings of the Western country towards this Society.

In the resolution which I have offered, I am sure there is no sentiment

expressed, which does not challenge at once the approbation of all to whom I address it. I believe, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, this Society has hitherto relied for the accomplishment of the great ends of its foundation, upon individual munificence, or such contributions as have been brought into the treasury by the subordinate Societies. That the single sentiment of justice towards a despised and degraded caste, should have brought into active and combined effort, such an immense number of individuals, is a spectacle of which this age may justly boast. It deserves to rank first amongst the great moral phenomena, of which our times have been so singularly fruitful.

Whilst, however, a noble desire to extend justice to the free black population of this country, is known to have contributed most powerfully in advancing the objects of this Society, it must be obvious that something of selfishness on our part has also had its share in the work of colonization. A strong conviction every where prevails, that the removal from amongst us, of this class, if not necessary to our internal tranquillity, as a nation, is at least indispensable to the perfection of our social and political systems.

The evils resulting from the existence of the free black people, in that portion of our common country where negro slavery prevails, have been too long and too generally deplored, now to be doubted by any. But, Mr. President, it is, I think, a very strange and too common a mistake, to suppose that this evil is confined alone to the slave-holding States of the Union. Sir, the great and growing non slave-holding States of the West, look with the most intense interest to the operations of this Society, chiefly for the reason, that, through its prosperous prosecution of the objects it was founded to accomplish, they yet hope to rid themselves of this anomalous population, whose existence amongst them, they justly consider the only evil to which their condition, as members of the confederacy, subjects them.

That I may illustrate what I have asserted in relation to the State I represent, I hope I may be pardoned a brief reference to her jurisprudence as connected with this subject.

In the year 1787, the territory north-west of the Ohio river was organized, comprehending within its limits the country now occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. By that celebrated ordinance, so often the subject of just eulogium in this Hall, it was provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ever should exist within the limits of this territory, while it continued in that grade of government; nor in the States thereafter to be formed out of it. Thus the emigrant to the West was led to cherish a hope, that in his new situation he would be forever relieved, not only from the positive, but also from all the incidental mischiefs of negro slavery. Determined to effect this object, and to have within her limits no human being, to whom she might not extend the same civil rights, which she would accord to any other citizen, Ohio, in all her legislation, has been studious to exclude the free black man from her borders.

In conformity to this policy, our Constitution, while it gives the general right of suffrage to all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, qualified only by a short residence, and the payment of a tax, withholds from the black man, under any and all circumstances, this sword and shield of freedom.

These austere restrictions, quite incompatible with the broad declaration of natural equality, thickly scattered throughout that instrument, were wisely deemed necessary to forbid the settlement of free blacks within our territorial limits. Following close upon the heels of these fundamental laws, very early in the legislative history of the state, laws were enacted, providing that black emigrants, before they were permit-

ted to remain an hour on the soil of Ohio, should give bond with approved resident security, that he or she should not become chargeable as a pauper. On failure to do this, it was made the duty of certain officers, under heavy penalties, to remove such person to his or her last place of residence. Famine also was invoked to aid legal exaction in effecting its purposes. Severe penalties were imposed upon all who should employ in their service, any one who had not complied with the provisions of the law, in regard to settlement.

Sir, I beg you to mark what has followed. Such was the miserable condition of this caste in other parts of the Union, that they braved all the terrors of our laws, risked removal, starvation and disfranchisement, came to, and in despite of the law, remained in Ohio. I say in despite of the law, for, Sir, the law could not be enforced. Although I recognize in all our legislation on this subject, a paternal regard for the internal quietude and prosperity of the people, I mention it as a fact honourable to the character of our population, that, when put to the test, the law, in all its severity, was seldom carried into effect. In almost every instance where the courts and juries of the country were called upon to put the law in force, a powerful sympathy for the distressed individual, overruled the less exigent considerations of public policy. In this instance we attempted to exact from the law, what as law is competent to perform. We put the power of the law in competition with a power above all law—the education, habits, opinions and feelings of the people.

After this struggle of nearly twenty years, between obvious public duty, and the counteracting and more powerful influence of a pervading and irrepressible public benevolence, we have found ourselves, at the census of 1830, with nearly ten thousand free blacks in Ohio. Very like, if not identically the same, is the condition of our sister State—Indiana. I think, Sir, that no one present, with those facts before him, will believe that I mistake public opinion, when I assert that the non-slaveholding States of the West have a deep and enduring interest in the issue of your labours. Whilst I mention the local, and, as we fondly hope, temporary causes which operate in Ohio to bring to your aid a hearty co-operation, I feel that I should do great injustice to those I represent, were I to confine their motives within a circle so selfish and contracted. I know, Sir, that with them, an ardent and sublimated benevolence; a deep and strong religious enthusiasm point to this Society as furnishing the only hope of the regeneration of despoiled and benighted Africa.—They hope, by planting there the laws, literature, religion and institutions of enlightened Christendom, to make a late, long delayed, though still glorious atonement for ages of unmerited wrongs. Whilst, therefore, Mr. President, I have read with delight of the rivers of charity which, from other quarters, are flowing in upon us, it gives me pleasure to assure you that our rivulet of contributions will not fail. Small though it be, it has a deep and swelling fountain in the opinions, interests and institutions of Ohio; a fountain which will never be dried up, unless, unhappily, by the extinction of this Society, the channel shall be choked up, in which alone its waters may flow.

Mr. HOLMES, Senator from Maine, avowed a great change in his opinions, in regard to the Society. He had ever believed the design of the Society benevolent; but had long doubted whether its experiment would prove successful. But, the remarkable manner in which the hopes of the founders of the Society had thus far been realized, had induced him to look closely at its plan. He found that the Southern States, which he had apprehended would do least for its object, were earnestly engaged in promoting it, and that a very large portion of the emigrants were from Virginia and N. Carolina. He had feared that the long degraded black man, would with difficulty, be prepared for civilization and the duties

of self-government. The blacks in Africa, feel not their degradation; they will carry thither with them a knowledge of our free Institutions, and of religion, without which, freedom exists nowhere. The Society, he believed, must do much good; and as he was about to retire from busy public scenes, it would be his delight to promote the objects of this Society. We were branded as ungrateful and inconsistent advocates of freedom. But who introduced slavery amongst us? When we became free our slaves could not become so—the experiment would have been too dangerous—the only mode of benefitting them largely, was by removing them to Africa. He was much pleased with the plan of the Society, and it should have his support.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Jenifer,

Resolved, That the magnanimity and generosity evinced by the humane and pious of England, who have come forward to assist the objects of this Society, demand the expression of our warmest thanks; and that they be assured of the sentiments of esteem cherished towards them by all the members of this Institution.

The resolution I hold in my hand (said Mr J.) is but a just tribute to the liberality of the friends of this Society on the other side of the Atlantic. It must bring joy to the friends of this Society to know, that the kindred spirits of a distant land, justly appreciate their objects, and are disposed to co-operate in the great work of benevolence, in which we are engaged. It seems proper that the benevolent and pious of England should understand that we are not insensible to the magnanimity which has prompted them to contribute to the relief of evils from which they are far removed. The liberality with which they have come forward to our aid, merits the highest praise; and I will delay the expression of our gratitude, by no eulogy upon the character or proceedings of this Society.

On motion of Z. C. Lee, Esq. seconded by Hon. J. W. Taylor,

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices to know that the cause of African improvement generally, has made large advances during the year, and to believe that Christian nations are disposed to redress the wrongs they have inflicted upon Africa, and to assist her in rising from her darkness and misery, to honour and happiness before the world.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise (by request) to offer the above resolution; and in doing so, Sir, I cannot forbear to express the pleasure afforded by the very interesting and eloquent report we have just heard. I am truly gratified to know that the object of this Society has at length excited the sympathy, and enlisted the regard of the philanthropists of Europe; who, by their influence and means, are now, in England, giving us their support. And surely, Sir, if the spirit that prompted Wilberforce and Fox, in their noble efforts to overthrow the infamous slave trade, has received the grateful applause of mankind; is less honour and praise due to the British statesmen of the present day, whose eloquence and opinions are promoting the great cause of African colonization? While the former have denounced and punished the inhuman robbers who despoiled and depopulated the coast of Africa, and bore, crowded and manacled in the gloomy slave-ship, hundreds and thousands of her sons, to slavery and death; the latter, with us, are now successfully labouring to restore to that ill-fated country, a civilized and christian population, descendants of her native, but less enlightened children. We should therefore hear, with sincere gratulations, the promise of support from the Old World. France also is beginning to regard Africa with interest; and the subject of colonization has been taken up by an enlightened body of philanthropists in Paris, from whose exertions we may, ere long, expect a rich harvest of usefulness and benevolence. And how, Sir, can it be otherwise? The claims of Africa, that once proud quarter of the globe, must yet be felt by all Christendom; and the glorious work of her redemption from the night of barbarism, will find, I doubt not, devoted

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ment: and there is no refuge more common to the man who cannot by good reasons resist a wise measure, than to employ hard words and ill names. Have those who thus speak of the Society urged arguments or stated facts to make good their expression of censure? Have they offered the evidence to prove this a *petty partnership* or an *irresponsible despotism*; or did they expect that at this period in the history of this glorious Institution—in the meridian lustre of its benevolence, and sanctified as are its objects by the many illustrious names which it numbers amongst its founders and its patrons, names revered by all who here and elsewhere do homage to the best virtues that adorn the man and the christian—did these enemies to the Society expect that at this day, a naked assertion of their hostility would be received as proof of the bad character they ascribe to it? I shall not here, in such a presence, waste words or time, to vindicate this noble charity from such unauthorized aspersions. Sir, there is a greatness in this enterprise, worthy the attention and the aid of every State in this Union. Its operations connect themselves with the improvement and the happiness of millions. The eager expectations of our people look to it with intense interest, as the great means under Heaven, of effecting an object of the first importance to us as a nation.

Mr. Chairman, we sometimes hear it objected to this Society, that it has to do with a subject of extreme delicacy, which must be approached with the utmost caution,—that when we touch this subject, we strike a chord which vibrates harshly.

Sir, I reside in a slave State, alive to all the jealousies which a consideration of this kind must excite. No other State would be more sensitive at the slightest effort to withdraw from its own peculiar cognizance, the exclusive and entire control of all questions touching this species of property; none will go farther to sustain her right to such exclusive jurisdiction; and no citizen of the State would vindicate that claim with more untiring zeal and firmness, than the individual now before you. But, sir, the apprehension is groundless—your Constitution avows and your whole history proves that no such purpose exists. This Society interferes with the rights and interests of no one. Who has ever claimed for the Society or for the National Government operating through its agency, the right to interfere with or control state legislation on the subject of slavery? There may be individuals in this Society as there are out of it, who intemperately urge the subject of emancipation, and would desire to see it advance quite beyond the limits of prudence and safety. Such enthusiasts may be willing to make any Institution, Society, or Government auxiliary to their wild and mischievous projects; but the Colonization Society is not responsible for these intemperate fanatics: nor does it countenance or encourage their schemes.—It interferes in no way with the rights or the interests of owners of slaves. That in the prosecution of its legitimate operations and by affording the prospect of comfort and respectability to the man of colour, it may exert an influence altogether of a moral nature favourable to emancipation, with a view to colonization, may be admitted. It imposes no restraints, makes no demands, assails no man's rights, nor seeks to invade the votition which he indulges, or to disturb the enjoyment of what the laws secure to him. Its sole and single object is the colonization of the free, and with their full consent.

I am well persuaded, that the course of Maryland so auspiciously commenced, will be perseveringly prosecuted; and finally, effect all the purposes which the most benevolent can desire. The Society does not and cannot estimate too highly, the influence of the late act of her Legislature; and I am sure that the system she has adopted will be sustained by the general voice of her citizens: they will not be misled by the assertions, though made in the boldest confidence of those who in ignorance or preju-

discourage your generous and benevolent purposes. Against the attacks of such persons, your history is a triumphant defence. What you are and what you have done, is known throughout the world—known to be admired and applauded. Maryland will never be reluctant to sustain an Institution over which her venerated Carroll has presided, and to whose service her best sons have devoted their best efforts.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Williams, of N. C.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy who have taken up collections in their churches for the benefit of this Society, merit its warmest gratitude; and that they be invited to bring the claims of it annually before their people, and solicit their contributions for the advancement of its cause.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Williams said—

The Reverend Clergy, Mr. President, are a body of men who, at all times, and under all circumstances, must be entitled to great weight in any country. If there be an object calculated to excite their zeal and quicken their exertions, it must be such as is designed to be accomplished by the Colonization Society. The resolution I have offered, presupposes that the ends to be attained by the Society, are not only proper, but likewise practicable. Coming as I do, from a Southern State, I hope it will not be deemed a trespass upon your time, if I should attempt very briefly, to vindicate the character of the Society, and to remove some prejudices which exist in relation to it.

In many portions of the Southern country, it is alleged, that the ultimate object of the Society is, to abolish the tenure by which persons of colour are held to labor. This allegation, sir, is unfounded. It is not true, that the Society, either at its formation or at any stage of its progress since, has ever been actuated by such a design. I happened to be present, when the first preliminary meeting of the Society was held in this city. I heard the Chairman who then presided, (now a distinguished member from Kentucky, in the Senate of the U. States*), declare the several objects for which the Society was to be formed. I heard at the same time, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from Virginia,† repeat the declaration, and reiterate the objects with great minuteness. In all this, not a word was said about obrogating the tenure of property in persons of colour. So far from it, it was distinctly stated on the contrary, that with questions of this sort, the Society had nothing to do; that the operations of the Society were not to begin until all questions in regard to slavery had ceased, or been finally determined. When the one ended, the other commenced so as not to produce conflict or opposition of any kind whatsoever.—It is then a mere delusion, (perhaps in some cases worse than a delusion) to say that the Society designs to interfere with the established order of things existing in any of the Southern States; or to molest in any manner, the condition of the coloured population, bound to service by the laws of the land. An attempt like this, would produce more evils, than those for which we seek to provide a remedy; and certainly it will never be made by any of those wise and good men by whom the deliberations of the Society have heretofore been controlled. When a slave has become free, then and not till then, does this Society extend to him the hand of charity; then, and not till then, does this Society confer its benefits upon him, and translate him to Africa. All apprehensions, therefore, of a contrary effect, from the operations of this Society, are unfounded, and should be dismissed as a delusion; as a delusion fatal to ourselves and injurious to others; as a delusion which tends to the injury of an unfortunate and helpless race of human beings, who deserve, and who ought to receive all our sympathy.

It being demonstrable from the proceedings of the Society at every stage of its existence, that no improper or illegal designs can justly be

*Mr. Clay.

†Mr. Randolph.

imputed to it, it remains to be enquired whether the objects of the institution are practicable. On this point, Mr. President, I am happy in thinking, that there is no room for doubt. Whatever doubts might have existed in the first instance, have long since been dissipated. In the history of nations, I believe it will not be found that an attempt to establish a colony in a foreign land, has ever met with greater success.—The settlement at James Town, at Plymouth, or at any point in South America, or in the West Indies, could not boast of more favourable auspices, than have attended the settlement in Liberia. Great and powerful nations have grown up from those other settlements, to which I have alluded; and why may not the same result be anticipated from that in Liberia? So far from entertaining doubts or fears on the subject, I think we have every reason to be inspired with confidence, and to be animated with zeal, in prosecuting our views to final consummation.

Suppose all the free coloured population in the U. States to be transported to Africa: and by this means our own country to be rescued from an evil always troublesome and often perilous; suppose in the time to come that a great and powerful nation has sprung up on that continent, devoted to the principles of christianity and cultivating the arts of civilized life; suppose the neighboring African tribes, now involved in gross idolatry, ignorance and superstition, to be redeemed from this deplorable state, and brought to a knowledge of the true dignity and duty of man; suppose the slave trade, that odious and detestable traffic, to be effectually suppressed, to be denounced and punished as piracy throughout the world;—suppose as the consequence of these renovations, that myriads of human beings have been rendered virtuous, intelligent, and happy, who otherwise, would have been vicious, uninformed and miserable;—suppose all this, and you have, Mr. President, some inadequate idea of the magnificent objects contemplated by the Colonization Society. With what ardor then, with what zeal, with what strenuous exertion must the Reverend Clergy, co-operate with us in all our efforts. It is their peculiar province, to teach us our duty in works of benevolence and deeds of charity. Yielding obedience to the precepts, and imitating the example of the master whom they profess to serve, the Reverend Clergy cannot relax in their exertions; but they will, on every suitable occasion, bring the claims of the Colonization Society before their people, and solicit contributions for the advancement of its cause. For this, men may thank them as we now propose to do, but Heaven will reward them.

On motion of R. S. Finley, Esq.

Resolved, That the free people of colour throughout the United States be assured that this Society had its origin in the most benevolent desires towards them; that its object is to promote their happiness and usefulness; and that it believes this can best be done by gradually separating them (*with their own consent*) from the white race, and establishing them in a situation where they may enjoy those privileges to which they are entitled by Nature and their Creator's will.

Having, for nearly three years past, devoted my time exclusively, in endeavouring to advance the interests of the cause of African colonization, during which time I have travelled in all the slave-holding States; and having spent a considerable portion of that time in Kentucky, the Auxiliary State Society of Kentucky has done me the honour to select me to represent their views at this meeting, and, after its adjournment, to give a more full exposition of them to the Board of Managers.—But as the evening is far spent, and I am to be followed by persons more able than myself to instruct this audience, I shall withhold those remarks, which, under other circumstances, I would be pleased to make. But I cannot, in justice to the slave-holding friends of colonization, I in part represent, forbear to state one or two facts, which have some

under my own observation, and which I doubt not, will tell strangely on northern ears.

It will be borne in mind, that a prominent object of this Institution is to afford the means for a safe, gradual, and *voluntary* abolition of slavery. And it is this view of the subject that constitutes its chief glory in the eye of its slave-holding friends. I know that much pains have been taken to calumniate our brethren of the South, by representing them to be the advocates of perpetual despotism. From an extensive and familiar acquaintance with their views and sentiments, formed upon actual observation, I know this not to be the fact. This misrepresentation of Southern views came in a shape so authentic, as even to deceive the Board of Managers themselves. A few days since, I saw a letter in the office of the American Colonization Society, written in the summer of 1831, by a gentleman who had recently visited New Orleans, the contents of which truly surprised me. It represented that, with great labor, he had done a little in that city for the cause; that he had formed a small Society privately, which fact he advised should not be publicly made known, for fear of awakening hostility; that it had been suggested to him that his life was in danger! &c. Shortly after this letter was written, I proceeded, under the direction of the Board of Managers, to New Orleans, with a company of emigrants for Liberia, with a view to their embarkation at that port. Immediately on my arrival at New Orleans, I proceeded to the Mayor's office, and reported the arrival and destination of the emigrants. I announced my arrival and the object of my visit in the public papers; and after despatching a vessel with the emigrants to Liberia, I gave notice in all the newspapers, of a public meeting, to be held in the Presbyterian Church, on a Sunday night, for the purpose of hearing an address on the subject of African colonization. The meeting was well attended, and the gallery was crowded with coloured people, bond and free: I entered into a full explanation of the principles and operations of the Society. So far from producing any alarm or disquietude, the Louisiana State Colonization Society was immediately formed, under the auspices of some of the most distinguished men, and largest slave-proprietors of the State. This Society now numbers in its ranks, a majority of the members of both Houses of the State Legislature. Several persons authorized me to forward their names as subscribers to the American Colonization Society, on the plan of Gerrit Smith, one of whom has since left the Society a legacy of \$10,000.* I met with circumstances of equal and even greater encouragement to our great cause, in other parts of the extreme South which I visited, especially in Woodville, Miss. Augusta, Ga. and Charleston, S. C. I will not detain you by entering into details. It is, however, due to my feelings, and an act of common justice to say, that the generous sympathy manifested for our cause, in the places above-mentioned, and in other places in the South which might be mentioned, and the noble liberality with which it has been patronised by them, is above all praise.

I know that an opinion prevails very extensively at the North, that the Southern people are attached to slavery in principle—that they would not get rid of it if they could—nay, that there is such a morbid sensibility on the subject, that they will not suffer even a calm discussion of any remedy, however feasible and peaceful. In order to remove this misapprehension, I have merely to say, that I have publicly discussed this subject every where in the Southern States, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the Gulf of Mexico, in the presence of hundreds of slaves at a time, and with the general approbation of the audience to which my addresses were delivered—and have uniformly represented it as af-

* Another bequest to the Society has been announced of equal amount, from Mr. Ireland, late of New Orleans.

herding the best, and only safe means of gradually and entirely abolishing slavery. Indeed, so well is the moral influence of the operations of this Society understood in the extreme South, that all the advocates of perpetual slavery are bitterly opposed to it; and none in that region are its advocates, but the friends of gradual, peaceful, and ultimate, entire emancipation. In fine, this Society is drawing the line in a distinct manner, between these two classes of people at the South. The friends of human liberty are enlisting under the banner of colonization, and the advocates of perpetual despotism are arranging themselves under the banner of its adversaries; and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell whose principles, in this age of reason and religion, and in this country of universal intelligence, will become universally popular.

To produce the final and complete success of this cause, is not a matter which is left to the choice of the American people, but is urged upon them as a matter of necessity. The safety, the integrity, and the honour of the Union depend upon it. And I, for one, confess that I have no fears for the perpetuity of this Union, and I have as little fear for the ultimate success and final triumph of this magnificent enterprise.

The Hon. Mr. TAYLOR of New York said—

That nothing was further from his intention, than to say a word to this meeting. But the events of the evening had awakened feelings which he could not and ought not to conceal. He had been present at the first meeting on the subject of African Colonization ever held in this city; at which, the venerated father of him who has just addressed us, (Mr. Finley), the devoted Caldwell, and the Chairman of this meeting were present. I know not (said Mr. Taylor), that any others in this assembly, participated in the deliberations on that occasion.

The great mass of the community then, deemed us enthusiasts. And of enthusiasm, weakness is the frequent accompaniment. But what have we lived to see? A Society which has extended its influence over the land, and won the applause of distant nations. We behold the rich contributing their thousands, and widows casting in their mites, and foreigners from across the Atlantic, pouring their treasures into the lap of this Society. You, and I, Mr. President, remember how, when and where, it commenced. Its success has been wonderful,—I had almost said miraculous. It must go onward. Almost all great enterprises may be traced to humble beginnings. The glorious cause of liberty was once confided to a frail bark, which bore a feeble band across the Atlantic. Its influence is now spreading and enlarging, and must reach the great family of mankind. And to whom was the work of destroying idolatry and introducing a pure religion committed? To a few individuals; and under the guidance of the same beneficent Being, who prospered them, this Institution must prosper.

G. W. P. Custis, Esq. rose and said,

The Resolution I hold in my hand, calls up early and mournful reflections.

Resolved, That this Society are deeply sensible of the loss sustained by it in the death of B. L. LEAR, Esq. a member of the Board of Managers, whose private virtues and public usefulness will long be treasured up in the memory of his friends and the community.

It was my fortune in early life to be rocked in the cradle of the deceased. He was born in the house in which I lived; his father was one of my old master's earliest friends. I should have known him well, and I cannot forbear to add my humble testimony to that of this community, and say that in all the relations of life, he bore himself well. He was a good citizen, an admirable son, a kind husband, and an affectionate friend.—As it has been left me to speak his praise, perhaps this short eulogy may be sufficiently comprehensive. His name is hailed with happy recollec-

tions from Mount Vernon. Peace to his ashes! the peace which passes all understanding, shed its influence on his soul.

In returning to this scene of by-gone labours in a good cause, I rejoice to find that it has suffered nothing during my absence for a few years. Onward is its march; and if virtue and benevolence are in the world, they are found here. This noble charity gains friends wherever it is known. Among older nations, it has found those to speak its praise. The wise Clarkson, and the admirable Wilberforce, have said that the people of the new world have cast all others in the shade.—Our establishment of Liberia, a thing of yesterday, throws all their schemes aside. Our little Institution, planted but the other day, is developing energies, unexpected even by enthusiasts in the cause: civilization, the arts, and the best virtues of civil life; and my life on it, the colony which the Yankees have planted, will soon furnish men to penetrate to the heart of Africa—to disturb there the lion in his lair. Have we not succeeded in our experiment? New wonders are revealing themselves to the world. Blind man may not see that in this rising Colony, there is a rising empire; but the day will come, when this infant will go forth with giant strength on the race of glory. The colonial monuments, the wonder of after ages, will bear an inscription, gratitude to endless generations—to this Society; on their colossal fronts be inscribed AMERICA. When she shall have done the work, Sir, it will be seen that the new world will have sent back to the old, the most sublime empire of reason and law, ever known to mankind. She will have planted in a land, once illustrious, but long darkened by superstition and despotism, the institutions of civil and religious liberty; and savage men will feel their influence, and be converted to civilization and christianity.

Sir, I see through the long vista of ages, when you and I shall long have mouldered in the dust, the most glorious results from the operations of this Society. When such success has attended our experiment, who will say this is not the most feasible plan? Some say, colonize in Canada. Is that the region, Sir, for the children of the sun, who are barely comfortable at a temperature of 98 of Farenheit? The idea is ridiculous—absurd. Others say, establish colonies of free coloured people in the far West. I say no. We want all the West for ourselves.—“Westward the star of empire takes its way;” and soon our own citizens will tread the shores of the Pacific. By oceans alone, are we to be bound. No, Sir; let us return the children of Africa under their own blazing vertical sun; the climate best adapted to their nature and habits.

But it may be said, it is cruel to take these people from their native country, across the Atlantic wave. Have they not a right to stay here? Sir, they have no right to the white man's country. True, they have been deeply wronged, and let us restore them to the land from whence they came. There they may be masters; the land, the government will be theirs. Let them plough the ocean, till the soil, or explore the forest. Be it so. I shall envy not, but rather rejoice in their prosperity. But here there is no footing for the coloured man. If he could be happy here, if he could be placed upon a level with others here, he might stay; but here he can shine but by borrowed light. Let him go, then, where he may rule alone.

Perhaps, Sir, the time has nearly gone by, which we might call our days of triumph. Difficulties have vanished before wise and persevering effort. Our enemies now look upon this Institution, as having attained a proud height.

Some alarmists tell us the slave population is to be freed. And, Sir, does any one regret that the hope is held out, that, with our own consent, we shall one day see an end of slavery? Should this Society be, as I doubt not it will, the happy means of producing this result, it will be

renowned as having done one of the greatest and best deeds that have blessed the world.

Since I last addressed you, our venerable President has been gathered to his fathers. Poor indeed were my praise to him for whom a nation mourns. And what opened upon the eyes of this old Roman father, to whom an all-wise Providence granted almost a patriarchal age? Sir, he had seen a nation rising to liberty, and power, and greatness, and himself hailed by successive generations, children, and children's children, as the common father of the republic. The last signer of the charter of our liberties is dead, and mourned by a mourning world.

As an old servant of the cause, let me say before I close, this cause has a warm place in my heart; it shall have my best energies, and latest prayers for its success. And can you stay the march of liberty over the world. No power can stay it. It gathers the force of mountain torrents, and all things give way before it. And such will be the course of this Society. No power can stay it. The Colony you have planted will increase. The General Government, the State Governments will lend it their munificent aid. Cities will grow upon its heights; mighty oceans be whitened by its fleets; and the day will come, when its flag will receive respect in our ports. Sir, this republic wants but one thing to make her what her founders intended she should be. A hundred years may elapse; but lives there the American who will not hail with delight, the expectation, that, at the close of a century, his descendants will see this an entire nation of freemen?

On motion of Gen. Walter Jones,

Resolved, That this Society receive with heartfelt sympathy and approbation, the very appropriate and well merited notice, contained in the Report of the Board of Managers, of the Society's late venerable President, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; and that, whilst as patriots, we cherish the memory of one whose name stands so conspicuous in the early annals of the Republic, we are confident that his enlightened and steadfast support of the views and objects of this Society, will enlarge his claims to the respect and veneration of future ages, as an eminent contributor to the universal cause of liberty and philanthropy.

On motion by the Secretary,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer, for his long continued, faithful, and gratuitous services.

On motion of Rev. O. B. Brown,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded, on motion of Col. Burch, to the election of Officers.

The Secretary stated near the close of the meeting, that there were some subjects of deep interest to the Society, which it was desirable to bring to the consideration of the friends of the cause then assembled, and proposed that the Society should adjourn to meet on the evening of the next day, at 7 o'clock, in the Rev. Mr. Post's church.

Washington City, Jan. 22, 1833.

The American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, in the 1st Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The Recording Secretary being absent, Rev. Mr. Post was appointed Recording Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Gurley moved to amend the Constitution of the Society, according to a draught which he submitted to the consideration of the meeting.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, it was

Resolved, That the draught of the amended Constitution, as proposed by Mr. Gurley, be referred to a Committee of three, to consider and report on the same, at an adjourned meeting of the Society, to be held in this place on Monday, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Gurley and Mr. Post were appointed by the Chair, a Committee, according to the above resolution.

Mr. Gurley also presented a printed paper, containing subjects for the consideration of the Society, which, on motion, was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Polk moved

That the Board of Managers be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Secretary, and a General Agent of the Society, and if they deem it expedient, to make said appointments.

This motion was also referred to the same Committee.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet in this place on Monday next, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

January 28.

The American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, in the 1st Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J. the Hon. Mr. Washington, of Md. was appointed Chairman, and Rev. R. Post Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last adjourned meeting were read.

The Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of Md. offered the following Resolutions, which were read, and, on motion of Mr. Gurley, laid on the table.

Resolved, That the resolution of the Society, adopting the report of the Committee on the election of officers, be reconsidered; and that the report be recommitteed, with instructions to the Committee to examine the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the last year.

And be it further Resolved, That, in order to give time for such examination, the Society, when they adjourn to-night, will adjourn to meet at this place, at 7 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday evening next, the 2d day of February.

The Hon. Mr. Williams, of N. C. offered the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on Tuesday, the 22d inst. for considering the plan for reorganizing the Constitution of the Colonization Society, be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the subject be referred to the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the last year.

The Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported the draught of an amended Constitution of the Society, which was read.

The Hon. Mr. Jenifer moved to lay the Report on the table, for the purpose of taking up the resolutions previously offered by himself.

After considerable discussion, during which, a letter from Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. resigning his seat as a member

of the Board of Managers, was received and read—Gen. Jones moved to amend the motion to lay the report on the table, by adding to it the following words:—"And print it, together with the present Constitution of the Society, and put it into the hands of the members."

The question was then taken on laying the report on the table and printing it, together with the present Constitution, and putting it into the hands of the members, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Rev. Mr. McVean, of Georgetown, the Society then adjourned to meet again in this place, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The following is the new Constitution submitted for the consideration of the Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the Free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an associate Secretary or Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Recorder, a Board of Directors, and a Board of Managers.

ART. V. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Recorder, and Board of Managers; of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the several Auxiliary State Societies; of such members as may pay at one time (or by annual sums of \$100 each) five hundred dollars to the Society; of the Managers of any State Fund for colonization; and of such other individuals, as either, for their eminent services, or weight of influence, it may be deemed proper to appoint. Seven Directors shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The President of each Auxiliary Society shall, ex-officio, be entitled to sit and vote with the Board of Directors; and any such Auxiliary may send two Delegates, who shall enjoy the same privilege. All life members shall be allowed to attend and take part in the deliberations, but not to vote, at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

ART. VII. The Board of Directors shall meet annually on the third Monday in January, to receive the Report of the Board of Managers, and to consider and adopt measures to promote the great interests of the Institution. They shall have power to fill all vacancies that may have occurred in their number, and increase this number as they may judge best. They shall elect annually the other officers of the Society.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and Board of Directors, and to call meetings of the Board of Directors whenever he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. IX. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. X. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, take minutes of the proceedings, and discharge all such duties as the Board of Directors or Board of Managers may require. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings of the Board of Directors and Board of Managers, and perform such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. XI. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. XII. The Board of Managers, consisting of the Secretary and the assistant Secretary or Secretaries, Treasurer, Recorder, and seven other individuals chosen by the Board of Directors, shall meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, and at such other times as they may deem expedient. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures as they may think proper for effecting its object, with the counsel and approbation of the Board of Directors; and make annual report of their proceedings to the Directors and to the Society. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring in their number during the year, and shall make such by-laws for their government as they shall deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

ART. XIII. This Constitution shall be unalterable, except at a regular annual meeting, and by a vote of two thirds of the Directors present, or by a general meeting of Delegates of Auxiliary Societies (to be equally represented) which, at the request of any three State Societies, the Board of Directors shall be required to call.

February 5th.

The American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, in the 1st Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Washington, John C. Herbert, Esq. Vice-President of the Society, took the Chair, and Rev. R. Post was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The meeting was then opened with prayer, by the Rt. Rev. William Meade, D. D. Bishop of Virginia.

The minutes of the last adjourned meeting were read.

The Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of Md. offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the resolutions and report submitted at the last meeting, and report up on the same to the next adjourned meeting.

Mr. Clarke, of Washington, moved to amend said resolution, by striking out the words, "*adjourned meeting*," and inserting the words, "*annual meeting on the 3rd Monday of January next*."

After considerable discussion, Mr. Clarke withdrew his motion to amend.

R. S. Finley, Esq. of Ohio, then moved to amend said resolution, by adding the following words, "whether there was anything unfair, illegal, or dishonourable in the election of the officers of the Society at the last Annual Meeting;"—which motion was decided in the negative.

The question was then put on the resolution offered by Mr. Jenifer, and decided in the affirmative.

It was then moved and carried, that the Chair appoint said Committee after the adjournment of the Society this evening.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in the same place on Friday, the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, the Committee on Mr. Jenifer's resolution, viz:—

Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.; Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Md.; Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.; Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Md.; Hon. Wm. S. Archer, of Va.; Hon. E. Whittlesey, of Ohio.

February 8th.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, in the 1st Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Hon. John C. Herbert, of Md. Vice-President, took the Chair, and Rev. R. Post was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, of the Methodist Church.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, from the Committee appointed by the Chair, on Mr. Jenifer's resolution, adopted at the last meeting, reported and moved the following resolutions, viz:—

1. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of the Board of Managers elected at the last Annual Meeting, and not of the former Board, to resign their seats.

2. *Resolved*, That the vacancies which may thereby be created, be filled with the members of the Board of last year; and that the vacancy produced by the decease of B. L. Lear, Esq. be filled by the election of a new member, to be nominated by the nominating Committee appointed at the last Annual meeting of the Society.

3. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient at this time to make any change in the Constitution of the Society; and that the further consideration of the plan of a new Constitution, referred to this Committee, be postponed to the next Annual Meeting.

4. *Resolved*, That the true and single object of the Society is that which is expressed in its original Constitution, viz:—"To promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their consent, the free people of colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient;" and that this object will be hereafter, as it has been heretofore, steadily adhered to.

Mr. Polk, of Washington, moved to postpone the preceding resolutions, with a view to take up one which he would then propose as a substitute, which he read. After considerable discussion, the question on Mr. Polk's motion was taken, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the 1st and 2d resolutions reported by the Committee, and decided in the affirmative, Ayes 63, Noes 57.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution reported as above, and decided in the affirmative, without a division.

The question was then taken on the 4th resolution reported by the Committee, and decided in the affirmative unanimously.

Richard S. Coxe, Esq. was then elected a member of the Board of Managers, according to the 2d of the preceding resolutions.

On motion of Gen. Mason, it was ordered that a copy of the 1st and 2d resolutions reported and adopted as above, be forwarded to each member of the present Board, who was not a member of the Board of last year, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

On motion of Gen. Mercer, the Society then adjourned *sine die*.
Attest, R. POST, *Secretary of the Meeting*.

OFFICERS.

HON. JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.
General LAFAYETTE, of France.
HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.
HON. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.
HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.
JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
Bishop MCKENDREE.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.
HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
HON. LOUIS McLANE, of Washington City.
GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York.
J. H. M'CLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.
General ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
SOLOMON ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
General WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
F. S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.
SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Esq. of do do

Managers.

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| Rev. J. LAURIE, D. D. | Dr. H. HUNTT, |
| Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D. | Rev. R. POST, |
| Rev. O. B. BROWN, | HUGH C. SMITH, Esq. |
| Rev. WM. HAWLEY, | MOSES SHEPPARD, Esq. |
| W. W. SEATON, Esq. | J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. |
| Rev. WM. RYLAND, | RICHARD S. COXE, Esq. |

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*
RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*
JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*



REPORT.

It has become the first and most painful duty of the Board of Managers, on this occasion, to express its deep sensibility under that dispensation of Providence, which has recently removed the venerable President of this Society to the great assembly of the illustrious dead. It is necessary only to name Charles Carrol of Carrolton, to revive those emotions of veneration cherished not by the members of this Society alone, but by all Americans, towards that aged Patriot, Philanthropist, and Christian, who was permitted for a time to stand the sole survivor of the immortal band that signed the Declaration of our national Independence, and whose death has called forth evidences of universal regret.

Although since the origin of this Society, and especially since the election of Mr. Carrol to the Presidency of it, the infirmities of age have prevented his engaging actively in its cause, the Managers are assured that this cause received his decided approbation—that he expressed his unwavering faith both in its holiness and practicability. His latest thoughts were given to it, and but a few hours before his death, the pen was taken for the last time in his trembling hand, that he might assign over to the Society a bequest (of \$10,000,) entrusted to him for its benefit. The demonstrations of public sorrow throughout this Union at his decease, have spoken far more impressively than any language the Managers could select, his private virtues and eminent usefulness as a friend of his country and mankind.

The Managers have also the melancholy office of recording the sudden death of B. L. Lear, Esq. a member of the

* From the late Judge Workman.

Board, in whose character the strictest principles of honour and integrity were united with the gentlest and kindest feelings of the heart. The powers of his vigorous and well-disciplined mind were ever usefully employed, and his duties, social and public, discharged with ardent zeal and rare fidelity. Frank and fearless in the avowal of his own opinions, he considered with candour the opinions of others, granting to them every right which he claimed for himself. Firmly convinced of the importance of this Society, he attended regularly at the meetings of the Managers; cheerfully subtracting large portions of time from the duties of an arduous profession, and employing them to aid a cause that promised, in his judgment, magnificent contributions to the freedom, virtue, and happiness of mankind. He is taken from us in the fulness of his strength and the prime of his usefulness; and while the Managers would be ever mindful of his example, they would solemnly attend to the voice of Providence, which admonishes them by his death, to labour diligently while it is day, because the night soon cometh in which no man can work.

In the review of the affairs of the Society, which the Managers propose to take, they invite the attention of the general meeting, first, to the condition and progress of the Colony.

It was stated in the last Report, that measures had been adopted for exploring the country adjacent to the Colony, and purchasing such territory as might be most eligible for new settlements. It was also mentioned that, in consequence of the favourable representations made of Grand Bassa, directions had been given that a settlement should be forthwith founded at that place. Though this object is not yet effected, the delay in regard to it has enabled the Colonial Agent to make arrangements to accomplish it speedily, with all advantages for promoting the health, security, and prosperity, of the settlers. He has visited the country, conferred with the native chiefs, paid the amount remaining due for Factory Island (granted to the Society

during the agency of Mr. Ashmun), purchased a valuable tract of land on the western bank of St. John's River, together with four large islands within the river, and obtained a pledge from the late owners, that suitable buildings shall be constructed in the native style, at their expense, for the accommodation of the first emigrants. The observations of the Colonial Agent have confirmed the Board in the opinion, that, in fertility of soil, variety and value of products, and abundance of animals, Grand Bassa is exceeded by no country on the coast. An intelligent and confidential colonist has been sent to this place, to complete all arrangements for commencing a settlement; and by the last advices, we were informed that all things would be in readiness for this purpose in the course of five or six weeks.

Possession has also been obtained of a tract of land at Grand Cape Mount; a position mentioned in former Reports, as eminently advantageous for trade, and from which the annual exports are now estimated at from 60 to \$70,000. The territory here ceded to the Society, is situated at a short distance from the sea, on the shore of a lake, about twenty miles in length, navigable for small vessels, and into which flow several rivers, affording important facilities for commerce with the interior. The chiefs of the country, who are thought to be more advanced in civilization than any others south of Sierra Leone, have granted an unquestionable title to this land, on the sole condition that settlers shall be placed upon it, and that schools shall be established for the benefit of native children. Some of these chiefs having obtained the rudiments of an English education in Liberia, expressed earnest desires that the benefits of instruction should be afforded to their countrymen, and the young men declared their purpose of submitting to the laws of the Colony, and their willingness to make further grants of land, to any extent desired, whenever the terms of the present negotiation shall have been fulfilled. The spot selected for a settlement is said to be

healthy, and the soil capable of producing almost every thing of value that grows within the tropics.

It is the intention of the Colonial Agent to examine, in conformity with the instructions of the Board, the country above the falls, on the St. Paul's River, which, from the best accounts, is more salubrious, and at least of equal fertility with any other in the vicinity of the Colony. The Managers propose, with the least possible delay, to found and multiply settlements on the high lands of the interior.

The Health of the Colony has never been better or more general than during the last year. The skilful and unremitting efforts of the Colonial Physicians, have been remarkably successful, and greatly diminished the danger to which newly arrived emigrants are exposed; and there are the best grounds for hope, that more experience, the clearing of the lands and the early removal of such emigrants to stations at some distance from the coast, will still further reduce the danger resulting from the influence of the climate.

In reporting the state of health among the emigrants, by several expeditions, Dr. Todsen remarks:—"You will see, by the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world. Had these people been transported to England or any other European soil, the probability is, that the number lost, would fully equal the within." In another letter he writes, "I have no doubt, that even emigrants from the North, if they be placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

It gives the Board pleasure, to state, that the colonists have become generally and deeply sensible of the primary importance of Agriculture; and have engaged in it with a degree of resolution and energy, that must ensure success. "Our settlements," writes the Colonial Agent, "every where present the cheering evidence of enterprise and improvement." "Most of the emigrants who arrived in the

few last expeditions, have already the promise of their labours being rewarded by abundant crops." The attention of several of the most respectable colonists, has been turned to the cultivation of coffee; and twenty thousand trees have been planted by a single individual. The recaptured Africans, who occupy two neat villages, about three miles from Caldwell, are very contented and industrious, and their gardens and farms are in a high state of cultivation. At one of these villages, the Agent lately observed "one tract of 150 acres planted with cassada, interspersed with patches of indian corn and sweet potatoes; and he remarks "that they raise not only sufficient for their own consumption, but a considerable surplus produce for the market."

Desirous of exciting still more a spirit of agricultural enterprise among the colonists, the Managers appointed a committee some months ago, to consider what means might best be employed for this end. The report made by this committee and adopted by the Board, proposes to allow premiums to such as shall within a reasonable time raise the largest quantities of the most necessary and useful products, also to such as shall first train cattle to labour, and use the plough in cultivation; that the introduction of certain valuable animals should in the same way be encouraged; that various seeds, fruit trees and vines, be sent to the Colony; that an assortment of agricultural implements be entrusted to the Colonial Agent, to be sold at moderate prices to the settlers; and that a public garden shall be put in cultivation, wherein may be shewn by careful experiments, what indigenous or exotic plants, fruits and vegetables will best reward the labours of the husbandman.

No time will be lost in carrying completely into effect the provisions of this report, which can hardly fail to increase the industry and energy with which the colonists are beginning to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Commerce has advanced during the year, and new avenues for communication and trade have been opened with the tribes of the interior. Caravans from a considerable dis-

tance have visited the Colony, and the people of the Day country, have agreed to permit traders to pass without delay or molestation, through their territories to the colonial settlements. They had been in the habit of obstructing the trade, by compelling the remote natives to employ them as their commercial agents, and thus monopolizing the productions of the country, and raising their price in the market.

By the treaty they have signed, the whole channel of trade with the remote tribes, is left clear, which must increase greatly both its measure and value. During the year preceding the first of May last, 59 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, of which thirty-two were American, twenty-five English, and two French. The exports during the same period, (consisting chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell and gold,) amounted to \$125,549.16—of imports, to \$80,000—and the merchandize and produce on hand on the 1st of January, 1852, to \$47,400. The Colony is becoming known to tribes far distant from the coast, and Mandingo traders and others have visited it from the borders of Foota Jallo.

Though in the view of the Managers, it is essential that Liberia should become an agricultural colony, and therefore that no measures should be adopted tending to elevate commerce at the expense of agriculture; yet the inconveniences arising from the want of a circulating medium, have caused them to resolve on introducing a small quantity of coin. It is proposed that this coin shall bear appropriate devices and inscriptions, and that the amount shall in no degree exceed what may be required by the actual necessities of the Colony.

The great interests of Education have been earnestly considered by the Board and the Colonial Agent, and the Managers report a manifest improvement in the state of the Schools and the general desire of the colonists for the acquisition of knowledge. There are six day schools for children and one evening school for adults, comprising altogether 226 pupils. The two female schools (one at Monrovia

and the other at Caldwell,) are attended by 99 girls, and the salaries of their respectable and well-qualified teachers are defrayed by a Society of benevolent ladies in Philadelphia. Inadequacy of funds alone has prevented the establishment of schools among the recaptured Africans, who are importunate for means of education; but the Board rejoice to learn that the charity of the ladies just mentioned, will satisfy the wishes of these Africans; and that under their patronage, a teacher for them, of competent ability and excellent character, has already sailed for Liberia. Many of these people can now read, and a Sunday-school (of which there are several in the Colony) has been established among them; some of their own number acting as teachers. Some regulations have been adopted, which it is thought will render the colonial revenue sufficient for the support of a general system of common-school education, by which alone, in the judgment of the Managers, the Colony can have power of self-preservation, or of salutary influence over the natives of Africa.

A High-school or Seminary, which should prepare youth not only to become able teachers of the most useful branches of knowledge, but to fulfil successfully their duties as public officers or ministers of religion, would prove of vast benefit; and the Managers feel encouraged, by a munificent donation of \$2000 from Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New York, and of \$400 *from another distinguished friend of the Society, to be invested as a permanent fund for the support of such an Institution, to hope that one may soon be established on a broad and lasting foundation. To this object, the Managers cannot hesitate to invite contributions, and to express their anxious desire that the fund set apart for it, may be sufficiently increased, not only to found the Seminary, but to secure its permanent prosperity. They would remind the wealthy and liberal, that charity for such an object, may rear for them the noblest, because the most useful and durable of monuments, and that by endowing an Institution of learning, such as Liberia now needs,

* The Hon. C. F. Mercer.

they will not only prolong their life in the memories and affections of men, but form the manners, enlighten the understandings, and exalt the characters of future generations.

The relations of the Colony to the native tribes, are at present, of the most friendly character; and it has ever been the desire of the Board and of the authorities of Liberia, to maintain peace by strict adherence to justice, and by such acts of courtesy as best express the humane and benevolent feelings of the heart. Unfortunately in the early part of last year, a controversy arose between some of the chiefs of the Dey country and the Colonial Government, that soon increased to hostilities, which proved however, but of short duration. Several slaves about to be sold, escaped from one of these chiefs and sought protection among the recaptured Africans of the Colony. A demand being made for them, the Agent requested the chief to visit the Colony and declared himself ready to do justice in the case. This chief never complied with the request, but soon after died, and his sons immediately resolved on war, and endeavoured to secure the support of the Dey and Gurrah Kings. Several of the Dey chiefs openly united with them, while the Gurrah's secretly furnished men for the contest. A few of the colonists were seized and imprisoned; one of the recaptured Africans, in attempting to escape, was severely wounded; and the town of a native chieftain (a few miles from Caldwell) strongly fortified as a place of retreat for the aggressors. A messenger sent to the enemy by the Colonial Agent, was treated with contempt; and the settlements of Caldwell and Millsburg threatened with destruction. About one hundred recaptured Africans were despatched against the hostile force on the 17th of March, but on approaching the fortified town, they met with a repulse and were compelled to retreat with the loss of one man. Prompt and energetic measures were now required. The Colonial Agent, therefore, on the 20th, placed himself at the head of a part of the colonial forces,

amounting to 270 men, took with him a small piece of artillery, and after a fatiguing march, on the 21st, arrived in front of the fortifications at the town just mentioned, at half past one at night. An attack was instantly made upon the barricade, and in less than half an hour, the colonists were in possession of the town. For twenty minutes the firing on both sides was incessant. The loss to the colonists, was one killed (Lt. Thompson), and two wounded; that of the natives, fifteen killed and many wounded. Kai Pa, the instigator of the war, received a wound when about to apply the match to a three-pounder, which doubtless prevented a much greater destruction of lives. The courage and ability exhibited by the Colonial Agent, as well as by the officers and men under his command, on this occasion, has left an impression on the minds of the natives, which it is believed will effectually deter them from any future attempts to disturb the public peace.

Six of the Dey Chiefs appeared at Monrovia on the 30th of the same month, and signed a treaty of perpetual amity and peace with the Colony, by which it is agreed that traders from the interior shall be allowed a free passage through their territories, and that all matters of difference which may arise between citizens of Liberia and the Dey people, with the evidences thereon, shall be referred for consideration and decision to the Colonial Agent. While the necessity of self-defence in any case, cannot be too deeply regretted, and while the love of peace should be cherished as heavenly in its nature, and most benign in its effects, the Managers still hope that the late contest will be followed by benefits of such magnitude and value, as immensely to outweigh the evils that attended its existence. That the Colonial Government has secured the confidence of the natives, generally, in its neighbourhood, is certain. "You can have no idea," says the Colonial Agent, of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of the country; they are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast from Cape Mount to

below Trade Town (about 140 miles); and means only are wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the coast between these two points."

The Managers are convinced that Liberia is now prepared to receive a much larger number of emigrants annually, than the means of the Society have heretofore enabled it to colonize. They believe there is no reason to apprehend that the resources of the Society will ever exceed the demands for aid from those anxious to emigrate, or the capabilities of the Colony to afford accommodation and subsistence to those who may choose it as their residence.— Thus far, the slowness of its growth may have been an advantage. But with a government well established upon the popular will; an extensive territory, easy of cultivation and abundantly productive; a population, mostly sober, industrious and enterprising; with schools and churches, courts of justice, and a periodical press; and in fine, with the order and resolution of a people alive to their privileges, and determined to improve and perpetuate them, this Colony now invites all worthy free persons of colour to seek an asylum within its limits.

Thousands might be safely introduced in a single year, provided temporary buildings should be constructed, and some provision made for their accommodation and support during a few months after their arrival; and for this object, an allowance of fifteen or twenty dollars to each emigrant would probably be sufficient. Were one or even two hundred thousand dollars entrusted to the Society, it might be well expended before the close of the year, in removing emigrants, and in preparing for larger numbers to succeed them. The experiment of African colonization has been successfully tried; but it remains to be shown whether this work, the practicableness and utility of which have been thus demonstrated, is to be sustained by a liberality, and conducted forward by a boldness and energy corresponding to its magnitude and importance. So great a work, it is

true, is not to be done in a day. But if ever to be completed, it is time to engage in it with an amount of means and a comprehensiveness and vigour of measures, that shall throw into shade all the past aids and efforts of the Society. Expediency dictates that this work should be progressive: the number of emigrants should doubtless increase with each succeeding year; and as much must depend upon the habits of the early settlers, some selection should be made among those who first offer, yet the Board cannot express too strongly their belief, that no funds can be supplied, either by individual charity, the States, or the nation, exceeding the amount required to execute this work, (and which may be judiciously applied to it,) on a scale proportionable to its greatness and merits, whether viewed relatively to the interests of our country, or the still higher interests of humanity, which it is designed to promote.— In the expectation that the numbers of the Colony would be increased in a greater ratio than usual during the year, the Board early directed receptacles to be built, and they are happy to state, that several have been completed, and all necessary arrangements made for the comfort and health of such as have recently taken passage for Liberia.

Although the Managers can report no great advancement in the moral and religious interests of the Colony, they have reason to believe them justly appreciated by the settlers generally, and guarded by many with devout care. Open immoralities are rare; the Sabbath is strictly observed, and public worship attended by nearly the whole community, with regularity and decorum. Three churches have been erected during the year; one at Monrovia, and two others in the villages of the recaptured Africans. The state of these recaptured Africans is most interesting. We have already mentioned their desire for knowledge, and we may add, especially for religious knowledge; some of them have already professed christianity, and they are represented to be as a people, contented and independent, and rapidly improving in intelligence and respectability.

The departure of four expeditions, just before the last anniversary of the Society, was mentioned in the report of the Board at that time, though no intelligence had then been received of their arrival at the Colony. They comprised in all, 404 emigrants; 189 of which were manumitted slaves, and concluded the voyage successively, the *Orion* on the 9th, and the *Margaret Mercer* on the 15th of December, the *James Perkins* on the 14th of January, and the *Crawford* on the 18th of February. It will be recollected that the *James Perkins* was fitted out unexpectedly, at the earnest request of those who embarked in her; and it is not strange, therefore, that the unlooked for arrival of her large company, with the passengers by the other vessels, should have occasioned some little embarrassment, as well as increased considerably the ordinary expenses of the Colony. In alluding to this subject, the Agent observes, "Only give me due notice, and send out building materials, and I care not how many you transport; they must and shall be accommodated." Most of the emigrants by the vessels just named, were agriculturists, and in some cases, it was deemed expedient to erect houses for them on their lands, that they might proceed to occupy and cultivate them immediately.

On the 9th of May last, the Ship *Jupiter*, Captain Peters, sailed from Norfolk, with one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, mostly from Virginia (ninety-one of which were manumitted slaves), and arrived at Monrovia on the 30th of June. This company was, in the view of the Agent, among the most promising ever landed in Liberia.

It may be recollected that the beautiful, well armed Schooner, *Margaret Mercer*, was presented to the Society by the Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania, to be placed under the control of the Colonial Agent, for the general benefit of the Colony, and it may be gratifying to the donors to know that the advantages expected from it are likely to be realized.

The Brig America, Capt. Abels, left Norfolk on the 26th of June, with one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, fifteen of whom were manumitted by a single individual, and arrived at the Colony on the 15th of Sept. Eighty-eight of this number were from North Carolina, and twelve from the City of Washington. The Society of Friends in Philadelphia, generously advanced about \$2700 to defray the expenses of this expedition.

The character of many of those from North Carolina, the Board regret to say, is represented as likely rather to diminish than increase the prosperity of the Colony.

Several leading free persons of colour in Charleston, South Carolina, began near the close of last year, seriously to consider the plan of this Society. After careful inquiry and mature reflection, a number of them resolved, in the spirit of christian fellowship, and firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to emigrate with their families to Liberia.

Application was made for a passage in behalf of these people, by Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. who generously assisted them in making arrangements for their departure, and bore unqualified testimony to their sobriety, industry, intelligence and integrity. Several emigrants of similar character, from Georgia and Florida, having expressed a desire to join them, they proceeded to Savannah, where the entire company, (comprising 145 from Charleston, 11 from Beaufort, South Carolina, and 24 from Georgia and Florida, in all 180) 28 of whom were manumitted slaves, embarked in the Ship Hercules, Capt. Longcope, on the 6th of last month. The Managers cannot omit to express their obligations to Mr. Grimke for the large amount of time and effort cheerfully expended by him in aid of the Charleston emigrants, and to Messrs. R. & W. King, of Savannah, who superintended gratuitously the embarkation of the whole company. While this expedition promises much for the moral interests of the Colony, (many of the emigrants

being exemplary religious teachers) the Board learn that its departure has inclined many free persons of colour to a favourable opinion both of the Society and of Liberia.

At the request of the Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Augusta, Georgia, Thomas Hobby, Esq. sailed in the *Hercules* that he might examine, and on his return, make report of the state and prospects of the Colony.

On the same day with the *Hercules*, sailed the ship *Lafayette*, Capt. Hardy, from Baltimore, with one hundred and forty-nine emigrants; fifteen of them manumitted slaves, all of whom (three excepted) go out under the direction and mostly at the expense of the Managers of the Maryland State Fund for colonization. Nearly, if not all these emigrants, are from the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and according to the testimony of the Rev. Wm. M'Kenny, through whose efficient agency they were made acquainted with Liberia, and encouraged to remove thither, prepared by good moral habits for usefulness in Africa. Should these emigrants give a favourable account of the Colony, thousands of the free people of colour of Maryland will doubtless offer themselves for colonization, and thus invite her Legislature to consummate the work that she has so wisely planned and so nobly commenced—and which she regards as manifestly for her own great advantage, as well as for that of the African race.

The ship *Jupiter*, Captain Peters, received on board at Norfolk thirty-eight emigrants, and sailed thence for the Colony on the 9th of November. In this vessel embarked the Rev. M. B. Cox, as Missionary, under the authority of the Society for Missions of the Methodist Church.

Though great expense had been incurred by these expeditions, yet the urgency of applications in behalf of numerous slaves ready to be manumitted in Virginia, induced the Board, in reliance upon the public liberality, to charter the brig *Roanoke*, which left Norfolk for Liberia on the 4th instant with 127 passengers, about 100 of whom were

liberated in Virginia for the express purpose of African colonization. These last were liberally supplied with the most useful articles by their late owners, and in some cases the entire expense of their removal was defrayed by them. They are represented to possess, generally, unexceptionable characters, and some have received their freedom in consequence of their high moral and religious worth. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, a Missionary under the patronage of the Western Presbyterian Board of Missions, sailed in this vessel.

The whole number that have sailed for the Colony, in six vessels, since the last anniversary, is 790, of which 247 were manumitted slaves.

It is right that the friends of the Society should know that the expenses incurred by the Managers, have exceeded by several thousand dollars their means, and that they rely upon the public liberality to enable them to fulfil their engagements. They cannot permit themselves to doubt that their fellow-citizens will meet the demands of this sacred cause so as not only to enable the Board to discharge their present obligations, but also to add largely to the energy and extent of their operations.

In August last, the Rev. G. C. Light, of Kentucky, was empowered as Agent to obtain (in co-operation with other Agents and several State Societies) the necessary funds, and fit out, as soon as practicable, an expedition from New Orleans. Unfortunate delay has attended this expedition, but the Board learn that arrangements have been made, that will secure its departure, with a large number of emigrants, soon after the first of March next.

Much has been added to the strength of the Society, in the United States, during the year. Its plans and proceedings have been deeply and extensively thought of, and ably discussed and defended. While opposition has been embodied, and hurled against it reproach and defiance, its multiplied friends have stood forth calmly, but triumphantly,

for its vindication, and borne its cause onward with resistless power.

The Committee in the Legislature of Maryland at its last session, to whom were referred memorials on the subject of the coloured population, made a report. in which, assuming as an undisputed fact, that this population is injurious to the prosperity of the State, and expressing a deep conviction that it cannot long be borne, they demonstrated that, at an expense annually of \$26,040, the annual increase, and at that of \$40,200, the entire coloured population might, in the course of a single generation, be removed and established in a separate community. The disposition to emancipate slaves, under circumstances which forbids their enjoyment of the chief blessings of freedom, so extensively prevails, that the Committee believe provisions for abolition now unnecessary; and that, should means be provided for the removal of those voluntarily liberated, patriotism and benevolence will produce sufficient manumissions to give employment to all the resources that can be applied. The Committee state, that should Maryland ever colonize her whole coloured population, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, she will have gained, she will be more than compensated for the work by the increased value of her lands. The Legislature expressed their approbation of the views of this Committee, by appropriating \$200,000 for effecting the object it proposed; and three Managers have been appointed by the Governor and State Council, to consider and direct the mode of its expenditure.

In the General Assembly of Virginia, African colonization has been the subject, in all its relations and extent, of a debate of unprecedented interest and vast power. That mighty evil, beneath which the minds of men had bowed in despair, has been looked at as no longer incurable: a remedy has been proposed; the sentiments of humanity, the secret wishes of the heart on "this momentous topic have

send a voice, and the wide air has rung with it." A bill, proposing an appropriation of \$35,000 for the first, and of \$90,000 for the second year, to aid in the deportation of the free people of colour from Virginia, passed at its last session, the House of Delegates, but was rejected in the Senate by a small majority. The Managers cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the State is in favour of such an appropriation, and that it will soon be granted.

Nearly half the colonists in Liberia have emigrated from Virginia; and many citizens of that State have sought aid from the Society for removing thither their liberated slaves during the last year. The Legislatures of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York have taken the cause of this Society into consideration, but have not (though it is hoped they soon will) aided it by pecuniary appropriations.

Abundant and explicit testimony, founded on personal observation, in regard to the character and prosperity of the Colony, has, since the last anniversary, come before the public, both from enlightened foreigners, and respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States. It may be well to record here the opinion of an English officer, who spent three years upon the African coast (though perhaps already known to this meeting), "that the complete success of the Colony of Liberia is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life, as any other race of men; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical." He adds, "a few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives."

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the statements of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati, who visited the Colony in February last. From Liberia he writes, "I here see many who left the United States in straitened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them; enjoying a re-

spectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things, without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected sons of Africa. Nothing, rest assured, but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed."

The intelligent master of the ship James Perkins, "did not hear, while at the Colony, a discontented expression from any one," but found "all with whom he conversed, apparently happy, and pleased both with the country and government."

Lt. Benjamin Page, commander of the United States' Schooner Boxer, which was ordered to the African coast for the suppression of piracy, and touched at Liberia on the 7th of April last, observes, near the close of a letter addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the state of the Colony—"with all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear that the inhabitants are generally contented; which, as far as my observation has gone, I have found to be the case. There have been some exceptions, but they are to be found amongst characters who would be dissatisfied in any situation."

To this ample testimony, the Managers would add that of two intelligent freemen of colour from Mississippi, who, at the request of their brethren, sailed in May last, in the ship Jupiter, for the Colony; where, for three weeks, they were solely occupied in examining thoroughly its affairs and prospects. They expressed, on their return, perfect satisfaction with what they had seen; their opinion that the people of Liberia had already risen in their style of living, and their happiness as a community, far above the most prosperous of their coloured brethren in the United States, and their firm purpose of soon removing, with their families, to the Colony. Hundreds, it is expected, will

emigrate with them from Mississippi; nor is it easy to estimate the amount of benefit which will probably result from their mission.

The views of the Board in regard to the establishment of five permanent Agencies, were explained in their last report. Two of these agencies have been filled during the year; that of New England and New York by the appointment of the Rev. J. N. Danforth; and that embracing Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, by that of J. G. Birney, Esq. Both of these gentlemen have engaged zealously and resolutely in the discharge of their duties; and it is believed may confidently expect success. The Rev. John Crosby was employed, during the last year, principally in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he made ample collections from several auxiliary Societies, and enforced the claims of the Institution upon many consciences and hearts. The able efforts of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, permanent Agent, have for several months been discontinued; but it is hoped will soon be renewed. Several other Agents have been engaged in the service of the Society, and some are now, for a season, devoting themselves to its cause. Nevertheless, correct information concerning the Society and Colony, has reached comparatively but a small portion of the American people; while the diffusion of such information universally, would, the Managers doubt not, increase tenfold, the means and benefits of both.

For the purpose of extending knowledge of the principles and proceedings of the Society, and of producing a deeper sense of their importance, the Board, in June last, published fifty thousand copies of an address, to which many interesting facts were appended, and circulated them widely throughout the Union. The increased amount of the Fourth of July collections, the multiplication of Auxiliary Societies, particularly the organization of some very promising ones in the Southern and South-Western States; the more general interest expressed in its cause by the conductors of the periodical press, and the munificence of several individ-

ual donations, afford encouragement for the adoption of more enlarged measures to inform the mind and invite the contributions of the public.

Several large bequests have been made to the Society, among which should be mentioned that of ten thousand dollars by the lamented Judge Workman, of Louisiana, and that of one thousand dollars (already received), by the late venerable Col. Rutgers, of New York; who, for some years, was a Vice-President of the Institution. The Board would also record the liberality of two gentlemen* in Augusta, Georgia, who have each made donations of \$500 to the Society. And here it may not be improper to express the hope, that a cause, tending to relieve our country from its greatest evil, and to confer upon one quarter of the globe, civilization, freedom and christianity, will be deemed worthy of the latest and most solemn thoughts of men; and that, when preparing to leave the world, the humane and pious will show their affectionate remembrance of it, by directing that it shall be aided by some portion of their property, after they can act for it no more.

In the hope that the medical education of several young men of colour, who might enter into obligations to establish themselves under the direction of the Society, as Physicians in the Colony, would be useful, and finally economical, three such, recommended as possessing the necessary qualifications, have been selected, and are pursuing their studies under the care of a medical gentleman, a member of the Board, in this city. Placed under the immediate inspection of the Board, they have the strongest motives for well doing, nor will the Managers permit the funds of the Society to be expended on those unworthy of patronage.

This meeting may be assured that Africa is not forgotten in other lands than this. Dark in her sorrow as in her aspect, wounded and crushed and bleeding as she is, the eye of Christendom is turned compassionately upon her, and her powers are pledged for her relief. Since our

* R. Campbell and George Hargraves, Esqrs.

last anniversary, humanity has been cheered by great events, auspicious to the interests of the African race.

The governments of England and France have agreed to exercise the mutual right of search along the western coast of Africa, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Brazil, into which so many thousands of the wretched victims of this commerce have been heretofore annually introduced, has prohibited, under severe penalties, their farther introduction; and pronouncing such as may be unlawfully brought thither, free, directs that they be transferred again to Africa.

The Society of Christian Morals in France, has appointed a special Committee, to ascertain on what terms it may be able to redeem the female slaves in the French Antilles; and addressed an eloquent memorial to the Chamber of Deputies, praying that the conditions of enfranchisement may be determined by law, and a maximum price fixed, at which the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave.

A plan has been proposed (and will probably soon be executed) by the friends of Africa in London, for introducing civilization and christianity among some of the most powerful and least barbarous tribes in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. The Foulahs, who inhabit a country a little to the north-east of this Colony, on account of their industry, abstinence from the slave trade, freedom from the shackles of Mahomedanism, and prepossessions in favour of Europeans, as also from their number, and the oppression which they endure from the neighbouring tribes, have been selected as the most promising subjects for this experiment. The scheme is to obtain a grant of some extensive tract of land, and to offer the Foulahs free possession of it; likewise to establish a missionary settlement among them, under the superintendence of a European missionary, with native assistants, by whose direction, it is believed, they would acquire a practical and efficient knowledge of the christian

religion and of the useful arts. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, being engaged in missions in that part, will probably superintend the establishment. M'Carthy's Island, in the Gambia, has been named as the most eligible spot for the settlement, and it is reported that the plan has been submitted to the Foulahs, and received their unqualified approbation.

The discovery of the course of the long mysterious Niger, exceeded probably in magnitude by only two rivers, and those our own, on the globe, enriched by large tributary streams, flowing through the finest countries of all Africa, inhabited by an active and partially civilized population estimated at 25,000,000, has laid open almost a new world to the enterprise of Commerce and the labours of Philanthropy. Revealing states and kingdoms hitherto unknown, but capable of furnishing large supplies of the most valued productions for the arts and manufactures of Europe, and of receiving and consuming the articles into which they may be wrought by her superior skill; we are in little danger of rating too highly the probable effects of this discovery on the character and interests of mankind. The growing sense of justice in Christian nations towards Africa, creates confidence that they will seek to repair the mighty wrongs of which she has been the victim; that their future commerce with her will be founded upon principles of just reciprocity; that henceforth they will go to her in peace and charity, give to her the light of the oracles of God, encourage her to throw off the badges of her shame, and to clothe herself in garments of honour and of praise. At this very time steamboats from England are exploring the Niger, with the view of establishing permanent intercourse with the natives of central Africa.

The visit of a devoted Friend and Agent of the Society, Elliott Cresson, Esq. to England, and the kind manner of his reception, were mentioned in the last Report; and this meeting will be highly gratified to learn that Mr. Cresson has made known extensively the principles and success

of this Society to the philanthropic of that kingdom, who have not only listened with intense interest to his statements, but magnanimously come forward with their contributions to the cause which he advocates. We shall more justly appreciate the generosity of the English people in this case, when we consider the deep earnestness with which they are urging measures for ameliorating the condition of the coloured population of the W. Indies, and the amount of funds annually raised by them for that object. Declining all compensation, and defraying even his own expenses, Mr. Cresson has nevertheless laboured with an activity, zeal, and resolution, not to be exceeded; has travelled throughout a large portion of England, addressed public meetings in the principal towns, formed numerous Branch Associations, secured the aid of the press, and the favour of thousands of warm hearts in behalf of Liberia. In December of last year, Mr. Cresson remitted \$1332 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and in July of the present, \$2424 to the Parent Institution. Of the donations making up these sums, was one of £200, four of £100 each, one of the latter of which was accompanied by the following note: "From a Female Friend, who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to the wants of others." One individual offered to give £500, if nine others could be found who would do the same, and such is his influence in the benevolent circles of England, that it is probable the object will be accomplished. Such liberality shall never be forgotten: and though an ocean separates us from those who have manifested it, yet bonds of sympathy and affection unite them to our hearts; we feel that they are one with us in promoting the great cause of Humanity and of God; and though we cannot expect the happiness of ever personally expressing to them our gratitude, let them be assured that we both admire and would imitate their example.

The Managers have already alluded to the opposition which has been made to the Society, and would now add,

that it has been denounced in terms of unmitigated severity and reproach.

It has been represented as hostile to the free people of colour, as designed to add to the rigour and perpetuate the existence of slavery; as injurious to our own country and to Africa; and, in fine, as proposing a plan, the best feature of which is its impracticableness on any large scale.

The Managers will offer in vindication of the Society, on this occasion, only the following facts.

1st. The Society was founded by the patriotic, the benevolent and pious: and from the great community of these, throughout this Union, has it mainly derived support.

2d. The free people of colour who have sought its aid, and emigrated under its direction to Liberia, have, according to their own testimony, and the testimony of others, greatly improved their condition and character.

3d. Through its moral influence, numerous slaves have been manumitted; and through its agency settled, in freedom and prosperity, in Liberia; while many others are now ready to be consigned to its care.

4th. No one has shown, or can show, that the public have experienced detriment from the plans and proceedings of this Society.

5th. The native Africans in the vicinity of the Colony, are, in their own judgment, greatly benefitted by its establishment; and disinterested strangers, who have visited them, concur in their opinion.

6th. The practicability of the plan of African colonization, on a scale of vast utility, has been demonstrated, and means exist, all admit, for immensely enlarging its results.

Facts like these can be set aside by no ingenuity of speculation or of argument; they place the character of this Institution on grounds inaccessible to the boldest assailant, commanding a favourable verdict of the understanding, even where they fail to win the heart.

Difference of opinion may and does exist, in regard to the extent, in future, of African colonization. Its utility

so far as it may be prosecuted, is not dependent on the conclusions, however various, formed on this subject. Omitting argument to sustain, the Managers would simply avow their opinion, that the moral and economical elements at work to promote it, and the influence to be relied on for augmenting their power, afford solid grounds for hope, if not for confidence, that it will be so extended as to confer invaluable blessings on at least some millions of our race; so extended, as in an age not distant, to be contemplated as among the greatest schemes ever devised for the good of mankind. The opinion here expressed, however, must, by reflection on the reasons for its foundation, become the general opinion of our countrymen, before the practicableness of the scheme to the extent just mentioned, can be realized.

If, to provide for and educate his children, be the duty of a parent, is it less clearly the duty of a nation to provide, as it may be able, for the relief and improvement of any unfortunate portion of its inhabitants, and should uncontrollable circumstances, or the public good, forbid their elevation on the soil of such nation, to assist them in removing to a land (if such can be found) where they may enjoy the means of improvement, without restraint in their use, or limit to their advantage? And could the character of nations, civilized and christian, be more ennobled than by the adoption of measures, separately or in concert, for the instruction and reformation of the uncivilized and unchristian? Glory, will all after ages award to that nation, which, on those virtues only, that exalt individual man, shall build its national character. And such nation, animated by those moral principles that adorn and enrich our nature, must feel itself to be but an individual in the great brotherhood of nations, must recognize and acknowledge in each member of this fraternity, a child of the same Almighty and beneficent Parent, who requires the strong to support the weak; the enlightened to inform the ignorant; the prosperous to relieve the distressed; and each to embrace

the common interests of all, within the wide circuit of its sympathies and charities. The triumphs of such a nation will not be over justice and mercy; over withered hopes and broken hearts; but over the ignorance that darkens, and the vice that degrades our species; they will be sounded forth, not in the trumpet notes of war, but celebrated in processions and songs of peace. Such triumphs are the people of the United States now invited to achieve. To them, especially, are the interests of the African race by Providence entrusted, and a thousand voices plead, that the high and solemn duty resulting therefrom, be faithfully and fully discharged.

In conclusion, the Managers would remind the General Meeting, that Liberia, unlike most other colonies, has been founded, not to extend the power or enrich the commerce of our country, not to bind in vassalage those who resort to it, or reduce to deeper than their present degradation the uncivilized of Africa, but to stand, within the precincts of Barbarism, a citadel of Freedom, Knowledge, and Christianity; to bring a rude deeply injured, and miserable people under the dominion of equal laws and a pure religion, and thus enable them to appreciate the dignity and add to the honours of Humanity.

American Colonization Society in account current with Richard Smith, Treasurer.

D.R.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| To transportation of emigrants; supplies for them while preparing for embarkation, during the voyage, and after their arrival in the Colony; and articles purchased for Colony, | \$56,892 07 |
| salaries of Colonial Agent and Physicians, | 2,435 13 |
| salaries of minor officers in the Colony, | 2,347 03 |
| salaries of Agents in the United States, of Secretary and Clerk, and various contingent expenses, | 5,386 37 |
| cash paid for printing, including Report and 50,000 copies of an Address, | 3,268 13 |
| subscriptions to Repository, paid J. C. Dunn | 38 17 |
| expenses of collecting emigrants, | 786 41 |
| schooner Margaret Mercer, | 155 20 |
| money refunded, | 213 79 |
| loss on uncurrent money, | 16 87 |
| interest on loans, | 16 |
| support and tuition of four young men of colour, now in a course of education to become Physicians in Liberia, | 981 05 |
| in aid of James Brown, preparing to become a Druggist in the Colony, | 108 |
| balance, | 1,048 83 |
| | <u>\$53,693 05</u> |

C.R.

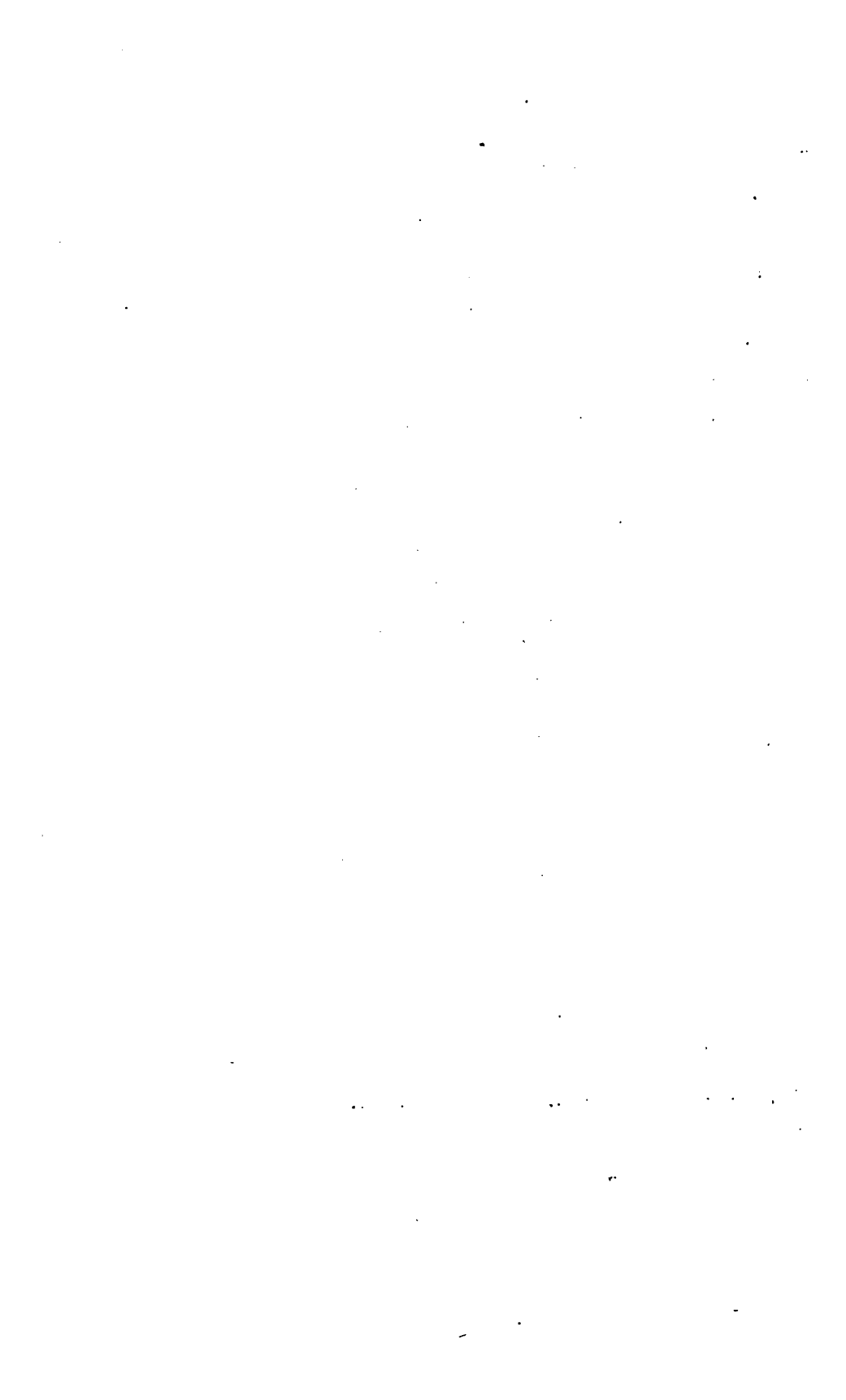
| | |
|---|--------------------|
| By balance on hand, | \$11,090 15 |
| donations from individuals, | 1,518 05 |
| contributions from Auxiliary Societies, | 7,838 67 |
| collections of Agents, | 3,407 14 |
| 4th of July collections, | 11,234 27 |
| life member subscriptions, | 2,676 24 |
| subscriptions on Gerrit Smith's plan, | 3,526 07 |
| annual subscriptions, | 119 |
| subscriptions to African Repository, | 77 |
| Liberia Herald, | 32 |
| money refunded to the Society, | 41 14 |
| legacies, | 2,292 31 |
| collections in Great Britain, | 2,429 19 |
| money received on acc't. of Educ'n. Society, | 61 29 |
| discount on drafts, for ready payment, | 4 |
| loans, | 2,176 53 |
| money disbursed in expedition per Lafayette, by the Managers of the Maryland Fund, | 5,180 |
| | <u>\$53,693 05</u> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| By balance as per contra, | <u>\$1,048 83</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|

E. E.

RICHARD SMITH,
Treasurer American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1833.



APPENDIX.

(A.)

Office of the American Colonization Society;
WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent, of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizance for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23rd of May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the people, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This Constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights and claims of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by the unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a Plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations, Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male colored people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually: and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reason for such interposition, are for the Colony, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the councils of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a council; who shall meet when requested by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of government papers necessary to be recorded, to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence, on the part and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security and title of public or individual property; Government grants, patents, licences, contracts and commissions, and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts, to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals; and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of Monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony, shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony, shall consist whol-

ly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:—

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent; and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the Twelfth Report, page 28.]

(B.)

Report of the Board of Managers for the removal of the People of Color.

*To the Honorable
the General Assembly of Maryland.*

The Board of Managers appointed in pursuance of "An act relating to the people of colour of this State," respectfully submit the following Report of their proceedings.

The members of the Board received their appointment in April last, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them. Having all been engaged in promoting the views and aiding the exertions of the Colonization Society, they were enabled by their past experience, to adopt at once, such measures as they believed would lead to the more effectual fulfilment of the responsible trust committed to them by the General Assembly.

It was evident to the Board, that, without the active co-operation of their fellow-citizens throughout the State, their labours would be of little avail. The free people of colour were very imperfectly informed as to the nature of the privileges offered by the Legislature, to those who wished to leave the State; and the Board could only communicate advantageously with them, through the medium of those citizens in their respective vicinities, who could be induced to take an interest in the subject.—

The Agent of the Board could not seek out the individual members of a class of population scattered throughout the State; nor could his representations to those whom he might visit, have much weight with them, unless he were sustained by the influence of those in whom the coloured population might have that confidence which would be derived from a knowledge of them, and a conviction of the benevolence of their motives.

To accomplish, in the most effectual manner, the objects of the Board, they prepared, and caused to be published, two pamphlets, one of which was designed for circulation among the citizens of the State, and the other among the coloured population. These were freely distributed throughout the State, and were productive, as the Board have reason to believe, of very beneficial effects. They also entered into correspondence with a number of gentlemen in different sections of the State, to whose active and zealous exertions they acknowledge themselves to be much indebted. Copies of the publications made by the Board, are respectfully submitted with this Report, as also are copies of pamphlets, published by Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, of which a number were purchased, and a limited circulation given them by the Board.

Soon after the organization of the Board, they found it necessary to appoint an Agent to visit the different counties in succession; and they were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Robert S. Finley; a gentleman of ardent zeal, and distinguished abilities, who had gained much experience on the subject, during his previous efficient exertions as an Agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Finley visited many parts of the State, and his services were of the greatest value; but he was compelled to leave the State in August last, in order to attend to his private affairs. The Board then appointed as their Agent, the Rev. Wm. McKenney, a gentleman who had also acted as an Agent of the American Colonization Society. The late period of the year at which Mr. McKenney was appointed, rendered it impracticable for him to visit more than one section of the State; and his exertions were therefore confined to the Eastern Shore, the place of his nativity. In the opinion which the Board had entertained of his zeal and talents, they found themselves amply justified by the results of his labours. The interest which had been previously excited, was confirmed and increased; and the Board have reason to believe, that the subject of removing and colonizing the free people of colour, is now looked upon in Maryland, as one of the most important to her future prosperity and welfare, which can occupy the attention of her citizens.

The whole number of persons who have removed from the State at the charge of the Board, is one hundred and seventy-five (175); of whom twenty-nine (29) emigrated to the Island of Hayti; and one hundred and forty-six (146) to Liberia, in

Africa: of the latter, twenty (20) were manumitted for the purpose of their emigrating. The emigrants to Liberia were taken by the American Colonization Society, and are to be maintained by them after their arrival, until they are settled in the Colony, for a certain sum paid by the Board for each individual.— They were provided with all necessary comforts, and with the means of establishing themselves most advantageously in their new abode; and if the accounts which shall be received from them, are of such a nature as there is no reason to doubt that they will be, there are a large number of coloured persons in different quarters of the State, who have expressed their determination of following them during the ensuing year. Many more, indeed, it is believed, would have emigrated this year, had it not been for the prevalence of the epidemic which visited the State, just about the period at which the Board had determined to despatch the first expedition. The exertions of the Board were of course paralyzed by the fear of the general spreading of this fatal disease, as it was considered imprudent to take any steps for the collecting together of numbers of persons; and the Board had at one time, abandoned the idea of sending out any emigrants this year. The returning health, however, with which the state was blessed; and the anxiety of many of the emigrants not to postpone their departure, induced the Board to change their plan; and the fine Ship *La Fayette* accordingly sailed from Baltimore with the emigrants for Liberia, on the ninth of December. In anticipation of a much larger emigration next year, arrangements have been made for the immediate erection in Liberia, of suitable buildings for receptacles, for the accommodation of emigrants on their arrival.

The Board cannot in justice omit to say, that in fitting out the expedition for Liberia, as well as in all the previous measures they had adopted, they received important and efficient assistance from the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This Body, and its various Auxiliary Societies in the counties, have been actively engaged in promoting the scheme of colonization; and it is owing, in a great measure, to their exertions, that the Board were finally enabled to despatch a vessel this year for Liberia, with emigrants so abundantly provided with the means of attaining that state of prosperity to which they have such just cause to aspire. The number of manumissions reported to the Board by the Registers of Wills, and Clerks of the different County Courts, is four hundred and fifty-three (453); of which, however, many are prospective; with regard to those whose manumissions have already taken effect, the Board have taken all the means in their power to fulfil their duty towards them, in such manner as appeared to them consonant with the benevolent provisions of the act of the General Assembly.

The Board have received returns, with lists of the free people

of colour residing in the counties respectively, from the Sheriffs of all the counties of the State, with the exception of those of Prince Georges, Baltimore, Harford and Worcester counties, from which none have been received.

The amount drawn by the Board from the Treasury of the State, during the year, is eight thousand dollars (\$8000); and a full account of the disbursements of so much thereof as has been expended, is herewith respectfully submitted. The vouchers for such expenditures, together with the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and all their other books and papers, they hold subject to such examination as your honourable body may be pleased to direct; and they would respectfully ask leave to refer to the same, for all such further details of their acts and proceedings as may be required, and which they may have erred in judging it unnecessary to introduce into this Report.

It will be observed, that a considerable portion of the amount expended by the Board, has been for objects of which the benefit is expected to be of a permanent character; and the expenses of the Board, in many items, would not have increased, had a much larger emigration taken place. The reasons which prevented this, have been before alluded to; but so much information has now been diffused among the free coloured population; and such is the spirit prevailing amongst many of them, that it is believed that numbers will gladly avail themselves, during the ensuing year, of the privileges offered them, and there is every reason to hope, that the great and philanthropic enterprise in which the State of Maryland has embarked, will be crowned with complete success.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES SHEPHARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.

Baltimore, December 24, 1832.

(C.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

Early in the present session of Congress, the Hon. Henry Clay introduced a Bill into the Senate, providing for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands (for a limited time), among the several States; to be applied by these States, according to their discretion, to three great objects; Education, Internal Improvement, and the Colonization of Free Persons of Colour. The following is a copy of this Bill as it passed the Senate, January 25, 1832.

An Act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ala-

hama, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them, respectively, upon their admission into the Union, and the United States, the sum of twelve and a half per centum upon the nett amount of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the several limits of the said States; which said sum of twelve and a half per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement, or education, within the said States, under the direction of their respective Legislatures: *provided*, that said dividend and distribution, or the proportion of any State therein, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road, but that the same shall remain as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided for by the compacts with the new States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, after deducting the said twelve and a half per centum, and what, by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds of all the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-four States of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such objects of education, internal improvement, colonization of free persons of colour, or reimbursement of any existing debt contracted for internal improvements, as the said Legislatures may severally designate and authorize: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for a reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands, on reasonable terms, to the States within which they lie, not to impair the power of Congress to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as it may see fit.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said several sums of money shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, half yearly, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States may authorize and direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the said thirty-first day of December, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this Act shall cease, and be no longer in force: *provided*, nevertheless, That if, prior to the expiration of this Act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the power is reserved of assigning, by law, to such new State or States, the proportion to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this Act, and upon the principles of any of the compacts made as aforesaid with either of the seven States first mentioned.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the period in which the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be distributed among the several States, according to the provisions of this Act, there shall be annually appropriated for completing the surveys of said lands, a sum not less than eighty thousand dollars; and the minimum price at which the public lands are now sold at private sale, shall not be increased; and in case the same shall be increased, by law, within the period aforesaid, so much of this Act as provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be distributed among the several States, shall, from and after the increase of the minimum price thereof, cease and become utterly null and of no effect, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, for two successive years, it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, within any land district now established, or which may hereafter be established, by law, shall not be sufficient to discharge the salaries of the officers employed by the United States within such district, he may discontinue such officers, and the lands contained in such district remaining unsold, shall, in such case, be annexed to the adjoining district.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri, the quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land: to the State of Indiana, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres; to the State of Illinois, twenty thousand acres; and to the State of Alabama, one hundred thousand acres of land, lying within the limits of said States, respectively; to be selected in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct, and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location on any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the United States in said States, respectively, shall have been surveyed, and offered at public sale according to existing laws.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the lands herein granted to the States above named, shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise directed by law; and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid, respectively; namely: roads, bridges, canals, and improvement of water courses, and draining swamps; and such roads, canals, bridges, and water courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States' mail, and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

STATEMENT showing the dividend of each State (according to its federal population) in the proceeds of the public lands, after deducting therefrom fifteen per cent. as an additional dividend for the States in which the public land is situated.

Estimated proceeds of lands \$3,000,000; deduct 15 per cent., \$450,000, and \$2,550,000 remains to be divided among all the States according to their population.

| STATES. | Federal population 1830. | Share in proceeds of public lands. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Maine, | 309,437 | \$65,387 48 |
| New Hampshire, | 269,326 | 57,573 71 |
| Massachusetts, | 610,408 | 130,487 59 |
| Vermont, | 280,657 | 59,995 93 |
| Rhode Island, | 97,194 | 20,777 12 |
| Connecticut, | 297,665 | 63,631 72 |
| New York, | 1,918,553 | 410,128 29 |
| New Jersey, | 319,922 | 66,389 59 |
| Pennsylvania, | 1,348,072 | 288,176 64 |
| Delaware, | 75,432 | 15,202 98 |
| Maryland, | 405,843 | 86,756 89 |
| Virginia, | 1,023,503 | 218,793 82 |
| North Carolina, | 639,747 | 136,758 45 |
| South Carolina, | 455,025 | 97,270 51 |
| Georgia, | 429,811 | 91,880 52 |
| Alabama, | 262,508 | 56,116 22 |
| Mississippi, | 110,358 | 23,591 19 |
| Louisiana, | 171,694 | 36,702 95 |
| Tennessee, | 625,263 | 133,662 21 |
| Kentucky, | 621,632 | 132,928 77 |
| Ohio, | 935,884 | 200,063 54 |
| Indiana, | 343,031 | 73,329 59 |
| Illinois, | 157,147 | 33,593 25 |
| Missouri, | 130,419 | 27,879 68 |
| | 11,928,731 | |

(D.)

Things which should be done to aid the Cause.

A State Colonization Society should be formed in each State of the Union. There are now seventeen State Societies.

It is vastly important that each State Society should influence our fellow-citizens to establish an Auxiliary Society in every county or town of the Union.

Let every Clergyman preach at least once a year on the subject.

Let all the churches of every denomination in the United States, take up collections annually for the Society, on or about the Fourth of July.

Let meetings of the citizens be held in every county, or town in the United States, and memorials in behalf of the cause of the Society, be sent in by them to their State Legislatures, and to Congress.

Let the Ladies every where form associations to assist the object.

Let every Editor publish something in its favour weekly, and send his paper in exchange to the African Repository, Washington City.

Let the Friends of the cause, make such arrangements, as may give an opportunity to every individual in the country, of making annually, a contribution, if it be but of a single cent, to promote it.

Finally, Let every man feel it to be a personal duty to give his countenance and support to the cause; let him realize its greatness, its practicability and glory,—and the work will soon be done.

N. B.—Anxious to bring this Report within a small compass, and give it a speedy circulation, we omit the list of Life Members, and of Auxiliary Societies. We shall be glad to receive from our friends, information which will enable us to present, the next year, a full and accurate statement in regard to both.

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Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the above named officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year; and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occur-

ring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

This work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony;—essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers, and remit \$10, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued as long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City;—such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

☞ To suitable persons, disposed to travel, for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

THE
SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—●—
WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN.
1834.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen'r. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

©

THE

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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FOR

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WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN.
1834.

Rec^d May 7, 1947

Letter to American Council on
American and British
Literary & Historical

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 20th of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the presence of a large assembly of visitors.

The Hon. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the names of the following gentlemen, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:—

From the State Society of New Hampshire.—Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Vermont State Society.—Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, Hon. WILLIAM SLADE.

From the Franklin County Society of Massachusetts.—Hon. GEO. GREENWELL.

From the Connecticut State Society.—Hon. GIDEON TOMLINSON, Hon. NATHAN SMITH, Hon. NOYES BAKER, Hon. WM. W. ELLSWORTH, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Hon. JAMES W. HUNTINGTON, Hon. SAMUEL TWEDDY, Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG, Rev. LEONARD BACON, SETH TERRY, Esq. H. WHITE, Esq.

From the New York State Society.—Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, Hon. CH. McVEAN, Hon. DANIEL WARDWELL, GERRIT SMITH, Esq. DAVID BUSH, Esq. Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAERE, PHILIP VAN RENSSELAERE, Esq. SAMUEL WARD, Esq. E. JENKINS, Esq. JOHN T. NORTON, Esq.

From the New York City Society.—Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D. JAMES STRONG, Esq. C. W. LAWRENCE, Esq. SILAS BROWN, Esq. G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq. ROBERT S. FINLEY, Esq. JOHN DUEB, Esq.

From the New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

From the Newark (N. J.) Colonization Society.—Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the Pennsylvania State Society.—ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. GEORGE W. BLIGHT, Esq. JAMES BATARD, Esq. WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, Esq.

HON. HENRY KING, HON. HARMAR DENNY, HON. T. M. MCKENNAN, HON. SAMUEL MCKEAN.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Union Society.—HON. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Virginia State Society.—Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull County, Ohio.—HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Columbiana Society, New Lisbon, Ohio.—HON. JOHN THOMSON, A. LOOMES, Esq.

From the Washington City (D. C.) Society.—MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq. DR. THOMAS SEWALL, DR. THOMAS P. JONES, ZACCHAEUS C. LEE, Esq. JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq.

From the Georgetown (D. C.) Society.—DR. JOHN LITTLE, ALBERT JONES, Esq. ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq.

From the Alexandria (D. C.) Society.—ROBERT JAMIESON, Esq. REV. ELIAS HARRISON, WILLIAM GREGORY, Esq. HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

The Right Reverend WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va., the Rev. W. ATKINSON, of Petersburg, Va. and many other Life Members of the Society, from various parts of the Union, attended.

The Secretary stated, that, in consequence of suggestions from some distinguished members of the Society, and in order to leave as much time as could be left for the addresses which were expected, he should, in reading the Report of the Board of Managers for the last year, omit some of the least material portions of it. No objection being made to this course, the Secretary read the Report, with the exception of those portions.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY, from Ohio, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and be printed for the use of the Society.

Mr. FINLEY of New York, then addressed the Society as follows:—

He said, the colony has already done much to arrest the tide of intemperance, which for 200 years has been rolling over Africa like a flood. The traffic in ardent spirit is a greater crime than the slave trade, because it supports the slave trade. He had seen the instructions of a slave trader to his agent, who was going to Africa. They were concise but efficacious for his purpose. He was to distribute freely, brandy, gunpowder, and fire arms.—This system the colony had done much to break up. Twelve years ago, not less than 5000 slaves were annually carried from what is now the territory of the colony. Now for 100 miles along the coast, a slaver dare not unfold his canvass. In the colony itself, the people have outstripped the most moral portions of this country, in the progress of temperance.

Still, the Board are not satisfied, but propose to make the reform complete. They have instructed their agents, in collecting emigrants, to form them into temperance societies. The New York Colonization Society propose to form a settlement on temperance principles, where they will permit none to go, who are not pledged to total abstinence, and whose moral character does not furnish a security that their pledge will be kept. A resolution is also under consideration in the Board, to prohibit the sale entirely in the colony, after the first of July next. And the only reason why they delay to pass it is, that they are not fully satisfied whether it will be effectual, for laws are of no avail unless sustained by public opinion. But they believe the temperance cause has made such progress, that the time is not far distant when such a resolution will be effectual. There are but three intemperate men in Liberia; and they are not intemperate to such a degree as to disqualify them for business. And it is the determination of the Board to press this subject, until not a single barrel of liquid damnation shall pollute the soil, sacred to liberty, to temperance, and to religion.

Mr. Finley, on concluding his speech, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting considers the use of ardent spirits, and traffic therein, as exceedingly injurious to the interests and influence of the Colony of Liberia; and that the Managers be instructed to form, as far as practicable, all future emigrants into Temperance Societies, and to found all future settlements on temperance principles; and to do all in their power to promote entire abstinence from ardent spirits, as an article of use and trade, among the present settlers.

The Right Reverend Bishop MEADE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the character of this Institution, as decidedly benevolent towards the People of Color in this country as well as in Africa, should never be forgotten; and that the principles of the Christian religion should ever be (as it is believed they have been) deemed essential to a successful administration of its concerns.

Bishop MEADE's remarks in support of his resolution were as follows:—

The resolution which I hold in my hand refers to that holy and benevolent spirit in which this Institution originated, and by which only it can be sustained and enabled to accomplish the noble object for which it was founded.—My remarks will be brief, as I would not interfere with those who are now prepared to address, I doubt not eloquently, this large and enlightened meeting.

Surely if ever there was an occasion, in the history of this or any country, where remarks on the subject of benevolence were reasonable, this is the time—this the place. I know there are some who wear the human form, that form in which perfect benevolence once instructed us, who sicken at the mere name of benevolence and philanthropy; but such cannot have assembled here this evening. There is here nothing attractive to them. But shall we not deem this one of the proudest days, when the Representatives of the American people grant their hall to those convened here from every part of the Union, to consider an object upon which the Supreme Being smiles—for a purpose so noble as that aimed at by the American Colonization Society? The object of this Society is to meliorate the condition of a portion of our fellow-beings, bearing the image of the Creator—afflicted, degenerate, it is true; but highly gifted, capable of improvement, capable of intense suffering or highest joy.

One reason why benevolence is a virtue, why Benefactor is the highest title of honour, is that there exists such reason for benevolence. Man, who so suffers for his sins, most contributes to the misery of his fellow-man.—To no being is man so unkind as to his brethren. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." True there are hundreds of thousands who are glorious exceptions, who have hearts of love, who exercise themselves in schemes of beneficence. Does not this Society present a scheme of beneficence? Let us remember those who stand in near and dependant relations to us, and who have claims upon the best feelings of our hearts. We are conscious that we have not hearts of stone: yet many seem appalled by the great difficulties and embarrassments of this cause—they shrink from it as wild and fraught with danger. We attempt not to prove its practicability, as politicians are bound to do; we only advocate it as one to which benevolence owes much: and we ask, if the spirit of ambition, war and covetousness, has done so much, if desolation has overspread the fairest countries where the spirit of evil has walked abroad, cannot, shall not, the earnest spirit of benevolence, directed by holy religion, whose very soul is love, accomplish something in the cause of poor, suffering humanity? It has been said by some who think themselves wise, that as thunder, volcanoes, earthquakes, are necessary to purify the air, so wars and revolutions are necessary to rouse man, to call forth his energies and talents, or to sweep away a redundant population. The disasters and perplexities may be great, yet great nations survive the shocks. May we not ask, if the human race has sustained such calamities, if nations have not become

bankrupt by taxation for wars, may we not be permitted to hope that hereafter, in better times, the passions and energies of man may be roused in a nobler cause? And why should not the millions expended in wars be expended in a better cause, and all the feelings of our nature be directed to some nobler object? It is not for me to say how the great object of this Society is to be finally managed, whether by the General Government or by the State Governments. But, I ask, is it too much to hope, that, in better days, this great and wealthy nation of Christians will do something great in such a noble cause? If individuals of wealth and talents are responsible to God for a right use of them, must not nations be responsible also? Is not this nation, so rich in lands and men and money, deeply indebted to the Great King of Kings? Is it not indebted to the unhappy race, not amounting at present to hundreds, but millions, and indebted also to that unhappy country from which they or their ancestors were torn, and which now lies lacerated and bleeding at every pore? We are spending large sums for the benefit of the aborigines, and is it too much to hope that not only good policy, but national justice and humanity will urge forward the work which the Colonization Society proposes to the American people. I add but a single remark more, in which, I doubt not, all will concur! It is, that this is one of those excellent enterprises in which it is ten thousand times better, when undertaken, to fail, than to fail to undertake it. We owe it to conscience, to God, and to man, to go forward. We owe it to our children, our domestics, and posterity, to do all in our power for this cause, and to leave the result to an all-gracious Providence. But fail we cannot. We shall build Institutions of Freedom and Religion on the most abused coast on earth, and dispel all the darkness of Africa.

The Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE seconded the preceding resolution, and sustained it by an eloquent address, in which he maintained that the christian religion ought to govern the Society; that it was as proper that the Society should exert a moral influence to promote voluntary emancipation, as to induce free people of colour to emigrate; that the Society was most friendly to the slave-holding States, because it held in check the rash and dangerous schemes of immediate and unconditional abolition; that it was most benevolent to the free blacks, who must leave this country, or gradually perish from the land; and that the Colony itself stood an evidence that our conduct in their behalf, had been governed by the principles of Jesus Christ our Lord.—Several other topics were urged by this gentleman with his usual genius and ability.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York, observed—

He could not say how the Colonization Society stood at the South; but the fact is not to be concealed, that at the North, there has been, within the last year, some falling off in affection for it, and in contributing to its funds; unless indeed in those places where especial efforts have been made in its behalf.—The Society has been made, either by its own fault, or the fault of others, or partly by both, to appear to be friendly to slavery; or to say the least, the belief has of late obtained pretty rapidly at the North, that our Society is an obstacle in the way of emancipation, in the way of the precious cause of universal freedom. Now, to those who are acquainted with public sentiment at the North, it will be no news, that a Society cannot be popular there, which is suspected of keeping terms with slavery.

Whence, Sir, has this injury to the character of our Society come? Is the Anti-Slavery Society alone to be blamed for it? That Society has wronged us greatly, I admit? It has, unhappily, thought the destruction of our Society indispensable to the establishment of its own. The honesty with which it has thought so, I do not call in question. I believe that Society to be as honest as our own—as benevolent and as patriotic as our own. Its members love their fellow-men, and love their country, and love the union of the States, as sincerely

and as strongly as we do; and, much as is said to the contrary on this point, I have never seen a particle of evidence, that the Anti-Slavery Society meditates any interference with the provisions of the laws of the slave States on the subject of slavery. It alleges, and I have no doubt sincerely, that it is by moral influence alone, and mainly by the changes wrought by the application of truth to the conscience, that it seeks to compass its object. I wish I could commend its publications, as I can the motives of its members. Among its publications, are some admirable vindications of the rights of man, which cannot be scattered too widely and thickly; but no small proportion of them are ill-judged, rash, uncharitable and slanderous; and some of them cannot, in truth, be called less than incendiary.

I said that the Anti-Slavery Society had greatly wronged us. I believe that the wise and good among its members (and it comprises many such) are sensible of it. They have, to an undue extent, held our Society responsible for the speeches and acts of its individual members. They have, as it seems to me, with great unfairness, created a strong prejudice against our Society, by harping on the fact, that ardent spirit is sold in Liberia. My neighbours know that I am no friend to the rum traffic; and they, if no others, will attach some value to my declaration, that I have formerly, and now again since coming to the city, inquired into the measures adopted by our Board to promote temperance in Liberia, and can cheerfully say, that I approve of them. As to the attempt to suppress the traffic in ardent spirit in Liberia by law; this might, perhaps, be an expedient measure: but, surely, our countrymen should not denounce us for omitting this measure, until, at least some one of their own civil governments has set the example—the much needed example, I confess—of shutting up, by the strong arm of the law, the rum shops within its jurisdiction.

Some of the charges brought against us by members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and by the Society itself, make so ludicrously large draughts on the public credulity, that one can hardly notice them seriously. Such is the character of the charge, that 265,000 of those who are now slaves in this country, would have been free ere this time, had it not been for the influence which the Colonization Society exerts in favour of slavery. I need not detain you with the reasoning employed to substantiate this charge; for the reasoning which results in such a conclusion, cannot be very edifying. Another of their charges, that it requires the credulity of the Jew Apella to swallow, is, (I will repeat the precise language of the charge) that “all colonies on the African coast, of whatsoever description, must tend to support the slave trade.” Even Liberia, Sir, that we so fondly hoped was doing something towards abolishing this most nefarious of all traffics—yes, Sir, the most nefarious, whether it be carried on upon the benighted coast of Africa, or, with still deeper criminality, within our own enlightened and gospelized land—yes, even Liberia is, under the new light, which the Anti-Slavery Society sheds upon this subject, a mere convenience to the slave-trader, and but tends to support his horrid business. The erroneous reasoning by which our opponents arrive at this conclusion, if we throw it into a logical form, is this: “the slave dealer, in prosecuting his traffic, makes use of such articles as are found in shops in civilized towns. But there are such shops in Liberia; therefore Liberia tends to support the slave trade.” I have adverted to these charges, not to cast ridicule on the Anti-Slavery Society—for it is foreign from my disposition to do that—but to show that there is a spirit of defamation abroad against our Society, and that the public should therefore be slow to entertain accusations against it. It is evident, beyond dispute, that our opponents, in their eagerness to make out their case against us, and to make that case a strong one, suffer themselves to contrive, or at least to admit charges, which, as men of sense and candour they should be ashamed of and sorry for. But, Sir, this is not the character of all the charges preferred against us. I could wish, for our own sake, that it were. There are others, which we should make haste to plead guilty to, and to profit by, “*Fas est ab hoste doceri.*” The Anti-Slavery Society has told us some wholesome truths about ourselves; and I thank them for having done so.

I said in my opening remarks, that the belief is prevailing pretty rapidly at

the North, that our Society obstructs the dearly cherished cause of emancipation. I would that we had not given so much cause for the propagation of this belief. It is true that our Society is not an Anti-Slavery Society. Its Constitution, whatever some of its members may, in the capacity of its members, have unauthorisedly said or done, does not set up the slightest pretension to this character. It confines its regards to another class of persons than slaves: and they who denounce us for not favoring and promoting the emancipation of slaves, might just as well denounce the Bible or the Temperance Society, because they do not step out of their respective spheres of duty, to favor and promote the emancipation of slaves. But, on the other hand, we are not a Pro-Slavery Society; and we are not at liberty to give our countenance to the institution of slavery. If there are apologies for slavery, it is not for our Society to hunt them up. If there are efforts made for the abolition of slavery, it does not belong to our Society to oppose them. Our Society, by offering such apologies, and by opposing such efforts, has already cooled the ardor of many of its friends, and greatly multiplied its opponents. The objection to our Society is well taken, that, in some of its publications, it assumes the position that slavery in this country is to be opposed by indirect means only; and that in the Society—in itself alone, are these means to be found. This is no place for discussing the question, whether slavery is to be opposed in this manner only, or whether indeed it is to be opposed at all. But this is the proper place for saying, that our Society might as well abandon at once its expectation of continued support from the North, as to entertain the purpose of engrossing upon its own scheme, the whole sympathy of the country in behalf of slaves, and of making that scheme the substitute for every other movement respecting slavery. The North will no more bear to have this Society dictate the channel in which, and in which alone the compassion of its citizens for their colored brethren shall flow, than the South will bear to have the Society oppose the institution of slavery. We ask that the Society may adhere to its professed, its constitutional neutrality on this subject; and that, on the one hand, whilst it shall not denounce slavery, so, on the other, it shall not denounce any—not even the mildest forms of opposition to it. Such is, or rather such should be, the neutrality of our Society on the subject of slavery; that its members may be free, on the one hand, to be slaveholders; and on the other to join the Anti-Slavery Society without doing violence to their connexion with the Colonization Society.

But, Sir, I have another fault to find with our Society, and it is a just one. Our Society is extensively, lamentably deficient in love to that class of our coloured brethren whose condition it seeks to meliorate. These brethren number some four hundred thousand. They are scattered over our whole country. Every where the laws, the customs of society, the most unreasonable and guilty prejudices are arrayed against them. Every where they are persecuted and oppressed—as well at the North as at the South. It is the policy of my own State, as well as of other States, and its laws attest it, to keep this people vile; to withhold from them every inducement to well-doing; and, in short, to make their nominal freedom the most debasing and cruel mockery of real freedom. This is their present condition; and in this condition the American Colonization Society found them, when it was organized. It was in the pity, which this condition inspired, that I supposed the Society was formed. Surely such men, as Finley and Ashmun and Caldwell felt this pity—for nothing short of it could have moved them to give their names and their self-denying efforts to our cause. Now, Sir, what I complain of is, that we have not, as a Society, felt habitually and to the degree that we should have done, this pity for these unhappy fellow-creatures—these hundreds of thousands of free people of colour, who constitute the objects of the Society's regard. We have done something for them. Whilst I would be careful not to exaggerate the merit of our services for this people, I would be as careful not to say aught in derogation of that merit. Yes, we have done something for this wretched people, that will be remembered to our credit, when we and our traducers are in the grave. Liberia shall stand an enduring monument of the kindness of this Society to the man of colour, so long as the sun shall shine

on that endeared spot of earth—on that fountain, whence gladdening streams of intelligence and civilization and christianity are already beginning to flow out over unhappy Africa. But, Sir, we must greatly increase our love to the people for whom we have undertaken to provide a home: a home to which, I wish, from the bottom of my heart, they would all consent to go; but to which, the Constitution of our Society would not, nor would our interest nor our desires have them go, without their full and free consent. I am not amongst those who deny to our coloured brethren a perfect right to a home here; and I deeply regret that this right should ever have been questioned by any member of our Society. If suffering, and sorrow, and cruelly unrequited toil, can earn them a home in the country where they have endured that suffering and sorrow and toil; then is their title to a home here beyond dispute. Still, however, we think ourselves justified in entreating them, for the sake of their greater usefulness, and their own and our greater happiness, to separate from us. But let the separation take place in such a temper—with such forgiveness on their part, and such repentance and good works on ours, that our blessing can be on them, and their's on us, and the blessing of God Almighty on us both, in that separation. I said that we must greatly increase our love to this outcast people. Yes; we must convince them, as this greatly increased love would convince them, that our Society is maintained principally out of compassionate motives towards them. Let the members of our Society be prompted by a strong and engrossing desire to relieve their necessities and wretched condition, and their jealousy of us will cease, and we shall have their confidence; and then the free people of colour, instead of being, as they now are, almost unanimously against colonization, will be as unanimously for it. No wonder that this jealousy now exists, and their want of confidence in us. Our publications have given too much occasion for them. We have dwelt too much on the political and other advantages, that would accrue to our country—to the whites—from the removal of the free people of colour out of it. We have looked too much on this people as a “nuisance”; and we have been patient even with that most offensive view of our Society, which degrades it from its elevated and sacred objects into a mere “drain” for the escape of that “nuisance.” We have, in short, suffered ourselves to be too much influenced by a selfish and calculating spirit; and the best feelings of our hearts have not been as steadily and as strongly exercised in this enterprise, as is consistent with and demanded by its benevolent and holy character.

Another fault I have to find with our Society, and when I have mentioned that, I will have done with this ungracious fault finding, and will take my seat.—The friends of this Society do not give money enough. There is a great deal of talking for our Society—but that is a cheap commodity. There is some praying for it—and that does not always cost much faith and fervour; but there is very little giving to it. The friends of this Society profess to believe, that it is to be the chief instrument under Providence for abolishing the slave trade; for raising up Africa from her moral death; for ridding the precious institutions of our country of the greatest dangers that threaten them; and for hastening on that happy, glorious day, when, within the borders of our whole beloved land, no chain shall be worn, but for crime only. Now, Sir, do we believe, that these priceless blessings will flow from the operations of our Society:—and can we leave these operations to a stinted measure, for lack of the money, which, even as calculators, we can so well afford to give, and which the strongest motives that patriotism and philanthropy and piety can inspire, urge us to give? If we give to the Society one-half of our estates, and its great object is thereby accomplished, the remaining half will be worth unspeakably more than would the whole of our treasure, with that great object left unaccomplished. Our Society is now languishing for want of means to execute its noble design of establishing those institutions in Liberia, which are necessary for the physical comfort and security, and for the intellectual and moral culture of its population. We want that the coloured man should be attracted to Liberia by advantages for his elevation there, equal to those enjoyed by the white man here;—create those advantages in Liberia (and money, under the common blessing of heaven, can create them) and the work of emigration thither will go on of itself, and our Society may then cease from its disavowal in promoting emigration. Sir,

we must give to our Society double, treble, quadruple what we have been accustomed to give to it: and now let us signalize our present meeting by an act which will testify more unequivocally than any words we can utter, to the strong sympathy of our Society, with the free people of colour; by an act that will do more than any of our words, to put our enemies to confusion, and to establish our Society more deeply and widely than ever in the public esteem. Let us, Sir, not only pass the resolution which I hold in my hand for raising \$50,000 for the Society; but let us before the present week is closed, or, better still, before we leave this room, subscribe that sum; and when we shall have done so, we shall have given to our great and good cause an impulse which it will continue to feel for many generations after we shall have been gathered to our fathers.

Mr. G. SMITH concluded his speech, by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society do forthwith proceed to ask for a subscription of \$50,000 to its funds, payable in five equal annual instalments: and that this subscription shall be obligatory on those who make it, provided the Board of Managers shall, within sixty days, announce to the public that the amount is subscribed by responsible persons.

Mr. TERRY of Connecticut, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society is cheered in its enterprise by the beneficent effects which its operations have upon the natives of Africa itself; and the Society hopes to be the instrument of sending the Gospel and diffusing its light further and further into the interior, until Africa shall rank among the christian nations of the earth.

Mr. TERRY introduced his resolution with the following remarks:—

The design of the Society was well expressed in its Constitution. It was a Colonization Society, and such let it remain. It is friendly to all those institutions which adorn our galaxy, and dispense blessings, not only direct, but collateral. It stands on broad common ground. On this ground the North, South, East and West meet; operate on one common cause. But while as patriots and philanthropists we rejoice, we may be permitted to allude to another class, from which a large portion of our funds is derived; I mean the Christians of our country. I hope they will long unite with us in this goodly enterprise, so well adapted to extend the influence and the dominion of the Law and Gospel of our God.

Mr. CRESSON of Pennsylvania addressed the Society as follows:

He regretted that any thing had been expected from so humble an individual as himself, on an occasion which had induced so many of the distinguished friends of this glorious cause to assemble to give to it their counsels and their aid. But he could not hesitate to give to the resolution which he was about to submit, his humble approval. This Society proposes to add another regenerated continent to our globe, and 150 millions to the family of civilized men. Its objects are not confined to the free people of colour.—It stands on a noble platform. He did not doubt that its base would be broad enough to cover three continents, and that its pinnacle would pierce the heavens. It was an Institution founded not merely to transfer to Africa the free people of colour, but to extend peace and good will to men, and strengthen the ties which bind together the great family of mankind. This has been the effect of its influence in our own happy country. As in the Bible Society, so in this, we see the North and the South standing in kind fellowship on one high common ground. And its sacred influence has crossed and excited deep sympathy in the mother country, to which the resolution refers which I now ask permission to read to the meeting. (Mr. C. here read the following resolution:)

Resolved, That the establishment of the British African Colonization Society affords the highest gratification to this meeting; and that this Society will co-operate with the philanthropic in England, in measures designated to abolish the African slave trade, and introduce civilization and christianity among the natives of Africa.

He rejoiced that he had been favoured with the opportunity of contributing in some humble degree, to call forth the benevolence of Britain towards the children of Africa, and to strengthen the bands of love which should ever unite the mother and daughter. While he had suffered much in England by a fierce and well-organized opposition, yet, as an American Christian and patriot, he could only feel pain, that an American citizen should have dared, in London, to pronounce the Constitution of the United States the greatest outrage, the most high-handed villainy ever perpetrated. He was gratified to be able to state, that this Society received the approbation of the venerable Clarkson and the sainted Wilberforce. He said this, because pains had been taken to convince the American people that Wilberforce went down to his grave hostile to the American Colonization Society. I say (remarked Mr. Cresson) it is untrue. Three years ago, when in the full vigor of his faculties, he expressed his ardent love for this Society. Be it remembered, when his signature to the protest was obtained, he was on his death-bed, within a week of the closing scene of life.—And let it be known, that several who had affixed their names, struck them off from the offensive protest.

I trust that while this Society is actuated by love to Africa and to the free blacks, it will go on and confer greater blessings on Africa. We have already done much for Africa. The founders of this Society did not limit their benevolence to the free blacks, they embraced our whole country and all Africa in their Christian sympathies. I was happy to hear from a British officer, that not less than 5000 had been freed from slavery through the influence of our Colony. He had known 56 slavers at Cape Montserado. Ten thousand have probably been saved by our settlements, from hopeless bondage. There are many warm and noble hearts in England, that will co-operate in our enterprise. I trust that our success will add more largely to the interest now felt there, in our cause. Blessed day when our Institution was founded—not less that day when Britain followed our example.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BACON, of Connecticut, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society considers education to be essential to the prosperity of Liberia, and that the Board of Managers be authorized and instructed to adopt all necessary measures to secure its benefits to the whole colonial population.

Mr. BACON's speech in support of his resolution was as follows:

This resolution (he observed) sets forth the true policy of the Society. All objections of any force, were concentrated in this, that we had never done enough to make Africa an attractive home for free men of colour, such as our own country is to the oppressed and degraded of other climes. Long meditation has convinced me, more and more, that emigrants should not be carried or sent, but drawn thither by cords of love, by the golden chain of hope. Nothing is clearer to my mind, than that \$30 expended in the improvement of the Colony, in supporting schools, opening roads, subduing the forest, surveying the lands, reclaiming its savage coast and making it like ours, will tell incalculably more upon our enterprise, than to transport free men of colour thither. We are represented by our enemies as carrying persons of colour to Africa, to drop them down there and leave them to perish, through ignorance and vice and the climate. We, who defend the cause, say, that it is not so; that our business is not transportation, but colonization; not to crowd an ignorant people on board of our ships, and throw them on the shore of Africa as a carman throws down a load of coal. I hope we shall more steadily hereafter aim at every kind of improvement in our Colony. Our disasters, I fear, have resulted from a departure from this as one great object. I cannot but think it a mistaken kindness to send 700 emigrants to Africa with our means in a single year. Had half the sum thus expended, been applied to the improvement of the Colony, our prosperity had been greater, our difficulties and disasters greatly diminished. I hope the contents of this resolution will influence all our proceedings in time to come.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING of New York addressed the Society to the following effect:—

Few considerations (said Dr. Spring) could induce me at this late hour, to trespass on the patience of the audience. But not a few of us clothed with the sacred office at the North, have felt it incumbent on us to stand by the cause of this Society at this crisis. It has been said, that the great body of our Ministers are opposed to the Society, and enlisted in the cause of abolition. I say the fact is not so. True, some beloved and respected brethren have so enlisted; but they are comparatively few. Our brethren at the South, may confide in the persevering co-operation of Christians at the North, in this enterprise. One fact, the overwhelming majority with which resolutions have been passed (recommending this Society as worthy to receive the charities of the churches on our national anniversary) in the highest ecclesiastical body of the church to which I belong, shows the position of our churches. There they stand, and there I believe they will stand. This Society is engaged in a grand effort to elevate the African race. The frowns of God, which have so long rested upon this people, will soon be converted into smiles. The great question is, how this object is to be accomplished? Not by giving the negro freedom on the American shore. Look at Massachusetts, Connecticut, or any of the New England States. The people of colour are there free; but more degraded than the slaves of the South. Freedom will not elevate the man of colour in our country. He must be a freeman under his own skies—must have something to do—to develop his powers—something to hope and to fear—or he will attain to no elevation of character. In the early progress of this enterprise, not a few had some hesitation on one point. They hesitated lest your Colony would be left without adequate Christian instruction. On this subject, I know you have done directly nothing; but collaterally, much. It is a delightful feature in your scheme, that you invite all Christian denominations to cultivate the field—the wide and promising field that you are opening before them. The Society gives the strongest encouragements to all Christian sects. I doubt whether the time has not come when more should be done to christianize the Colony. If this be done, the enterprise is in no danger. Every Christian heart here will say, let the spirit of the Gospel pervade all your African institutions. This is a vast enterprise. Patience and perseverance are demanded. Your object is to christianize the whole African world. Difficulties and sufferings are to be expected, endured, and conquered. Let the minds of Christians, of Statesmen, be kindled by the subject; and I repeat, that the friends of this cause at the North, will not fail to bear their part in sustaining it.

Dr. SPRING concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a liberal donation of Arabic Testaments and Psalters for distribution in Liberia and its vicinity; and also to the American Bible Society, for the donation of one thousand English Bibles, for the use of the Colony.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. President,—We meet under peculiarly interesting circumstances. The Society had almost struggled through the early prejudices that assailed it; and the public mind had become, not only reconciled, but enlisted in its purposes and plans, when new and unexpected opposition arises—much of it from its former friends and patrons. It is a striking illustration of the moral paradox, that extremes are often so near, as to approach almost to fellowship. While prosperity was crowning the labors of the Society—when the Colony was coming up, to a conspicuous rank among kindred settlements, and far in advance of most of them—when science, civilization and religion were setting a seal to this benignant scheme—when Heaven smiled upon it—and the good of the earth rejoiced in its success—of a sudden, the harsh sounds of hostility break upon us, and the Colony with its friends, its objects and all that pertain to it, is denounced as a heartless design to perpetuate slavery. Now, Sir, I propose to treat these adversaries, kindly and respectfully; we do not wish to disturb their opinions, nor, where they strive lawfully, to interrupt their operations. But when they, so far forget the law of Christian courtesy, as to impeach the motives of the Colonization Society, we must exercise the right of self-defence. To repel

injurious charges—to vindicate insulted purity of purpose, and re-affirm the beneficent tendencies of our enterprise, become high and cogent duties.

The friends of Colonization, in very faithfulness, cannot remain silent, and suffer this strange wildfire to run along the ground and consume and destroy the fairest fruits of a most blessed scheme of mercy. Sir, we owe it to these misguided men themselves, to interpose between them and their measures and save the country from their disastrous consequences.

Two objections have been, with many more, clamorously urged against the Society:—That it obstructs the progress of emancipation, and is cruel and oppressive towards the bond and the free. It is really difficult to treat with any gravity, so absurd a proposition, as the first of these objections. So far is it from any shadow of reality, that it is emancipation which chiefly supplies materials for the Colony—its best aliment is furnished here. The great majority of the colonists is composed of men, lately slaves, who have been liberated by southern proprietors, that they might enjoy the blessings promised to them at Liberia.

An obstruction to emancipation! What, Sir, to congregate three thousand colored freemen on the coast of Africa—to gather around them the lights of science and religion—to start them on the career of virtuous and useful enterprise, and open to their aspirations, all the avenues of honorable ambition. This, I should deem, Sir, would be the last spot on earth, towards which oppression would turn its concern, unless it might be, indeed, to blot it from existence.—Equally fanciful, is the charge of cruelty, towards the emigrants. The essence of the complaint is, that any should be persuaded to encounter the perils of seeking a new home in Africa. It is a sickly sensibility! *Seeking a new home.* Why, the whole earth is, at this moment, moved by just such a purpose—and has been from the beginning. Ever since the Father of the faithful left his own Ur of the Chaldees, man has been literally a pilgrim on the face of the earth. All the wanderings of his descendants prove it. How inconstant and unstable their abode!—and now how scattered among the nations! Sir, where would have been the triumphs of learning and genius in Greece and Rome, but for Colonization? The light of science owes most of its expansion to this *oppressive* emigration.

And when Roman glory declined, the Scandinavian birth place of nations, poured forth unnumbered hosts upon the south of Europe—while English history and the English language are full of the memorials of Danish, Saxon and Norman irruptions. And, Mr. President, who and what are we, but children of *Colonists*? Where, but for this, would now be, these broad foundations of national liberty and human happiness—these splendid creations of genius and science—where, the high hopes of fifteen millions of freemen? And as I look around me, I behold many distinguished Colonists—who, ten, twenty and thirty years ago, struck their adventurous footsteps into the rich forests of the west, and there planted the germs of liberty; and after training up other noble sisters to become members of our great confederacy, have come up, hither, to mingle their counsels and cares for the general welfare. Sir, if the eye could sweep the whole Atlantic board, from the ocean to the mountains, we should behold it alive with emigration,—multitudes urging their way towards the abundant rewards held out, to encourage and animate the enterprises of industry and virtue. Why, Mr. President, it is man's delight—his restless spirit loves it: and he would scale any barrier, at the promptings of curiosity, science or pleasure, that he might freely indulge this cherished propensity.

And to encourage our zeal and patience, we have the animating assurance, that the Colony, planted by this Society, has prospered beyond all example.—As one illustration, I have collated the prominent incidents connected with the Colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. It then consisted of one hundred persons—which number, before September of that year, was reduced to fifty—and soon after to thirty-eight, when a reinforcement of one hundred and twenty arrived. In 1609, a further addition of one hundred and fifty persons was made, and the Colony then amounted to five hundred souls. But by imprudence, extravagance and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to sixty persons: in 1611, the Colony had increased to two hundred: in 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians and three

hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered, was dissolved, and the Colony taken into the hands of the King—and enjoyed the care and protection of the crown. The venerable historian of those times, (Chief Justice Marshall) gives the conclusion of the matter, as it stood in 1624: "About £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the Colony, and more than 8,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet at the end of seventeen years, the population was reduced to 1800 persons!" While Liberia, with no governmental patronage, and without royal smiles or favor, against wind and tide, against scorn and prejudice, in twelve brief years, enrolls about three thousand souls.

Still, we hear, that Liberia is an hindrance to freedom. Sir, the cause of human liberty has never been more effectually plead. She stands, as its beacon light, for the whole earth. The wondering nations are turning their eyes towards the illuminated spot; and as they gaze upon its moral beauties, bright hopes unfelt before, spring up in the heart, that man's universal redemption is sure. Like the star in the East, which announced the Saviour to the astonished magi, it points to the advent of the same Redeemer, coming in the power of His spirit, to roll away the darkness of a thousand generations. Yes, Sir, there is hope for Africa. God, I believe, is preparing his way before Him. The harvest begins to ripen and the slumber of ages will soon be broken: and those beams of light that now refresh our hopes, will expand and spread through the Heavens, until they shall be lost in the splendors of an eternal day.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while this Society gratefully acknowledges the aid derived during the year, from various Auxiliary Institutions and friends of the cause, it is imperatively required by the present state of its finances, to urge upon them the necessity of renewed and still more efficient efforts to increase its resources.

Subscriptions were taken under Mr. GERRIT SMITH'S Resolution, and the following persons subscribed the amounts affixed to their respective names:—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Gerrit Smith, of New York, | \$5,000 |
| Elliott Cresson, of Pennsylvania, | 1,000 |
| Matthias Bruen, of New Jersey, | 500 |
| Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia, | 100 |
| Inman Horner, of Virginia, | 100 |
| Seth Terry, of Connecticut, | 50 |
| John T. Norton, of New York, | 500 |
| Benjamin F. Butler, of Washington, District of Columbia, | 250 |
| Mrs. Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia, | 10 |
| J. B. Bispham, of Pennsylvania, | 100 |
| M. St. C. Clarke, of Washington, District of Columbia, | 250 |
| Chief Justice Marshall, | 500 |
| E. Jenkins, of New York, | 50 |
| E. S. Finley, of New York, | 500 |
| Leopard Bacon, of Connecticut, | 50 |
| Z. C. Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia, | 10 |
| Walter Lowrie, of Washington District of Columbia, | 500 |

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to GERRIT SMITH, Esq. for his very liberal subscription made this evening, and to the other subscribers, under his resolution.

After some discussion, the Society then adjourned, to meet at the Rev. Mr. Post's lecture room, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the lecture room attached to the Rev. Mr. Post's church.

The Hon. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The list of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies was called over by the Secretary, and the following gentlemen answered to their names, viz:—

- From the Franklin County (Mass.) Society.*—HON. GEORGE GREENELL.
From the Vermont State Society.—HON. BENJAMIN SWIFT, HON. WM. SLADE.
From the Connecticut State Society.—HON. WM. W. ELLSWORTH, REV. LEONARD BACON, SETH TERRY, Esq. H. WHITE, Esq.
From the New York State Society.—HON. CHARLES McVEAN, HON. DANIEL WARDWELL, GERRIT SMITH, Esq., E. JENKINS, Esq., JOHN T. NORTON, Esq.
From the New York City Society.—SILAS BROWN, Esq., ROBERT S. FINLEY, Esq.
From the New Jersey Colonization Society.—HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.
From the Newark Society, N. J.—HON. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN.
From the Pennsylvania State Society.—ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq., JAMES BAYARD, Esq., HON. HENRY KING, HON. THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, HON. SAMUEL MCKEAN.
From the Washington, D. C. Auxiliary Society.—MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE, Esq., JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq.
From the Alexandria, D. C. Society.—REV. ELIAS HARRISON, HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

The Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., Treasurer of the Society, made a general statement concerning the finances of the Society, the detailed exposition not being entirely ready.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BACON from Connecticut, the statement was referred to a Committee, with directions to report to the meeting, to-morrow evening, on the state of the Treasury.

The Chair appointed Mr. BACON, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and Mr. ATKINSON, to constitute the Committee. Mr. POLK of Washington, D. C. moved to proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business of the last annual meeting, and called up the project of a new Constitution which had been presented to it.

At the suggestion of Mr. TERRY of Connecticut, Mr. POLK withdrew his motion, in order to enable Mr. TERRY to propose a reconsideration of the resolution passed last evening, accepting the Report of the Board of Managers, when, on his motion, said resolution was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. TERRY,

Resolved, That those parts of the Report of the Managers, which refer to the administration and condition of the affairs of the Colony, be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. TERRY of Connecticut, McVEAN of New York, CRESSON of Pennsylvania, WILLIAMS of N. C., and CORWIN of Ohio, were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. TERRY,

Resolved, That those parts of the Report of the Managers, which refer to agencies in this country, and to the transportation of emigrants, be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. WHITTLESBY of Ohio, BAYARD of Pennsylvania, ELLSWORTH of Connecticut, BROWN of New York, and FINLEY of New York, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. CLARKE of Washington, called for the reading of that part of the Report which relates to Auxiliary Societies, and said part was accordingly read.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY,

Resolved, That that part of the Report of the Managers, which refers to the Auxiliary or other Colonization Societies, be referred to a Committee.

Mr. CLARKE, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. GREENNELL, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. KING, of Pennsylvania, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. POLK then renewed his proposition, which was agreed to.

Mr. S. H. SMITH, of Washington, D. C., then addressed the meeting on the condition of the Society and the Colony, and concluded by moving, as a substitute for Mr. Polk's resolution, that the consideration of unfinished business be postponed, and also the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subject of the reorganization of the Society, and that such Committee be instructed particularly to inquire into the expediency of constituting an efficient Executive head for the management of the affairs of the Society.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the meeting, and moved, as an amendment to Mr. SMITH's and Mr. POLK's Resolutions, that the whole subject of those Resolutions be referred to a Committee.

Mr. BACON, BISHOP MEADE, Mr. COXE, Mr. JONES, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. KEY, then successively addressed the meeting, after which the question on Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment was put, and the amendment carried *sem. con.*

The Committee ordered to consist of Mr. S. H. SMITH, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE, Mr. BACON, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C.

The Rev. ISAAC ORR intimated his intention of bringing up on some future occasion, the subject of the relations of the African Education Society to this Society.

On motion adjourned till to-morrow at 5 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the lecture room attached to the Rev. Mr. POST's Church. Mr. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT in the chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, from the Committee on the state of the Treasury, made the following Report:

The Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the Financial concerns of the Society, report as follows:

That the debts owing by the Society, now due, and that will fall due by the 1st of May next, amount to a sum varying from \$40 to 41,000.

This unprecedented and alarming amount of debt against the Society is accounted for, by the following reasons:—

1st. The rice crop in the Colony and on the coast generally, the last year, failed almost entirely; and by this Providence a considerable share of the Colonists, who otherwise would have been able to subsist upon their own means, were thrown upon the bounty and humanity of the Government of the Colony.

2d. The Ajax, which sailed from New Orleans with 150 emigrants, lost 29 of them by the cholera; was double the usual length of time in making the voyage; and arrived at the Colony with but two weeks' supply of provisions, instead of the usual supply for six months.

3d. An unusually large proportion of the late emigrants are improvident and reluctant to betake themselves to agriculture.

4th. In some instances, among the late emigrations, families without male heads have been sent to the Colony—and, in many instances, the great mortality in the Colony during the last year has deprived families of their male heads and left them to the humane and expensive provisions of the Government of the Colony.

5th. The supplies of the Colonial store have not been ample, as they ever should be. This deficiency, however, is not to be charged to improvidence in the Board of Managers; but to their pecuniary inability to do on this subject what they were very solicitous to do. This deficiency has made it necessary for the Government of the Colony to purchase at 1 to 200 per cent. profit, large amounts of supplies from merchants in the Colony and from vessels touching at the Colony.

In view of the existing pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, the Committee would advise, that the Society send out no emigrants the present year, unless under very especial circumstances, and where the Society would be put to comparatively small expense, in sending out and provisioning the emigrants.—To guard against such heavy embarrassments in future, the Committee advise, that the Society do never, except in the extraordinary cases above referred to, send out emigrants, whilst they are under a debt exceeding \$10,000.

The Committee hope that the Board of Managers, will, as soon as the means at their disposal will allow, so far furnish the Colonial store with goods and provisions, as to preclude the necessity of purchasing them on terms so disadvantageous as those above referred to. This necessity having existed for the last two years particularly, and which has been unavoidable on account of the large disbursements of the Society for the expenses of emigration, has swelled the debt of the Society to an amount many thousand dollars greater than it would have been, if this necessity had not existed.

The Committee are highly pleased to learn that the Board of Managers have adopted and are contemplating measures for bringing within ascertained and the narrowest limits the compensation made to the Officers of the Society residing in the Colony—and also for avoiding the surprise of large draughts upon its Treasury.

The reading of the foregoing Report led to a discussion, in which Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. GURLEY, Mr. FERLINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE and Mr. POST participated.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE moved that the Report be recommitted to the Committee which had made it, with instructions to prepare a more detailed report. After some remarks from Mr. GERRIT SMITH and Mr. COXE, Mr. CRESSON proposed, as an amendment to the motion, that the Report be accepted. Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TERRY, from the Committee to whom had been referred the part of the Report of the Managers relating to the administration and affairs of the Colony, made the following Report, which on motion of Mr. BACON, was accepted:—

The Committee to whom was referred such part of the Annual Report as relates to the administration and condition of the affairs of the Colony respectfully Report—

That they recommend the adoption of that part of the Report. The duties assigned to the Committee comprehend more than their limited time, and a single report of any reasonable length could digest and present. We are relieved, however, in this respect by the consideration that the whole is to occupy the attention, and will constitute the burden of the labors devolving upon the Board of Managers; and the Committee would have this Report so construed as not to bind that Board, although it should be accepted by the Society. Among other interesting topics the Committee recommend the following to the consideration of the Society:—

1. A frequent revision of the *Colonial Laws*. The wisest jurisprudence is always the result of experience, and must be founded on facts constantly developing themselves.

2. The introduction of new *Emigrants*. At present most of the new emigrants are placed together in considerable numbers in tenements, in the Colony, prepared for the purpose, called *Receptacles*, where they remain without regular employment during the six months, called the *seasoning*. During this period of anxious suspense it is important that their minds should be diverted, healthful exercise kept up, and that they be so separated as not to act upon each other by sympathy. These objects would be promoted by constructing and having ready for their reception cabins or small houses, built at a small expense and connected with small quantities of land for cultivation. Let them be formed into *Temperance Societies*, in this country, before embarkation, and made occupants of those houses, on their first arrival, and it is conceived that much human life would be saved. Further—each emigrant, thus located, should have a title, if, within a limited period, he should erect, on another lot, a similar house for the use of the Colony.—In this way a motive for industry would be presented to the settler, and new houses prepared for fresh emigrants, in perpetual succession, without charge to the Society.

3. A *House of Employment*, connected with a sufficient quantity of land for the occupation (under public supervision,) of the improvident and idle, may be maintained with great advantage to such persons, and promote the prosperity of the settlements.

4. An ample supply of merchandise and articles of trade for the public Factories so as to fill the market, would prevent the Colonists from becoming petty traders, and thereby promote agriculture.

5. The Committee are deeply impressed with the opinion, that the measures and expenditures of the Board ought to be directed to the improvement of the present settlements, in preference to enlarging them, until they shall present a desirable home for the man of colour, and draw him there at his own expense from a desire to become free and happy. Among other useful improvements may be added schools, a saw mill, and roads communicating with the interior.

Finally, the Committee would remark, that from the perusal of numerous and conflicting documents and communications, they have been led to the conclusion, that any Board, acting here, must, in order to well-directed effort, and economical expenditure, have a more minute and accurate knowledge of the state of the Colony than is now possessed. A commission of gentlemen, of business habits, sent out to make a survey and inspection, may bring back a report of invaluable use, unimpeachable credit, and that would form the basis of safe and efficient action.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Committee.

SETH TERRY, *Chairman*.

WASHINGTON, January 22d, 1834.

Mr. S. H. SMITH, from the Committee to whom had been referred the subject of a new Constitution for the Society, made the following Report, which was advocated by himself, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE and Mr. BACON:—

The Committee, to whom was referred a resolution, expressive of the expediency of constituting an Executive Head of the Society, and a sketch of a new Constitution, submitted to the last annual meeting, recommend the adoption of the following, in lieu of the present Constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Colour, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Secretaries who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. IX. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its Delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

The 1st article of the Constitution reported by the Committee was adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved to expunge all the words in the second article following the word "Africa." After a discussion on this motion between Mr. BACON, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, BISHOP MEADE, and Mr. LOWRIE, the motion was withdrawn by the mover.

The following resolution was moved by GEN. JONES:—

Resolved, That the Report be re-committed, with instructions to report such alterations only in the existing Constitution as the Committee may recommend; specifying what part of the existing Constitution is recommended to be struck out, and what new matter is added.

Decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the 2d article as reported by the Committee, and that article was adopted.

The question was taken on the 3d article, and that article adopted *nem. con.*

The 4th article was read for the consideration of the Society.—Mr. GURLEY moved to strike out the word "nine" and insert the word "seven."

GEN. JONES concurred in the motion to strike out, and moved to insert the word "twelve."

Mr. LOWRIE moved that the question be divided, and the vote be first taken on striking out. Motions lost.

GEN. JONES moved to strike out so much of the fourth article as makes the Executive Officers of the Society members of the Board of Managers. Motion negatived.

GEN. JONES moved to amend the 4th article by adding to it the following words:—

"Except the Secretaries, Treasurer and Recorder, who shall be appointed from time to time at the pleasure of the Board of Managers; and have their powers and duties prescribed by the Board."

This motion was debated by the mover, **MR. FRELINGHUYSEN**, **BISHOP MEADE**, **MR. BRECKENRIDGE**, **MR. COXE**, **MR. GERIT SMITH**, **MR. S. H. SMITH**, **MR. BACON** and **MR. TERRY**; and was finally decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the 4th article, and that article as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

The remaining articles of the Constitution as reported were severally voted on, and adopted.

The question was then on motion of **MR. FRELINGHUYSEN**, put on the whole Constitution as reported, and it was adopted.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that a Committee be appointed to nominate a Board of Managers and the Executive officers of the Society.

On motion of **MR. CRESSON**, it was resolved that the Committee which had reported the new Constitution be the nominating Committee.

MR. S. H. SMITH was, at his own urgent request, excused from serving on said Committee.

MR. CLARKE, from the Committee to whom had been referred that part of the Report of the Board of Managers relating to the Auxiliary and other Colonization Societies, made the following report, which, on motion of **MR. GURLEY**, was ordered to lie on the table:—

The Committee on so much of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers as relates to Auxiliary and other Colonization Societies would respectfully Report:—

That nothing has occurred to make the settled policy of this Society in relation to the extensive formation of Auxiliary Societies appear at all doubtful: or to shake our confidence in the belief that such an organization might be effected as greatly to enlarge the Society's means of doing good. Nor is there reason to doubt, that whenever the Parent Society shall have corrected the admitted evils of its organization, and rectified the errors into which it has fallen, in the management of its affairs, that the same vigour and skill which will make all its other interests work right, will restore confidence to the Auxiliary Societies, and impart new energy and regularity to their operations.

So again, it is not, we think to be denied, that in most cases it is best for the general interests of the whole cause, that Colonization Societies in this country should sustain an auxiliary relation to the National Society; as in this way, there can be more certainly secured, unity of design and cheapness and certainty of execution. This, however, is a matter which cannot be enforced by this Society; but which must, from the nature of the case, be left to the decision of the other Societies. And we suppose, that whenever any other Society shall determine to act for itself, independently of us, but consistently with our principles of action in the great and common cause in which we are embarked, every motive of prudence, good feeling, and common effort, should impel this Society to aid all others, and especially all American Societies, to the utmost of its power, both here and in Africa, and to co-operate with them all in the most cordial and disinterested manner.

Indeed the greatness of the cause we are united to advance, might seem too

immense to risk before the world, on a single series of experiments; and the issues too momentous to stake upon one set of councils; nor would our past history be, perhaps entirely conclusive, to establish any claim for us, on either head. On the other hand, our object being single, and most explicit, we are forbidden from touching questions, which other and independent societies have made, and may continue to make as the local interests or opinions around them may from time to time direct. If any Society see fit to countenance the use of any constraint whatever, to effect the removal of free persons of colour to Africa or elsewhere, it is manifest that such society ought not to sustain towards us an auxiliary relation. If any Colonization Society undertake to pursue as such a course, "looking forward to the extirpation of slavery," that Society ought not to be directly connected with us. For, however clearly we may assume slavery to be an evil, our action is only with the free man of colour, and with him only, after he is willing to emigrate. While, therefore, the broad ground upon which we stand as a national Society, is ample enough to engage all our cares, it may not be an injury, indeed it may be of lasting advantage, to the cause and to mankind, that other Societies, occupying in some degree other grounds, should do it independently of us.

Nor does there seem much ground of apprehension in relation to this subject; for, in all cases, it is presumed that the agents of this Society will have as complete access to the people, for aid, in one case as the other; while the strong probability appears to be, that legislative patronage, if obtained at all, is likely to be based on the peculiar grounds assumed in each case, by the local Societies, who are presumed to act in accordance with the public sentiment of their relative locations, and who may and will doubtless, as they have already, take grounds which this Society will not be at liberty to occupy.

The committee therefore see no occasion to do more, than to express the confident hope, that a more full and energetic action through Auxiliary Societies, will be found to flow from the contemplated remodelling of the Society's affairs; and to utter the conviction, that with ordinary care and candor, no difficulty is likely to result out of the occasional independent action of other Colonization Societies. And, in this light, the subject is commended to the Board of Managers.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Managers of this Society to possess themselves of the fullest and most accurate information on the following subjects, and to embody the same in their next annual report:—

1st. What number of persons have emigrated to the Colony in each year since the Colony was founded? How many of them belonged to the class of free people of colour? How many of them were manumitted for the purpose of their emigration to the Colony; and how many of them were recaptured Africans?

2d. What number of the emigrants, and of their children, have died on their passage, and what number of them have died in the Colony? Also, what proportion of the emigrants who resided North of Maryland have died, and what proportion have died of those who resided South and West of Pennsylvania?

3d. What is the whole population of the Colony? What portion of this population consists of emigrants? What portion of native settlers, and what portion of persons born in the Colony? Also, what part of the population is male; also what portion of the population is under 5 years of age—what portion under 10 years—what portion under 30—what portion under 50—how many over 50—and how many over 70 years of age?

4th. How many persons in the Colony are lawfully married: how many instances are there of intermarriage between the emigrants and persons belonging to the native tribes?

5th. How many have been convicted of crimes of a high grade; and how many are paupers?

6th. What has been the value of the exports from the Colony during each year for the last five years—what the value of the imports; of what have the exports principally consisted, and of what the imports?

7th. What have been, and to what amount of each, the agricultural productions of the Colony, during each year, for the last five years?

8th. How many of the Colonists are now worth \$5000 each, and how many

\$10,000 each, and what were these individuals respectively worth when they emigrated to the Colony?

9th. How many of the Colonists are Professors of Religion, and how many of them are members of Temperance Societies? How many of them are in schools, and how many of them can read?

10th. How many of the Colonists are agriculturalists; how many of them mechanics?

Resolved, That all the Reports, after the next Report, contain statistics on the subjects enumerated in the foregoing Resolution; that these statistics be such only as the history of the Colony, during the previous year, furnishes—but that they be more minute, than it is required they shall be in the next Report; specifying, among other things, what disease was the cause of each death in the Colony during the said previous year; in what vessels, and from what ports, and at whose charge the emigrants during that year sailed.

On motion of Gen. JONES, the foregoing resolutions were referred to Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary, with a request that as to those parts of them on which immediate information could be given by the Board, it should be given to the Society before the final adjournment of the present annual meeting; and that as to the residue, the information required should be given at the next annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise and present condition of the Society's debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase—the times at which it has been increased, the individuals to whom it was originally, and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance within the reach of their inquiries, here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report nominating as President and Vice-Presidents, for the current year, the President and Vice-Presidents of the last year; and the following gentlemen to constitute the Board of Managers and Executive Officers:—

Managers.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | RICHARD S. COXE, |
| Gen. WALTER JONES, | WALTER LOWRIE, |
| FRANCIS S. KEY, | Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY, |
| Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, | Dr. THOMAS SEWALL. |
| WILLIAM W. SEATON, | |

Officers.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, | } <i>Secretaries.</i> |
| WM. H. MACFARLAN, | |
| JOHN UNDERWOOD, <i>Treasurer.</i> | |
| PHILIP R. FENDALL, <i>Recorder.</i> | |

Mr. POLK nominated the following gentlemen as Managers:—

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | Rev. WM. HAWLEY, |
| JOSEPH GALES, Senior, | WM. W. SEATON, |
| WALTER LOWRIE, | Rev. J. T. BROOKE, |
| MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE, | Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY. |
| Dr. THOMAS SEWALL, | |

Mr. CRESSON proposed to add the following names to the list of Vice-Presidents:—

JOHN McDONOUGH, of New Orleans.
 Judge ALEXANDER PORTER, of New Orleans.
 Bishop MEADE, of Virginia.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1834.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the place of the last meeting.

The Vice-President who presided at the last meeting being absent, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESSEY of Ohio, in compliance with a unanimous call from the members present, took the Chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. SLADE of Vermont called for the reading of that part of the Report of the Committee on the state of the Treasury which relates to future expeditions to the Colony. The part required was read, and Mr. SLADE then moved for a reconsideration of the vote accepting the Report. A debate ensued, in which Mr. SKINNER, of Washington, D. C., Mr. LOWRIE, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WARDWELL, and Mr. BACON took part. The motion to reconsider was decided in the negative.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on agencies and emigrants, made a Report, which was accepted. The Report is as follows:—

The Committee to whom it was referred to consider the subject of agencies of the American Colonization Society, and also the subject of the transportation of emigrants, ask leave to report:—

That they have examined a printed report on the subject of agencies, page 11, of the 7th volume of the African Repository, and approve of the same. They would recommend to the Board of Managers to carry the same into effect, as circumstances may require and warrant.

In regard to emigration, the Committee having considered what is said on that subject in the present Annual Report, and as the same relates principally to matters of fact, they see no objections thereto. The Committee have no doubt the Board have done the best they could, under all the circumstances. In the present state of the finances and other concerns of the Society, the Committee would recommend that great caution be used in sending out emigrants; but that the exertions of the Managers be directed principally to restore the credit of the Society and provide for the welfare of those already in Liberia; and also when hereafter the state of the funds shall justify the fitting out of expeditions with emigrants, that the greatest care should be taken that they be provided with all the necessities required, to promote their comfort on the passage, and after their arrival in the Colony, and particularly in regard to the important subject of preserving their health.

The Committee also recommend, that measures be taken to induce the Auxiliary Societies of the cities from which emigrants or provisions are sent, to appoint commercial Committees, whose names shall be reported to the Board of Managers, and with whom the agent shall consult relative to all matters of transportation of emigrants and supplies.

Washington, 23d of January, 1834.

Mr. BACON addressed the meeting on the condition and prospects of the Society and of the Colony; moved to reconsider the proceedings of the last evening accepting the new Constitution, and stated his intention to be, should the motion prevail, to move that the old Constitution be reinstated, and that such survivors of the founders of the Society as were, before the proceedings of the last meeting, members of the Board of Managers, be re-appointed, with the power of appointing their associates to make up the requisite number.

This motion gave rise to a discussion, in which Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TERRY, Gen. JONES, Mr. BACON, and Dr. LAURIE took part; and in the course of which, Gen. JONES entered into a detailed

exposition of his views of the true objects and policy of the Society; and Mr. BACON, for himself and other Northern gentlemen, friends of the Society, expressed his entire concurrence in those views. The discussion resulted in the withdrawal, by Mr. BACON, of his motion to reconsider.

Mr. TERRY then moved to take up the report of the Committee on nominations.

Mr. POLK addressed the meeting on the subject of the nominations made by him.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN stated that Mr. UNDERWOOD, who had been nominated for the office of Treasurer, wished the nomination to be withdrawn, as he should decline accepting the office if elected.

Mr. TERRY moved that the question should be taken on the names *separatim* of the individuals nominated. Motion carried.

Mr. POST, of Washington, D. C. moved to recommit the report to the Committee which had made it, with instructions to report again. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. CRESSON,

Ordered that the report of the nominating Committee be recommitted to a Committee of five, to consist of one individual from each of the five agency districts. Ayes 19, noes 8.

The Committee was ordered to consist of Mr. BACON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. CRESSON, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and Mr. POST.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, the report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up. Mr. GURLEY and Mr. HAWLEY addressed the Society on that subject, and Mr. HAWLEY moved to amend the report by expunging the third paragraph.

Mr. TERRY moved that the consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed; which motion he withdrew at the request of Mr. GRENNELL of Massachusetts. After the latter gentleman had addressed the Society in vindication of the report, Mr. TERRY renewed his motion of indefinite postponement. Motion carried.

Mr. POLK moved that the Annual Report be accepted, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

The nominating Committee, who had retired for the purpose of preparing their report, now re-entered the Hall, and Mr. BACON, their Chairman, reported the following nominations:—

Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The same as last year with the following additional Vice-Presidents:—

The RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.

The HON. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.

JOHN McDONOUGH, Esq. of Louisiana.

Managers.

REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

GEN. WALTER JONES, .

FRANCIS S. KEY,

REV. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

JOHN UNDERWOOD,

WILLIAM W. SEATON,

WALTER LOWRIE,

DR. PHINEAS BRADLEY,

DR. THOMAS SEWALL.

Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY,

WILLIAM H. MACFARLAN,

} *Secretaries.*

JOSEPH GALES, Senior, *Treasurer.*

PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

Mr. HAWLEY moved to amend the report by adding to the list of Vice Presidents the name of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD of New Jersey. Motion agreed to unanimously.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, the question was put on the several classes, *seriatim*, of the nominations.

The report of the nominating Committee, as amended, was unanimously adopted, and the persons therein named, duly elected, according thereto.

Mr. GURLEY moved, but subsequently withdrew the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a code of laws to define the duties and govern the proceedings of the officers of this Society, and report the same to the next annual meeting.

Mr. POST moved that the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted with such modifications as the Board may approve, and that 10,000 copies be printed.

Mr. CRESSON moved an amendment, that the part of the Report which relates to Auxiliary Societies, be expunged.

Mr. BACON moved to strike out the passages from the words "while the Managers of the Parent Society" to the words "deserve the consideration of this meeting" all inclusive.

Motion carried. Ayes 12, noes 5.

On motion of Mr. GERRIT SMITH,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to make arrangements, if they can be made on suitable terms, with the Secretary of this Society, to secure as soon as practicable, the publication of the Memoirs of the late lamented Mr. ASHMUN, in the preparation of which it is understood he is engaged, for the benefit of the cause of this Institution.

Mr. TERRY moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be, and they hereby are, instructed and directed not to fit out any transport of new emigrants to Liberia, until houses shall be prepared for their reception, in which they shall be placed on their arrival at the Colony.

Motion not seconded.

Mr. ORR moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Society now determine, whether they will occupy the whole ground of educating emigrants to Africa, either in this country or Africa, whichever can be most effectually done; or whether they will abandon the whole ground to the African Education Society, except so far as may be essential to the general regulation of the Colony.

The consideration of this resolution was postponed till the next annual meeting.

Mr. FINLEY moved an adjournment till 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. Motion lost.

Mr. POST moved to adjourn indefinitely. Motion lost.

Mr. HAWLEY moved a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Bacon's resolution, expunging certain passages from the last Annual Report.

This motion prevailing, Mr. HAWLEY then moved that the Report be referred to the Board of Managers, with authority to retain, expunge or modify, the passages referred to. This motion was carried.

Mr. CRESSON moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That CORTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, JOHN T. NORTON and ROBERT S. FINLEY, be hereby appointed a Commission to proceed to Liberia and its vicinity, and to submit to the next annual meeting the result of their inquiry.

Referred to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Dr. LAURIE the Society adjourned to the next annual meeting.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Secretary to the Meeting.*

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President.

JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

Vice-Presidents.

1. Chief Justice MARSHALL.
2. General LAFAYETTE, of France.
3. Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.
4. Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.
5. Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
6. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
7. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
8. SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
9. ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
10. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
11. Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
12. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
13. Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.
14. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
15. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
16. Bishop MCKENDREE.
17. PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
18. Dr. THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.
19. Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
20. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
21. Hon. LOUIS McLANE, of Washington City.
22. GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York.
23. J. H. M'CLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.
24. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
25. MOSES ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
26. Gen. WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
27. FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.
28. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
29. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Esq. of Washington City.
30. The Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
31. Hon. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
32. JOHN McDONOGH, Esq. of Louisiana.
33. Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.

Managers.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | 6. WILLIAM W. SEATON, |
| 2. Gen. WALTER JONES, | 7. WALTER LOWRIE, |
| 3. FRANCIS S. KEY, | 8. Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY, |
| 4. Rev. WM. HAWLEY, | 9. Dr. THOMAS SEWALL. |
| 5. JOHN UNDERWOOD, | |
| 10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, } | } <i>Secretaries.</i> |
| 11. WM. H. MACFARLAND, } | |
| 12. JOSEPH GALES, Senior, } | } <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| 13. PHILIP R. FENDALL, } <i>Recorder.</i> | |

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30 or upwards at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

MAINE.

Rev. Seneca White, *Bath*.
Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, *Bangor*.
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John Dunlap,
David Dunlap,
Rev. T. C. Upham.
Hallowell.

Rev. S. Everett,
Rev. E. Gillett, D. D.
Kennebunk Port.

Charles A. Lord,
Daniel W. Lord,
Rev. J. P. Fessenden,
Rev. C. H. Kent.
Kennebunk.

C. W. Williams,
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Gorham.

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Dover.

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Caleb Oaties, *Danvers*.
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Williamstown.

F. M. Hubbard.
Worcester.

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Benjamin Dearborn,
A. C. Lombard,
Francis Watts,
Rev. Mr. Merritt,
John Sullivan,
Rev. Converse Francis,

Joseph P. Bradlee,

Mr. Paine,

Ebenezer Rhoades,

F. W. Holland,

Charles Stoddard,

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Titus Street, *New Haven.*

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Rev. E. Tyler,

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Peter Smith.

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Bloomfield.

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Rev. Dr. Bullions,

Charles J. Aldis, *Brooklyn.*

New York City.

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Nathaniel Prime,

David Austen,

Rufus Leavitt,

Joseph Sampson,

F. W. Steinbrenner,

John Bolton,

Ansen Blake,

Stephen Allen,

Silas Brown,

Ralph Olmstead,

W. Couch,

R. H. McCurdy,

R. T. Haines,

John Haggerty,

Truman Roberts,

James Boggs,

C. H. Russell,

Peter Crary,

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Nathaniel Weed,

Thomas H. Faile,

Robert Dyson,

Charles Graebe.

Col. Henry Rutgers,*

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Anson G. Phelps,

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Samuel Ward,

George Griswold,

James Boorman,

Lemuel Brewster,

P. Perit,

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Joseph Brewster,

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Gideon Lee,

Isaac S. Howe,

Peter G. Stuyvesant,

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Benjamin L. Swann,

Cornelius W. Lawrence,

John Johnston,

E. Wainwright,

Geneva.

C. Butler.

S. M. Hopkins.

Rev. Ezra D. Kenny, *Champlain.*
Pittsill.

Rev. W. S. Heyer.
West Point.

Lieut. Z. J. D. Kinsley.
Utica.

Thomas H. Hubbard.
Salem.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit.
Troy.

Jacob Merritt,
Joseph Russell,
Jedediah Tracy,
Robert D. Silliman,
John T. McCoun,
Stephen Warren,
John P. Cushman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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Rev. E. F. Cumming, *Reading.*

Peter Baldy, *Danville.*

Rev. J. Nott, *Delaware county.*
Philadelphia.

Rev. Thomas G. Allen,
Robert Ralston,
Gerard Ralston,
Mathew Carey,
Elliott Cresson,
Samuel Archer,
Richard Dale,
Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenburg,
Rev. J. Janeway,
Rev. Bishop White,
Alexander Henry,
Mr. Dandridge,
Solomon Allen,
Rev. Ezra S. Ely, D. D.
Rev. Albert Barnes,
Solomon Allen,
Rev. Wm. M. Engles,
Rev. Samuel G. Winchester,
Rev. Wm. L. McCalla.
Danville.

P. Baldy.
Reading.

Rev. F. H. Cummin.
Abington.

Rev. Robert Steel.
Pittsburg.

Charles Brewer.
NEW JERSEY.

Thomas L. Janeway, *Rahway.*
P. A. Johnson, *Morristown.*

Newark.
Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
C. H. Shipman,

Rev. Dr. Beasley, *Trenton.*
Elizabethtown.

Rev Eli Mechin.
Princeton.

Capt. R. H. Stockton.

MARYLAND.

James R. Williams,
Rev. Wm. H. Campbell,
J. C. Herbert,
Hon. G. Duval,
Miss F. A. Cheston, *West River.*
H. H. Chapman, *Annapolis.*
Fredericktown.

J. L. Smith,
Richard Potts.
Williamsport.

Jacob Towson,
Rev. Isaac Kellar.
Hagerstown.

Rev. Mr. Fullerton.
Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton,*
J. N. D. Arey and H. Didier,
A. Fridge and William Morris,
James W. M'Culloch,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
J. Campbell and J. Ritchie,
Wilson Millikins and Co.

Amos A. Williams,
Isaac M'Kim,
John E. Howard,
Robert Gilmor,
Thomas Elliott,
Alexander M'Donald,
Thomas Tenant,
Peter Hoffman,
George Hoffman,
John Hoffman,
J. Oldfield,
Mr. Von Capf,
J. I. Cohen,

Luke Tiernan,
John Purviance,
Richard Caton,
William Tyson,
N. Tyson,
Andrew Ellicott,
James Ellicott,
Hugh Thompson,
John M'Henry,
Philip E. Thomas,
Evan Thomas,
J. B. Morris,
Robert G. Harper,*
Robert Oliver,
Roswell L. Colt,
E. J. Coale,*
John Barr,
William E. George,
L. P. Barrows,
John Small,
R. H. Douglass.*
T. Edmondston.

VIRGINIA.

James Madison, *Montpelier.*
Needham Washington,

General John H. Cocke, *Fluvanna*.
 Rev. John Cooke, *Hanover county*.
 Mrs. L. G. Wyche, *Brunswick county*.
 Rev. James Boyd, *Livingston*.
 Edward Colston, *Berkley county*.
 Hon. C. F. Mercer, *Leesburg*.
 Rev. Overton Bernard, *Sussex county*.
 James H. Marshall, *Fauquier county*.
 Rev. Z. Meade, *Albemarle county*.

Fairfax county.

William H. Fitzhugh,*
 Thomas Fairfax,
 John Randolph, *Roanoke*.*
 Hon. B. Washington,* *Mount Vernon*.
 William Garnet, *Essex county*.
 J. H. Coke, *New Canton*.
Shepherdstown.

James L. Lane,
 Rev. John Matthews.
Loudon county.
 George Carter,
 John Rose.

Halifax county:

Rev. Charles Dresser,
 General E. Carrington,
 Walter C. Carrington.
Fredericksburg.

Hon Hugh Mercer,
 Mrs. Louisa Mercer.
 John Gray,
 Mrs. M. B. Blackford,
 Thomas Buffington, *Guyandot*.
Norfolk.

John M'Phail,
 William Maxwell.

Roanney.

Rev. John M'Donald,
 John M'Dowell,
 Rev. G. Lemmon, *Fauquier county*.
 Joseph Cowan, *Augusta county*.
Louisa county.

Colonel D. Bullock.
Richmond.

Hon. J. Marshall,
 Rev. J. H. Turner,
 David I. Burr,
 Rev. S. Taylor,
 William Crane,
 Fleming James.

Charleston, Jefferson county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting,
 J. T. A. Washington,
 Rev. A. Jones.

Mount Laurel.

John T. Clark.
Frederick county.

Philip Burwell,
 Rev. William Meade,
 Richard K. Meade,
 David Meade,
 John Milton,

William Garnegy
 Hugh Holmes,
 Oliver Tunston,
 James Ship,
 Nathaniel Burwell,
 Susan Meade,*
 Miss Mary Meade,
 Lucy Meade,
 Rev. A. Belmain,
 Daniel Lee,
 Mrs. Ann R. Page,
 Mrs. Norris,
 William Hay, Senior,
 James M. Hite,
 John Kerfoot,
 James Somers,
 William Mitchell,
 Robert Berkley,
 James Davis,
 Stephen Davis,
 Miss Judith Blackburn,
 Rev. Dr. Hill,
 Hon. Robert White,
 Obadiah Waite,
 James Baker,
 Edward Smith,
 Joseph Fountleroy,
 Fielding Somers,
 P. Nelson,
 Mrs. Blackburn,
 George Burwell,
Pohatan county.
 Wm. Pope,
 S. Jones.

Petersburg.

Charles Bruce,
 Charles Brewer,
 Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson.
 NORTH CAROLINA.
 Rev. J. Caldwell, *Chapel Hill*.
 J. B. Skinner, *Edenton*.
Hillsboro'.

Rev. John Witherspoon.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.
Charleston.

Rev. B. L. Palmer,
 Rev. C. Gadsden,
 Jasper Corning,
 Thomas S. Grimke,
 William Smith,
 Mr. Poinsett,
 Mr. Gibbs,
 Rev. Mr. Payson,
 Robert Smith,
 Major Vanderheat,
 John Anson,
 Isaac Ball,
 William Clarkson,
 Charles C. Pinkney,
 Mrs. Russel,
 Rev. J. J. Roberts, *Edgefield*.

GEORGIA.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
William Walker,
Wm. Rabun, *Milledgeville.*
Savannah.

Mrs. Lydia Auchaux,
Rev. D. Baker.
Augusta.

Robert Campbell,
James Harper,
Rev. S. K. Talmadge,
George Hargraves.

ALABAMA.

Rev. J. Allyn, *Huntsville,*
MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. Edward McGehee.
Natchez.

Dr. John Ker.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thomas.
New Orleans.

W. W. Caldwell,
Alfred Heunen,
Judge Porter,
Judge Workman,*
John McDonogh,
John Linton,
John S. Walton.

TENNESSEE.

Hon. J. T. Sanford,
Mrs. Hetty McErvan.
Nashville.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. R. Ribb, *Russellville.*
Calvin Duncan, *Fayette county.*
J. H. M'Clure, *Newport.*
Maysville.

Rev. Wm. S. Breckenridge,
Rev. Edward Stephenson.
Danville.

Rev. J. C. Young.

OHIO.

Hon. Mr. Burnett,
Stephen Burrows,
Henry Emerson,
George Graham, Jr.
Cádiz.

Robert Hanna.

ILLINOIS.

Governor E. Coles, *Edwardsville.*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Washington.

Judge Cranch,
William Thornton,*
Henry Clay,
R. R. Gurley,
Richard Harrison,
Elias B. Caldwell,*
Rev. Luther Rice,
James C. Dunn,
John Coyle,

Phineas Bradley,
Rev. Reuben Post,
Walter Lowrie.
Peter Force.

Georgetown.

Mrs. Harriet B. Macomb,
John Laird,*
Francis S. Key,
John Mason,
J. T. Shaff,*
Henry Foxall,*
Richard Potts,
Rev. Dr. Wilmer,* *Alexandria.*
Monsieur Hyde de Neuville, *France.*
Rev. Jonas King, *Greece.*

ENGLAND.

Sir Arthur Brook.
S. R. Wiley.

London.

Mr. Canning,
B. Smith,
W. Alen Hankey,
Samuel Mitchell,
Baron Gurney,
Benj. Hawes, M. P.
J. J. Briscoe, M. P.
W. Evans, M. P.
Russell Scott.
Robert Barclay, *Bury Hill.*
James Meek, *York.*
Hannah Murray,
Nathan Dunn,
Wm. Smith, *Doncaster.*
Luke Howard,
Sarah Fox, *Wellington.*
Saffron Walden.
George Wyett Gibson,
Jabez Gibeon,
Francis Gibeon,
Mary Gibson.

Norwich.

Joseph Gurney,
Joseph John Gurney,
Jane Gurney,
Thos. Bignold,
M. C. Geldart,
Rev. Francis Bevan.
John Fisher, *Huddersfield.*
Gerard Ralston,
Judith N. Dillwyn,
Col. Perronet Thompson,
Robert Graham, *Glasgow.*
K. Bell, *Plaistow.*
Benjamin Hawes, Jr.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.
Thomas Catchpole, *Colchester.*
John Gurney, K. C.
Elizabeth Johnson, *Ipswich.*
Miss Prince,
Russell Scott,
James Douglas, *Chavers.*
Ann H. Smith, *Olney.*

James Douglass, *Cavers*.
 Thos. Richardson, *Stanford Hill*.
 Martha Richardson.
 — Lane, *Frankfield*.
 Hannah Pease, *Leeds*.
 William Parker, *Sheffield*.
 Anne Dale, *Tottenham*.
 Devereux Bowley, *Cirencester*.
 C. Bowley,
 Thomas Brown,
 Ann Wilkins.
 Thomas Thornley, *Liverpool*.
 Henry Bromfield, *Cheltenham*.
 Robert Bevan, *Bury St. Edmunds*.
 Dr. Smith,
 William Harland, *Durham*.
 Dr. Fenwick.

Thomas Walker, *Stockton*.
 Ann Everard.
 Rev. E. Higginson, *Hull*.
 William Massey, *Spalding*.
 Frances Wright, *Bristol*.
 Mrs. Fletcher, *Bruce Grove*.
 John Williams, *Truro*.
 Sarah Brackenbury, *Lincolnshire*.
 William D. Thornton, *Scarborough*.
 James Kindall,
 Rev. G. B. Kidd,
 Rev. Benjamin Evans.
 B. Gibbins, *Birmingham*.
 IRELAND.
 Mary I. Lecky, *Kilnock*.
 Elizabeth Pike, *Cork*.
 Rev. Dr. Wall, *Dublin*.

* DEAD.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed. It is desirable that such names should be communicated.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Cresson's remarks, page xi, line 23, for "5000", read 10,000; line 24, for "56 slavers", read *six or eight slavers*.

REPORT.

IN commencing their Seventeenth Annual Report, it is the mournful duty of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to notice that afflictive dispensation of Providence, which has removed from among them an aged and venerable Minister of Christ, who aided in the formation of the Society; and from that period until within a few days of his death, continued to share in the management of its concerns.

The name of the Rev. Stephen B. Balch, D. D., is deeply engraven on the hearts of the members of this Society, and of this community; and with it are associated recollections of a character in which were happily combined vigorous powers of intellect with all the christian virtues. In him, strict integrity and unbending firmness were softened and made attractive by candour, meekness, charity, and a simplicity that knew no guile. His consistency of conduct was remarkable; the feelings of childhood softened the rigors of age; and amid the trials to which he was occasionally exposed, his soul dwelt in serenity, and the light of an uninterrupted cheerfulness shed a charm over his protracted life.

In contributing to found this Institution, and from its origin to conduct its operations, Dr. Balch exhibited that enlarged benevolence towards men, and that confidence in God, by which alone individuals are prepared to engage successfully in enterprises difficult of accomplishment and promising their largest benefits to future generations of mankind. He hath entered into rest, having walked in his uprightness.

In the brief review which it is proposed to take of the events of the last year, the attention of the general meeting

is first invited to the expeditions which during this period have been sent to Liberia.

It was stated by the Managers in their last Report, that arrangements had been made to despatch an expedition from New Orleans; and on the 21st of April, sailed from that port the brig *Ajax*, (Capt. Wm. H. Taylor) with 150 emigrants; of which 102 were from Kentucky, 44 from Tennessee, and the remainder from New Orleans, St. Louis and Ohio. More than 90 of those from Kentucky, and several of those from Tennessee, were slaves manumitted, that they might proceed as freemen to Liberia. Of the whole number, only six were above fifty years of age, and but five between forty and fifty, and the entire company of the most respectable character. They enjoyed the best accommodations, and were accompanied by Mr. H. D. King, an Agent from Tennessee, who went out to ascertain for himself the condition and prospects of the Colony; and by Mr. A. H. Savage of Ohio, who has most benevolently devoted himself to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of colour in Africa. Twenty-nine of the emigrants in this vessel fell victims to the cholera, (that had just commenced its ravages at New Orleans) in the early part of her voyage, which in consequence of delay, at one of the West India Islands, occasioned by the prevalence of this disease, was not completed until the 11th of July.

On the 10th of May, embarked at Philadelphia, for the Colony, in the brig *American*, Capt. Abels, a small company of emigrants mostly from the State of New York.— Among these was a venerable old man from Littleton, New Hampshire, who had for years been deeply affected by the condition of his African brethren, and anxious to visit them in the hope of imparting to them a knowledge of the true God.

The ship *Jupiter*, Capt. Knapp, sailed from Norfolk on the 5th of November, with 50 emigrants; 44 of whom were liberated slaves, most of them from Virginia. In this ves-

sel, went as passengers, Dr. Todsen, Colonial Physician, the Rev. John B. Pinney, the Rev. Messrs. Cloud and Laird, with the lady of Mr. Laird, and Mr. John Temple, a man of colour, Missionaries of the Western Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church; also the Rev. Messrs. Spalding and Wright, with their wives and a young lady as assistant, Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This vessel was followed on the 25th by the brig Argus, Capt. Peters, which, with ample supplies of goods and provisions, received on board at Norfolk 51 emigrants, 35 of whom were manumitted slaves, and nearly the whole number from Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia.

The Board regret to state that the health of the Colonists, particularly of those who arrived in the early part of the year, has suffered severely; and the mortality among the emigrants by the latest expeditions, has been unusually great. By the return of Dr. Mechlin to the United States, within a few days past, certain facts on this subject have come to the knowledge of the Board, which they deem it their duty to submit to the general meeting. From the Lafayette, Roanoke, Jupiter, American, Ajax and Hercules, were landed 649 emigrants, of whom 134 have died.— Though emigrants of no particular class and from no particular section of the country have been exempt from the fatal effects of the fever, the greatest mortality has occurred among those who had resided farthest to the North, and in the most elevated portions of our own country. The Managers have sought to ascertain the true causes of this heavy and unexpected calamity, trusting that they would be found such, as should not be permitted to weaken the efforts or dim the hopes of the Society.

Dr. Todsen, a Physician of much experience in the diseases of the African climate, deemed it necessary in the spring, for the benefit of his health, to visit the United States; and in the course of the summer, Dr. Hall, his only associate in medical practice, returned to this country for a similar

purpose. The duties of Physician for the whole Colony were thus thrown upon the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, who, owing to toils and exposures during a visit to Grand Bassa, had suffered severely under repeated attacks of disease, and now while the sick were widely separated from each other, many of them at Caldwell, nine miles from Monrovia, found it impossible, even had all other concerns been neglected, to attend duly to their necessities. The emigrants from the most southern States felt confident that they would remain unharmed, and therefore unnecessarily exposed themselves to the various exciting causes of the fever, and when seized by it, relied for remedies rather upon the judgment of some of their own number, than upon the advice of those whose experience would have proved a far safer guide.

The loss of so many lives, is then, in the opinion of the Board, to be attributed rather to the extraordinary unhealthiness of the season, the want of medical aid, and the incautiousness and use of improper medicines on the part of the emigrants, than to the general and permanent character of the climate.

The Managers are confirmed in this opinion, by the colonial census, just received, which, though certainly unfavourable to the health of the Colony, will not induce those to despair of success, who are familiar with the history of Colonization. The number which had been sent to the Colony before the arrival of the expeditions above mentioned as so severely afflicted, was 1872 persons; and the actual population of the Colony (not including the recaptured Africans) in 1832, 1697. The whole number of emigrants, including the expeditions of last year, and the recaptured Africans, (a part of whom only were removed from this country) has been 3123, while the present population of the Colony is stated to be 2816. About fifty of the Colonists are believed to have been absent in the country, at the time this census was taken. Now it should not be forgotten, that the early emigrants were exposed to al-

most every variety of hardship and suffering; that several fell in a contest with the natives; that from twenty to fifty at least have returned; that some have perished by disasters upon the rivers and at sea; that all have had to contend with difficulties inseparable from their enterprise in an untried climate and on a distant and uncultivated shore; and finally, that neither the information nor the pecuniary means of the Society, have at all times been such as to enable it adequately to fulfil the dictates of its own benevolence.

While the facts just stated, must excite painful emotions in the breast of every member of this Society,—while all will feel that human life is not to be wantonly exposed or lightly regarded; neither, the Managers may be permitted to say, on account of ordinary or temporary calamities, should a great cause, undertaken from the purest motives and for purposes of large and lasting good to mankind, be abandoned. The history of Colonization in America, proves how impotent were events, in themselves most afflictive and disheartening, to arrest the progress of settlements founded by men who grew wise in adversity, and gathered resolution and strength from defeat. The genius of our nation, sprung from the colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown, rebukes the despondency which would augur destruction to Liberia, because dark clouds have hung over it and many valuable lives perished in laying its foundations. Nearly one half the first Plymouth emigrants died in the course of four months. The first three attempts to plant a Colony in Virginia totally failed. In six months, ninety of the one hundred settlers who first landed at Jamestown died. Subsequently in the same brief period, the inhabitants of this Colony were reduced from five hundred to sixty; and long after, when £150,000 had been expended on that Colony, and nine thousand people had been sent thither, its population amounted to but 1800 souls.—It is the opinion of Dr. Mechlin, that the settlement just commenced at Grand Bassa, is more favourable to health

than Monrovia; and that future emigrants should be first sent to that place. It is stated that, at a small expense, a road might be opened to the distance of fifty miles in the interior, where the elevation of the country affords reason to believe, there exist few if any unusual causes of disease. The removal of emigrants thither, would probably conduce not only to their health, but to their more industrious and successful cultivation of the soil. It has been observed, that the natives from the upper country, are somewhat affected by the climate of the coast; yet the natives of the coast have vigorous constitutions and enjoy the best health. This fact shows, that whatever may be the results of further inquiries and experience in regard to the dangers to which emigrants from this country may be exposed, the Colony of Liberia will increase; and if more slowly, yet surely confer on Africa the blessings it is designed to bestow.

A very valuable tract of country at Grand Bassa, lying between the central trunk south-eastern branch of St. John's river, the latter known by the name of Benson's river, and extending fifteen miles into the interior, containing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred square miles of the best land, with two eligible mill-seats, and abounding in valuable timber, has, since the last anniversary, through the earnest and well-directed efforts of the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, been added to the territory of the Colony. He remarks,—“For fertility of soil, and the facilities for procuring articles of trade and subsistence, I know of no place within our limits, that can compare with the country in the vicinity of St. John's river.” On the tract of land purchased by the same gentleman, on the Little Bassa side of St. John's river, about one hundred and fifty emigrants established themselves early in the year, and have already built houses, enclosed their lots, and made encouraging progress in agricultural improvements. The town which has been commenced, commands a fine view of the ocean, and is called Edina, in honor of the liberality of the citizens of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

Provisions are much cheaper at Grand Bassa than at Monrovia: the St. John's river abounds in fish; and indian corn, and a great variety of vegetables may be successfully cultivated. One of the native chiefs desired that his town might be included within the limits of the settlement, so that he might share in the privileges while he obeyed the laws of the Colony. The natives in the vicinity of Edina manifest the most friendly disposition; and several of the Bassa chiefs have expressed their willingness to make grants of land to the Society. The proprietor of a tract (four or five miles south of the mouth of the St. John's river, forming an admirable harbour, in which ships may anchor, and boats land their cargoes safely, at all seasons), who, until recently, refused to cede any portion of it, has become so well convinced of the advantages he may derive from a civilized settlement, as to invite the Colonial Agent to select and purchase any part of his territory; and it is the purpose of the Board to secure, as soon as possible, the benefits of this proposition.

The commercial prosperity of the Colony, has continued to increase; and the Managers have only to regret that the immediate gains of trade are too generally preferred to the slower but surer profits of agricultural labour. Several vessels have been built at the Colony: the *Liberia Herald* gives a list of sixty to seventy arrivals in the course of the last eight months; and measures have been taken to explore the country with the view of establishing commercial connexions with the powerful tribes of the interior.

The Managers state with regret, that the hopes expressed by them in their last Report, in regard to agriculture, have not been fully realized. They have deemed a vigorous cultivation of this great interest essential to the common prosperity, the durable independence of the Colony. They have instructed their Agent, and urged the settlers to consider it of primary importance; and premiums have been offered to encourage agricultural industry and enterprise. But the temptations to indolence and trade with

the natives, and in some instances the pressure of daily want, not to be satisfied with future relief, have overcome all opposing inclinations. The Managers still hope that what could not be done by argument, may be done by example. Some of the most respectable emigrants from Charleston, have wisely resolved to devote themselves to agriculture, and have formed themselves into a company, that they may prosecute it with the more energy and success. Under date of August 1st, the Rev. Colston M. Waring writes: "Though I am not a farmer, I have cultivated six acres of coffee; and have this season planted five acres more; and am planting besides, yams, and an ample supply of vegetables. I feel very sanguine that my example will be followed by many in the culture of coffee and other articles." The farms of the recaptured Africans, have well rewarded their labours; and the emigrants at Edina seem disposed to rely mainly upon their labours as husbandmen, for the means of subsistence and prosperity. The demand for mechanical labour in the Colony, is great; and those who perform it, receive a liberal compensation.

The cause of education is making progress; nearly all the settlers wish their children to enjoy its advantages, and the common schools, six in number, (three of them sustained by a benevolent society of ladies in Philadelphia) are well conducted and attended. The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Massachusetts, appropriated early in the year, \$1,000 towards the establishment and support of a school, with two teachers, to be called the Massachusetts Colonial Free School. Ample and judicious regulations have been drawn up by that Society, for the management of this school, which is to be under the immediate control of a committee consisting of the Colonial Agent or the Mayor of Monrovia, and two other persons, to be annually elected by the citizens of the Colony; and it is expected soon to be in operation. The Managers are pleased to learn that Mr. A. H. Savage, who has entered upon a

course of benevolent action in the Colony, designs to commence a manual labour school at Millsburg; and his estimable character and practical knowledge, give reason to conclude, that it will be so conducted as to prove of large and extensive utility. Many of the ladies of New York, of different denominations, have united to form a Society for the promotion of education in Liberia. It is proposed, by forming associations in the different churches, to raise in each church a sum adequate to the support of a single teacher. Several teachers have already offered their services, and the means for the support of some of them, are already pledged. The scheme excites much interest, and it is hoped that many churches will engage in this work of benevolence and mercy.

The High School or Seminary, proposed by Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New York, whose munificent donation of \$2,000 as the commencement of a permanent fund for its support, was mentioned at the last anniversary, has not yet been founded. As such an Institution would greatly promote the cause of letters and religion in Africa, the Managers trust their countrymen will not deny the means for its adequate endowment.

The Managers can add little to the statements in their last Report, in regard to the moral and religious interests of the Colony. The number of churches or meeting-houses in the various settlements, is nine; the Sabbath and public worship are well observed; many of the recaptured Africans have united themselves to the church; and the christian community have manifested a desire to impart religious knowledge to the African tribes. In May last, the Board of Missions of the Baptist Church in Monrovia, appointed Adam W. Anderson a Missionary for one year, among the Vye people at Cape Mount, and instructed him not only to preach the Gospel to the adults of this tribe, but to teach the English language to their children.

All the native Africans in the neighbourhood of the Colony, are prepared to receive instruction in letters, the

arts and christianity; and many of the chiefs have offered to make grants of lands, on the simple condition, that their youth shall enjoy the advantages of an English education. Thousands of human beings, debased in intellect and darkly bound in vice, invoke the spirit of missionary enterprise to extend its triumphs over an almost unlimited field; and in their characters renovated, and lives purified by its influence, to find for every labour and sacrifice, an ample and durable reward.

The Managers have been gratified to observe among Christians of various denominations, both in this country and Great Britain, a growing concern to civilize the manners and enlighten the minds of the people of Africa. They have rejoiced that all associations designed for the benefit of uncivilized men, might derive aid from Liberia in their merciful efforts to rescue this people from their degrading superstitions, their odious customs, and that traffic which has cursed their race, and to bring them under the dominion of knowledge, reason and the all-gracious power of divine truth.

The departure for the Colony of two Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Cox under the authority of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Pinney under that of the Western Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was mentioned in the last Report. Mr. Pinney having visited several places on the coast and in the interior, and made arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of his work, returned to this country in the spring, to strengthen his impaired health, make report of his prospects, and obtain associates in his enterprise. His statements excited deep interest in many churches; and with four individuals as assistants in the same cause, he sailed for the Colony on the 5th of November.

After a voyage of four months, having touched at the Cape de Verde, Bathurst in the Gambia, and Sierra Leone, the Rev. Melville B. Cox, the first Methodist Missionary to Africa, on the 11th of March, arrived at Monrovia.—

His health had long been feeble, and on the 21st of July, after a lingering illness, he resigned his soul to God. He had conferred with many intelligent and religious men at the English colonies; acquired valuable information, comprehensively and judiciously surveyed the wide field before him, and adopted the largest plans of usefulness. His intellectual strength and activity—his zeal, charity and apostolic devotion, qualified him for great achievements; and though fallen when his armour was just put on for the conflict, he speaks to the church and her elect host, to follow him, in the words ordered by him to be engraved on his monument—"Let thousands fall before Africa be abandoned." Animated by his spirit and moved by his example, two Missionaries, with their wives, and a young lady as teacher, of the same denomination, have just gone to occupy the station which he occupied; and to seek through the might of Him who claims the homage of all hearts, to turn the Barbarians of Africa from darkness to light, and from the power of satan unto God.

The Managers state with regret that complaints have been made to them from various sources during the year, highly injurious to the character and interests of the Colony. That these are not wholly unfounded, that evils exist demanding for their remedy prompt and energetic measures, the Board cannot doubt. They have sought to ascertain the causes of these evils, and the means for their removal. They are convinced that in the methods of supplying the necessities of newly arrived emigrants; of allotting to them their lands; of guarding their health; exciting their industry and public spirit; securing increased attention to agriculture; suppressing the traffic in ardent spirits and conducting the operations and defraying the expenses of the colonial government, there is reason and room for improvement. Occasional errors in judgment, are incidental to the management of affairs so remote as those of the Colony, from the personal inspection of the Board; and if through inexperience or inadequate information, such errors have

been committed, they may hope by additional light to correct them; nor can they be slow to change or even abandon measures which are proved ineffectual to accomplish the good for which they were intended.

Mr. Anthony D. Williams, the then Vice Agent, and Mr. J. J. Roberts, High Sheriff of the Colony, (whose visit to various places in this country during the last summer, rendered special service to the cause), submitted a communication from some of the leading colonists to the Board, requesting as a measure likely to contribute to the public prosperity, that the council should be increased in number and invested with additional powers as a branch of the colonial government. The memorialists were sustained, to some extent, in their views by the opinions of the Colonial Agent; but the Managers deemed it best to postpone any decision on the subject. The entire system of political and civil jurisprudence in Liberia, may require a revision; and to it the Board have already invited the attention of gentlemen well qualified to adapt it to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony.

The Society has laboured during the year under pecuniary embarrassments; nor yet secured adequate relief. The Managers stated last year, that in assisting many to emigrate, in whose behalf urgent applications had been made to them, they had incurred expenses beyond the means at their disposal; yet, at that time, they apprehended no inability to meet their engagements. The demands upon the Society's treasury, from Liberia, (arising in part from the failure of the rice crops on that coast), have, however, been large and unexpected, and beyond the resources which the Board have yet been able to command.

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, who has done much to enlarge the territory and extend the influence of the Colony, has returned to the United States, and resigned his office as Colonial Agent. His health has been impaired by the arduous labours of his station, and the influence of the climate. A removal from a tropical region seemed.

to offer the only hope of his recovery. The services which he has rendered and the sufferings endured by him in the cause of this Society, will long be gratefully remembered by the friends of Africa.

In obedience to the instructions of the Board, the Secretary, in the course of the summer, invited public attention in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and various other places at the North, to the claims and wants of the Society. Deep and general interest was manifested in the cause, and large public meetings were held to promote it. Resolutions were adopted by the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, to endeavour to raise in each of their respective States, ten thousand dollars; while those of New York proposed twenty thousand dollars as their contribution to the cause. From the city of New York, many generous donations have been received; and it is hoped that purposes so nobly formed, will be fully and speedily executed. They are the purposes of men whose feelings and favour depend not upon the sunshine, and whose courage is not shaken by the storm.

The principles and proceedings of the Society, have, during the year, in the newspapers and journals of the country, been thoroughly and extensively discussed; and the reflections of the American people are awake in regard to the momentous questions which they involve. Numerous Auxiliary Societies have been formed in various States; argument and eloquence and truth have sustained the Institution: but while it has grown in strength, the conflicting elements of opposition have broken against it.

As Agents, the Rev. J. N. Danforth in New York and New England, and J. G. Birney, Esq. in the south-western States, have done much to enlighten the mind, and secure the confidence and charities of the public. The Rev. Cyril Pearl has by his addresses and writings, rendered important service in a large portion of New England. R. S. Finley, Esq., Agent of the New York Society, has continued his efficient labours for the advancement

of the cause. Others have been temporarily employed, and individuals too numerous to mention have joyfully made large sacrifices of time and money to sustain it, rewarded only but amply by the consciousness of well doing.

With ardent zeal and unbroken resolution, although amid many difficulties, and in the face of a well organized opposition, Mr. Cresson has advocated the cause of the Society throughout England, Scotland and a part of Ireland; and won over to its support many of the wisest heads and warmest hearts. Numerous branch associations have been formed; liberal contributions made to the funds of the Society, and able writers enlisted in its defence. At Perth, Greenock, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh, large public meetings were held, (at the last place Lord Moucrieff presiding, who with the Lord Advocate, Mr. Jeffrey, and other eminent individuals, made eloquent addresses), and resolutions adopted, expressive of entire confidence in the benevolence of the Institution, and heartfelt interest in its success. Many ladies of distinction were ready to combine their efforts in aid of the cause, and to pledge to it their influence, contributions and prayers.

In many of the English Journals, the subject of African Colonization has been discussed; and for candid expositions of its views, the Society is particularly indebted to Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, London; Rev. Josiah Pratt, Secretary of the London Missionary Society; T. G. Jacob, of Belfast; Rev. Edward Higginson, of Hull; J. Bevans, the able Editor of the Herald of Peace; James Simpson, Esq. of Edinburgh; and the Rev. Henry Duncan, of Dumfries, Scotland.

The Managers announce with the highest gratification, the formation, on the 3rd of July last, of the *British African Colonization Society*. Of this Society, the Duke of Sussex is Patron, and Lord Bexley President; and among its other officers, are enrolled some of the brightest names in England. The object of this Society is to introduce the blessings of civilization and christianity into Africa, and

abolish the slave trade, by the employment of persons of African race, and qualified by their education and principles to instruct and improve the natives of Africa; and also the establishment of colonies composed of such persons, and formed with the free consent of both natives and colonists. This Institution has declared its purpose to correspond and co-operate with the American Colonization Society, and with such missionary, religious and charitable societies in Great Britain and the United States, as are endeavouring to raise the civil, moral and religious condition of the Africans.

The Board trust that the results of Mr. Cresson's mission will be perpetuated, not only in the operations of the British Colonization Society, but in that union of spirit which should render one, the people of America and England, whenever humanity summons them to vindicate her rights, and liberty and religion, seek power from them to triumph over the vices and miseries of mankind. It has been proposed by the English government to place certain recaptured Africans that may be thrown upon its protection, in Liberia; and the Managers have consented to receive and grant to such Africans (not exceeding 1,000 annually) all the privileges allowed to other settlers, on condition said government shall pay ten pounds for each, towards defraying the expenses.

The abolition of slavery in the British West India, is a great event, to the consequences of which are turned with intense interest the eyes of the civilized world. To secure the inestimable benefits of freedom to any people, the light of knowledge and all the discipline of moral and religious education are indispensable.

Hence the proposition to found institutions for the education of men of colour,—to prepare them to become teachers and missionaries among their brethren in the West Indies and Africa, and especially the plan of establishing a college for their benefit in the Island of Bermuda, must receive the cordial approbation of all the friends of man-

kind. Let us cherish the hope, that through the united charities of England and America, an institution may soon rise in Bermuda, resting upon broad and solid foundations, sustained by a catholic spirit, and from which shall emanate the light and power of truth, to bring up from amid the mouldering ruins of our nature, social order and political liberty, and render them alike the possession, the greatness and the glory of the African race.

The State Colonization Society of Maryland, has adopted measures for founding at Cape Palmas, on the African coast, a new Colony, to be aided by all its resources, and exclusively under its control. Its Managers have resolved to regard the abolition of slavery in Maryland, as a primary object; to render their settlements in Africa as far as possible, agricultural; and to aid such persons only to emigrate, as will agree to abstain entirely from the use and traffic in ardent spirits. The first expedition for Cape Palmas, which has recently sailed, conveys about 25 emigrants, under the direction of Dr. Hall as Agent, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hersey, with the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the first missionary sent to Africa by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The vessel will touch at Liberia to receive thence some additional emigrants; she has supplies for six months, and ample materials for commencing and defending a new settlement, should suitable territory be obtained. It is due to the Maryland Society as well as to this Institution to say, that the peculiar circumstances and principles of the former, have constituted in her judgment, valid reasons for dissolving those ties by which she has been heretofore connected, as an Auxiliary, with this Society. The Managers have cheerfully afforded to the Maryland Society every aid and facility in their power; and trust that her enterprise will prove most advantageous to Maryland, and show to the whole country the great benefits of the Colonization scheme, while they cannot be deemed responsible for her peculiar views, or for the plans she may adopt for the execution of her purposes. She

has resolved, for reasons satisfactory to herself, to prosecute independently her great work; yet, without questioning the wisdom of her course, the Managers may be permitted to say, that in their judgment, great advantages are to be expected from the continued union of Auxiliaries, when united on the same principles, to the Parent Institution, and from a central organization constituted and controlled by the authority embodying the sentiments, representing the will, and exerting the power of the friends of the cause throughout the nation. To execute an object of great national importance, the largest resources may be required; and what can with difficulty be effected by a small portion of the nation, may be easily and fully accomplished by the combined sentiment and powers of the American people.

The crisis has arrived. Thought, inquiry, feeling, are awake, and while the mind of the whole nation is fast making up its permanent judgment in regard to this Society, Providence is pleased to darken its way, and call upon the host of its steadfast friends, to lift up their eyes and voices to the everlasting throne. But let no man's heart fail him. A good cause may seem to be in danger, it can never suffer a lasting defeat.

The Managers trust that the principles on which this Society is founded, are such as will endure the trial of opposition and of time. If it be benevolent to exert a moral influence to produce a voluntary separation of the people of colour from the white race among whom they reside, and their establishment in another land, as a distinct community, where they may be educated, self-governed, excited to noble actions, made to feel in themselves the consciousness of all human power, while they see around them the means of largest usefulness and all human improvement, then benevolence pervades the constitution and governs the proceedings of this Society. That many of the causes depressing the free man of colour in this country, are moral, and therefore ought to be removed; that he is the victim of prejudice; that much is neglected which might

be done here for his relief; that evils exist in Liberia; that particular measures of the Society fail of success, may be admitted, while its fundamental principles remain entire in their character of benevolence and truth. If the object proposed, be on the whole, desirable and practicable, it should not, it will not, be abandoned. If the scheme of the Society tend more than any other to free the mind of the man of colour; to infuse into him heroic desires and discipline him for worthy deeds; to place him where all circumstances favour his elevation and all motives stir him to duty; to enlighten Africa; to change her barbarous and enslaved to an educated, a free and Christian population; and in fine, to cover one continent with the glory of benevolence, and another with its choicest blessings, it can never want friends on earth or a Patron in Heaven.

Towards kindred Institutions, designed to meliorate, by proper and judicious means, the condition of the people of colour in this country or Africa, the Managers cherish a sincere regard. While in their appropriate work, they hope to be sustained by the general sense and benevolence of the country; they will rejoice in all efforts, whether of individuals or associations, adapted to promote, consistently with the common welfare, the happiness of any portion of mankind. And while they cannot doubt that the principles of the Christian religion supply an adequate remedy for all the evils, originating in moral causes, of the world; to them it is not less clear, that such remedy is, in most cases, gentle in its influence, peaceful in its nature, and gradual in its effects. It enlivens the conscience, sways the will, and softens the heart. The warring passions of man subside beneath its power, and discord becomes harmony. It is by changes in the human soul, that it accomplishes the most glorious revolutions in human affairs; exhibiting the power of transmuting the bonds of affliction into the golden links of sympathy and love, and making the crimes and misfortunes of the past, contribute to the virtue and happiness of every future age. With a firm re-

liance upon Providence, resolved that no spirit of selfishness or ambition shall be permitted to disturb its councils, may this Society move on in the light of charity and of truth; overcoming opposition by meekness, enmity by love; gathering around it the affections of the wise and the good; extending the empire of Christianity; kindling hope where now is despair; and building up throughout Africa Institutions to which the eyes of millions shall be joyfully turned, when her pyramids shall be no more.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

- DR.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Balance from last year, including \$101 counterfeit, | \$1,048 88 |
| Donations by individuals, | 1,138 67 |
| Auxiliary Societies, | 12,519 45 |
| Collections by Agents, | 2,049 76 |
| 4th of July collections, | 4,078 70 |
| Life-member subscriptions, | 1,440 50 |
| Annual subscriptions, | 107 |
| Subscriptions on Gerrit Smith's (\$100) plan, | 2,904 06 |
| Legacies, | 10,236 |
| Loans, | 10,239 71 |
| Subscriptions to Repository, | 90 |
| Money refunded, | 10 67 |
| Collections in Europe, | 8,125 83 |
| | <u>\$48,939 17</u> |

CR.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Transportation and provision of Emigrants, | \$2,182 88 |
| Supplies for the Colony, | 20,044 07 |
| Salaries of Colonial Agent and Physicians, | 2,465 06 |
| do. minor Officers at the Colony, | 1,147 40 |
| do. Agents in the United States, | 1,812 49 |
| do. Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Clerk, | 2,801 61 |
| Contingencies, | 1,203 84 |
| Printing, | 2,430 13 |
| Subscriptions to Repository, | 177 70 |
| Loans to the Society paid off, | 12,641 34 |
| Expense of collecting Emigrants, | 53 |
| Loss on uncurrent money, | 37 81 |
| Interest on loans and notes, | 263 24 |
| Support and Tuition of W. Davis, | 181 80 |
| do. do. Medical Students, | 1,611 90 |
| Support of James Brown, Apothecary, | 184 |
| Balance, including \$112 counterfeit, | 281 48 |
| | <u>\$48,939 17</u> |

E. E.

Washington, January 24, 1834.



APPENDIX.

(A.)

Office of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent, of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizance for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23rd of May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent.*

CONSTITUTION

For the government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such

rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the people, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This Constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights and claims of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by the unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a Plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations, Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

[See this modified Constitution, Sixteenth Annual Report, p. 31.]

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 30, 1834.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the fourth article of the plan of civil government for the Colony of Liberia be so amended as to read for "two," "six" counsellors; this amendment not to take effect until the next annual election in the Colony; and that the other articles be so altered as to correspond with this and other amendments which may now be made.

2. *Resolved*, That the Agent, or (in his absence) the Vice-Agent, together with the aforesaid six counsellors, shall constitute a council, who shall meet on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Agent shall deem expedient. The Agent, or, in his absence, the Vice-Agent shall preside at all their meetings. They shall have power to lay taxes, impose duties, make appropriations of public monies, fix the salaries of all officers to be paid out of the funds to be raised in the Colony, and enact such laws as they may deem necessary for the general welfare, subject, however, to the approval of the Colonial Agent and the Board of Managers. Should any law be passed by the council and disapproved by the Agent, he shall state to the council his reasons for disapproval; and should it then be passed unanimously by the council, it shall remain in force until the Board of Managers shall pronounce their decision upon it.

3. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of May next, any officer or Agent of the Society or Colony, who shall be supplied with articles of living from the public stores, shall be charged on the books of the Colony twenty five per cent. advance upon the original cost and freight of such articles.

4. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of August next, the Colonial Agent, Physician, Assistant Physicians, Colonial Secretary and Storekeeper only, shall derive support from the Society; and such officers as the Colonial council may deem necessary, shall be paid out of the funds raised in the Colony; and that from and after the first day of May next, the following salaries be allowed the said officers respectively, in full compensation of their services—that is to say,

| | |
|--|---------|
| For the Agent, in addition to the amount allowed by the Government of the United States, | \$1400. |
| For the Physician, | 1600. |
| For the Colonial Secretary, | 600. |
| For the Storekeeper, | 400. |

THE PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA,

As modified by Mr. Ashmun and by the foregoing resolutions, is as follows:—

The necessity of a mild, just and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia:

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ART. II. All male colored people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ART. III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually; and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ART. IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reason for such interposition, are, *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, six Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ART. V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the counsels of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Agent, or (in his absence) the Vice-Agent, together with the aforesaid six counsellors, shall constitute a council, who shall meet on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Agent shall deem expedient. The Agent, or, in his absence, the Vice-Agent shall preside at all their meetings. They shall have power to lay taxes, impose duties, make appropriations of public monies, fix the salaries of all officers to be paid out of the funds to be raised in the Colony, and enact such laws as they may deem necessary for the general welfare, subject, however, to the approval of the Colonial Agent and the Board of Managers. Should any law be passed by the council, and disapproved by the Agent, he shall state to the council his reasons for disapproval; and should it then be passed unanimously by the council, it shall remain in force until the Board of Managers shall pronounce their decision upon it.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall also be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ART. VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections, act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ART. IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of government papers necessary to be recorded, to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence, on the part and under the directions of the Agent.

ART. X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security and title of public or individual property; Government grants, patents, licences, contracts and commissions, and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ART. XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts, to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only to a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual election of the Colony.

ART. XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as

the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ART. XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ART. XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of Monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales, except those of the Sheriff and Constables in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony, shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Storekeeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ART. XV. The Militia of the Colony, shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:—

1st. That the corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent: and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Mar-

tial, to be composed, except the officers and Guards of the court, of commissioned officers; and to sit quarterly.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the Twelfth Report, p. 38.]

(B.)

SPECIAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, February 20th, 1834, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq. from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following report, which was read and considered by the Board, and unanimously adopted:—

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to the People of the United States.

At the late Annual Meeting of the Society, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the Public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise, and present condition of the Society's Debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase; the times at which it has been incurred; the individuals to which it was originally and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance, within the reach of their inquiries, here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject."

In order to meet, as well the views of the Society as expressed in this resolution, as the just and proper expectations of the public in reference to the expenditure of the funds heretofore bestowed by the friends of the Institution, the Managers have found it necessary to review the proceedings of the Society for the last four years, during which period the debt of the Society has been incurred. In connection with this object, they have also deemed it a suitable occasion to exhibit distinctly various other most important subjects not specially mentioned in the resolution, but which are of vital interest to the future welfare of the trust committed to them.

In the result of their examination which they now lay before the public, the Managers explicitly state that they have no concealments. In regard to the facts which are here embodied, they pledge themselves that the statement contains the truth and the whole truth. In the discharge of the high trust committed to them, the Managers could at no time have any interest exclusively personal. Some of their number are at present in the Board for the first time, and some have been for years engaged in the direction of its affairs. Some of their former associates, men distinguished for every thing that ennobles the human mind, are now no more; but their virtues and their example will long live in the memory of all who knew them. In no instance has there been any compensation received by the Managers for their services; and the time devoted to the interests of the Society does often interfere most seriously with their private concerns, and most generally it is the only time, which their pro-

professional and other engagements allow them for the enjoyment of their domestic relations. They believe, with the other friends of the Society, that the importance of the trusts committed to them, calls for sacrifices on their part; but having assumed these duties, they admit their full responsibility to the public for the manner in which they have been, or shall be discharged. In assuming this responsibility, they can have no object but the promotion of the best interest of the Institution. If, therefore, any mistakes or errors have been made, they are most anxious that these mistakes or errors should be corrected, by any light which experience or additional information may afford; and if any shall occur in future, they will at all times be ready to apply the proper correction.

The Managers, with the other friends of the Society, believe that the cause in which they are engaged, is full of the richest blessings, both to their own beloved country, and to Africa. But if in this, they are mistaken—if their object be not a just object—if it be not based upon truth—if it cannot be supported by the prayers and exertions of good men—if, in short, it be not such a cause as God will approve, they say with one voice, the sooner it comes to nought the better; let it perish, and let the charities for its support take another and a better direction. But the convictions of its friends lead them to no such conclusion. To plant a Colony of free colored men on the land of their fathers, is no longer an experiment. Neither can it be denied, that the tendency of this benevolent enterprise is to elevate their moral and physical condition—to suppress the slave trade—to enlighten and civilize Africa, and to remove positive impediments to the free exercise of the right to emancipate slaves, either by particular States, which may be deemed by the people thereof to have sufficiently approximated a condition of society, rendering such a measure necessary or expedient, or by individual proprietors, in whom the legal right has always existed; to both of whom the difficulty of assigning an appropriate place and station to the freed men of colour, of presenting them a fair field for the exertion of their faculties, and for attaining the destined ends of social man, in harmony with the social and political relations of the community, has always been a source of serious embarrassment and perplexity; a difficulty solved to the great advantage of all parties, by a scheme of Colonization, wisely planned, and resolutely and prudently conducted. It has always been left to the unbiassed consideration of all, who, from the individual habits and tendencies of thinking and feeling, may be variously affected by the diversified yet consistent motives of general or particular benevolence, or of civil prudence, which may be supposed to actuate the promoters of the scheme, to form their various estimates of the relative value and cogency of those motives; but this Society has never ceased to hope that the combined effect of them all must ultimately unite the wise and good in its support. The blessing of Heaven has too signally rested upon the

efforts heretofore made, to leave any just ground of apprehension for the future.

From the year 1820, the receipts and expenditures, and the number of emigrants, in each year, have been as follows:—

| YEARS. | RECEIPTS. | EXPENDITURES. | EMIGRANTS. |
|--------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1820-2 | \$5,627 66 | \$ 8,785 79 | 390 |
| " '23 | 4,798 02 | 6,766 17 | |
| " '24 | 4,379 89 | 8,851 42 | |
| " '25 | 10,125 85 | 7,543 88 | |
| " '26 | 14,779 24 | 17,816 94 | |
| " '27 | 13,294 94 | 13,901 74 | 781 |
| " '28 | 13,458 17 | 17,077 12 | |
| " '29 | 19,795 61 | 18,487 34 | |
| " '30 | 26,583 51 | 17,637 32 | |
| " '31 | 27,999 15 | 28,068 15 | |
| " '32 | 40,365 08 | 51,644 22 | 790 |
| " '33 | 37,242 46 | 35,687 54 | 108 |

It is not deemed important in this communication, to give in detail all the distinct objects of expenditure; but it is necessary to a clear and satisfactory exposition, that the leading items of expense should be specifically stated.

In the United States these have consisted of

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|
| Salary of the Secretary, | - | - | - | \$1,250 |
| Assistant Secretary (for last year), | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| Treasurer and Clerk, | - | - | - | 750 |
| Postage of letters, | - | - | - | 150 |
| Office rent, | - | - | - | 200 |
| Printing and Stationary (average), | - | - | - | 1,590 |
| Agents in different States, | - | - | - | 1,856 |
| Fuel and other contingencies, | - | - | - | 120 |
| | | | | <u>\$6,716</u> |

IN LIBERIA.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------|----------------|
| Colonial Agent, | - | - | \$2,400 | |
| Paid by the United States Government, | - | - | 1,600 | |
| | | | | <u>\$400</u> |
| Colonial Physician, | - | - | - | 1,500 |
| Secretary, | - | - | - | 600 |
| All other salaried officers, | - | - | - | 4,220 |
| | | | | <u>\$7,120</u> |

The Agent and Physicians receive also subsistence from the Colonial stores.

This may be called the expense of the Civil List, in the administration of the Colony in the United States and in Liberia.

Here, it may be proper to remark, that most of these Colonial salaries were not created by the Board, and whatever may have been the necessity heretofore, when the Colony was in an infant state, the Managers now consider most of the salary officers in the Colony to be unnecessary. The measures which they have adopted on this branch of the subject, will be found in another part of this communication.

The expenditures in the United States, besides those for the civil list, have been, for collecting emigrants for their embarkation—for subsistence till their arrival—for provisions, subsistence and Colonial stores, sent from the United States for their support for six months after their arrival in Liberia—for charter of vessels, freight and transportation—for medicines, surgical instruments, arms, warlike stores and armed vessels; and also, for the maintenance of three medical students.

The expenditures of the Colony, besides those for the civil list, have been, for the support of public schools, for buildings, presents to native Kings, fortifications, purchase of territory, expense of court house and jail, opening roads, and the founding of new settlements.

It was at all times the desire of the Board, that all the expenses at the Colony should be paid by the Agent, either from the sale of articles from the Colonial stores, or by cash in his hand. The ruinous practice of purchasing provisions from the merchants in Liberia on credit, and paying for them from time to time, by drafts on the Board, was never for one moment contemplated, except in cases of peculiar and rare contingency; and yet, owing to adverse circumstances of the last two years, this very practice has been the principal cause of the present embarrassment in the finances of the Society.

It will be seen that the number of emigrants sent out during the years 1830, '1, '2 and '3, was 1598; and, to meet their expenses at the Colony, it appears from the Society's books, supplies were furnished and sent out amounting to \$40,946 63. In addition to this amount, the drafts on the Board have been \$32,939 15, making the entire charge on the funds of the Institution \$73,885 78, for these four years, exclusive of the civil list in the United States, support of medical students, collecting emigrants, charter of vessels, freight, and transportation.

The sum of \$40,946 63, vested as it was in Colonial stores and provisions, was deemed sufficient for all the expenses of the Colony. The highest estimate made by the Colonial Agent, was at all times less than twenty dollars for the support of each emigrant after his arrival. Estimating that sum for each, the 1598 emigrants would require for their support \$31,960, leaving a balance of \$8,986 63 for the civil list and other expenditures at the Colony.—This balance was in Colonial stores, and worth, in Liberia, at least \$12,000. This sum was evidently too small for the payment of the civil list in the Colony for four years, and for the other expenditures, for objects of a permanent character. The purchase of additional territory, the founding the Colony at Grand Bassa, and the purchase of the Agency House from the United States, were objects of a permanent nature; and, taken together, tended much to increase the debt against the Society. As a matter of course, drafts from the Colony, to some extent, were necessary to meet this defi-

cit. In the purchase of the supplies sent to the Colony, the Board had incurred a debt in the United States of \$11,708 97.

In thus extending the operations of the Society, in advance of their means, the Board, it is believed, fell into an error. But it arose, in a great measure, from the want of full and precise information. Additional light would have prevented the outfit of so many expeditions in 1832. The object of the Board was undoubtedly praiseworthy; their accounts from the Colony, throughout 1832 were most encouraging. Emigrants offered themselves, and liberated slaves were offered, in greater numbers than the means of the Board would enable them to send to the Colony. Many friends of the cause urged the Board to give more vigor to their operations; and expressed the opinion that the public liberality would sustain them in their efforts to increase the numbers of the Colony. This desire to extend and enlarge the beneficial operations of the Society, to the number who were waiting and anxious to go to Liberia, induced the Board to incur responsibilities, both in the United States and at the Colony, which, in the most favorable circumstances, would have left a heavy balance against them.

Although a resort to drafts, to some extent, was foreseen by the Board, yet, from the general and favorable information received from the Agent, they could not have anticipated such frequent and heavy drafts as were made upon them. The Agent, though frequently written to, did not always furnish them with the necessary details. Hence, the Board were not aware of the ruinous debts that were accumulating against them at the Colony. When the drafts were presented, they were at a loss to know whether to accept them for payment or refuse. Fearing, however, the effect of the return of the drafts to the Colony, the Board did accept them in the absence of the accounts and estimates. In this, also, the Board may have erred, although, under all the circumstances, it is not clear that it was an error: they were reduced, as in several other instances, to a choice of evils, under circumstances that rendered it extremely difficult to determine how the balance of evils turned. In future, however, it is their determination, so to arrange the business, that a resort to drafts shall be unnecessary, unless under special circumstances.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Board have, with great care, examined the expenditures at the Colony, for the last four years; but this examination has not been satisfactory in its result. The loose state of the accounts, their want of system, the long period in which accounts with the merchants at the Colony have been accumulating, without knowledge on the part of the Board—the absence, to some extent, of vouchers, or suitable explanations, for many items, and the general want of care and economy, are painful results to which their examinations have led them. To this, must also be added, the secondary attention bestowed on the encouragement of education and agriculture at the Colony; both of

which the friends of the Society have so much at heart. It is due, however, to the Agent to state, that a great part of the time, he was laboring under the want of health; that his duties were at all times laborious; that his services, in many respects, have been of great value; and that he has returned to the bosom of his friends in a weak state of health. It is due to him also to state, which the Board do with great pleasure, that in no one instance does it appear, that any improper considerations of personal emolument for one moment influenced his conduct. On the contrary, he is now a creditor of the Board, for a part of his compensation.

In the examination of the accounts for articles purchased in Liberia, at a large advance upon the original cost, there is no evidence that either ship-masters or Colonial merchants asked or received more than the current market price of such articles.

Other causes, however, and those which no human foresight could have provided for, tended greatly to increase the debt against the Society. The failure to a great extent, of the rice crop, the vast demand for it from the Cape de Verd Islands, and the dependence on the Society, beyond the usual time, of many families afflicted with sickness, all tended greatly to increase the expense.—In these visitations of Divine Providence, the Board would desire to feel how much the blessing of God is needed in all their affairs; and without that blessing, how vain are all their efforts.

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| The amount of such debts of the Society as have been accepted or settled by the Board, including the sum of \$5,705 41, falling due in March and May next, is | \$36,635 40 |
| To which must be added various claims before the Board, not yet settled, and which may be subject to some deduction, | 2,955 00 |
| In addition to this, various evidences of debt, held by individuals in the Colony, have been purchased by another individual, and presented for payment. These claims have not been passed upon by the Board; they are payable at the Colony, are not transferred by any assignment to the present holder, and may be subject to deduction. They amount to | 6,055 32 |
| | <u>\$45,645 72</u> |

Immediately after the reorganization of the Board, various measures of reform, after the most careful consideration, received their final decision.

The first in importance of these measures, was to enlarge the powers of the Colonial Council. This the colonists had desired, and their wishes were fully acceded to by the Board. They have now power, subject to the approval of the Board, to make their own laws and regulations, lay and collect taxes, appoint such officers as they judge proper, and provide for the payment of such salaries as may be designated from the colonial treasury. This measure, whilst it shows the confidence of the Board in the ability of the colonists for self-government, relieves also, the Society from the heavy item of expense incurred by the salaries of officers, many of them not of much importance to the interests of the Colony. This measure

alone, will relieve the funds of the Society from an annual demand of nearly \$5,000. Such officers as the Colonial Legislature may establish, will be responsible to them, and dependent on them for compensation, and thus a faithful discharge of duty will be at once ensured, and the Colony advanced a step nearer to the point where the Society will leave them entirely to self-government.

Various other measures of deep interest to the Colony were adopted, and which may be seen in the resolutions of the Board, published in the African Repository. The Board have also published a most interesting letter, politely furnished to them by the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Voorhees, of the United States Navy, giving a clear and detailed account of the present condition of the Colony. For the kindness and attention of this gentleman, to their infant settlement, he has the thanks of every member of the Board, as they are sure he has of all the friends of the cause in the United States.

The care and promotion of the health of the colonists have at all times engaged the most serious attention of the Board. The unusual sickness of the last year, whilst it has been to the friends of the Society a subject of deep and painful interest, has received from the Board that consideration which its vital importance demands. However painful the truth, they are constrained to say, that at times the Colony has suffered from the want of sufficient medical assistance; and much of the mortality in the last year has arisen from this cause. Heretofore it has been impossible for the Board to meet the wants of the Colony on this point. During the last year, the ordinary provision in the medical department was in a great measure suspended by the ill health of the physicians, and their return to the United States. This state of things must no longer continue. The friends of the cause hold the remedy in their hands; and human life is too precious, for that remedy to be longer delayed. To meet the present wants of the Colony, another physician will be immediately sent out, and he will be followed during the Summer, by two of the medical students of the Board, now far advanced in their medical studies, and both promising and intelligent young men. These arrangements will give a temporary relief, but measures of a more permanent character are demanded to ensure, at all times, the advantages of scientific medical assistance. The Board have therefore turned their attention to the establishment of a high school at Liberia. The very existence of such a school there, would give character to the place, and elevate and cheer the hopes of the colonists. To this school all the various branches of higher education might in due season be added; and thus, by placing the means of education in the reach of the native youth, the highest inducement would be held out to them, to avail themselves of its advantages. The moral effect on the Colony, of such a measure, would soon be felt, both there and in the United States. The citizen of Liberia can now proudly say—I have no superior here. He could then with equal

truth say—My country has that within her bosom, which will enable my children to say, We have no superior upon earth.

To ascertain therefore whether this measure will merit the approbation and receive the encouragement of the friends of the cause, the Board have decided to devote such contributions, as may be specifically made for the high school in Liberia, exclusively to that object; to be expended in the first instance for medical instruction, and as the means are afforded, to extend to and embrace all the other necessary branches of science. The New-York Colonization Society have already decided to establish a high school in Liberia, principally for the education of teachers; and the Massachusetts Colonization Society have decided to establish there a free school, and have appropriated funds to its aid. These decisions are in some measure similar to that now proposed. The Board of Managers respectfully submit to these and other friends of this great object, whether an entire union of effort be not desirable, if not essential, to complete success? Some time since, a donation of \$2,000, for this specific purpose, was made by Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New-York, and one of \$500 by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer. This Board are not tenacious of conducting this measure, if any plan can be suggested by which it can be carried on, by united effort, without their agency. But it is such a leading feature in their policy, for future operations, and has such a deep bearing upon the health, the moral elevation and prospects of the Colony, and is so connected with other designs, that, for this Board to leave it out of their plan for the advancement of the Colony, would be for them to act on arrangements unsatisfactory and incomplete.

These general views are intended to draw the attention of its friends to the best mode of carrying this measure into effect. The Board invite the expression of their views and wishes, and most cordially will they co-operate in any plan, that may finally be found the best, for the establishment and endowment of a High School in Liberia, commensurate with the wants of that community.

In connexion with this subject, and second to no other consideration, is the religious instruction of the Colony. Unless the blessings of the Gospel accompany the other efforts, all will be in vain. The wants of Africa are great; she is even now literally stretching out her hands to the churches in the United States, and saying "Come over and help us." To some extent, this call has been answered; and the Board rejoice in the cheering thought, that two of our most respectable religious communities have each sent a mission to the neighborhood of the Colony. Beautiful indeed are the feet of these self-denying men, carrying the messages of light and truth, of love and mercy, to the dark and benighted shores of Africa. These two missions number five able, educated, talented, and devoted men. With no compensation but their personal support—their efforts, their learning, their zeal, and their lives, are given to the regeneration and mental elevation of those who are sitting in the moral region and valley of the shadow of Death. Nor has the other sex

refused to share in those labors of love and mercy. Four females, of educated and cultivated minds, and endearing moral worth, have gone with their husbands and friends, to share with them in the work of cultivating the moral wastes of long deserted, forsaken, despised and bleeding Africa. With one of these missions a colored man went, as an assistant missionary. The Board hope the time is not distant, when many of his pious countrymen will follow his noble example, and join him in the land of their forefathers, in shedding abroad the light of truth. The Board rejoice in the establishment of these missions on the borders of the Colony. Their friends at home may rest assured, that every thing in the power of the Board that can be done, to promote the interests of those missions, shall be done.

But whilst the Board would take encouragement from every mission established in Western Africa, it is their duty to bring to the notice of the churches at home, that, to the Colony itself, they are not informed that any missionary has yet been sent. The Board would respectfully, but most earnestly, call the attention of the religious denominations and the missionary societies, to these inviting fields. Here, in truth, they are whitened for the harvest, and the harvest itself is great, but the laborers are few. Additional and more substantial buildings, for public worship, are also required. To provide the three thousand inhabitants already there, and the increasing thousands who will soon be there, with plain but convenient and substantial houses for the worship of the Living God, the churches in our own highly favored country have but to act upon the subject, and the work is done. The proper duty of the Board does not embrace this object, but they pledge themselves to promote it, by affording every facility for the transmission of funds; by the countenance and support of their agents at the Colony; and by the donation of suitable ground, wherever it has not been previously disposed of.

The Board cannot leave this branch of the subject, without also presenting the wants of their infant Colony to the American Sunday School Union, and the American Tract Society. From the American Bible Society they have repeatedly received supplies of Bibles; and the Board are confident that all these honored institutions, so truly national in their character, will regard with interest this Colony of Pilgrims, just leaving the land of their own birth to repopulate the land of their ancestors.

The founders of the American Colonization Society were too well acquainted with the magnitude of the undertaking—they were too well acquainted with the history of similar undertakings in past times, to calculate on continuing this noble enterprise without meeting with discouragements and trials, requiring all the energies of its friends to sustain the cause. If misfortunes have attended the early progress of all new colonies, can we reasonably expect, out of rude materials, and with limited means, to found a Colony which shall stand alone in the experience of an uninterrupted prosperity? At

this time, the Managers will not disguise the fact, that the affairs of the Society have come to a crisis. On one side, the Institution has been assailed, in terms which they will not repeat, as being friendly to the continuance of slavery. On the other side, fears are expressed that this Institution is an Abolition Society, and nothing more. It is out of place here to answer these contradictory objections. The Managers will at present content themselves by saying that both these charges are equally without foundation. The Society, acting under its Constitution, as its Board of Managers have often said, has but a single object in view, which is to build up a Colony in Africa, of free colored men, sent there with their own consent.

Another and very prominent element of discouragement exists in the present state of the funds of the Society. On this point the Board have exhibited all the facts, and the friends of the Institution know the worst. But while the Board refer to the difficulties with which the colonization cause is surrounded, they respectfully submit, that, taking the whole into consideration, there is no serious ground for discouragement. Having truth on its side, the attacks of its enemies will leave the cause uninjured; and a rigid and economical administration of its funds will in a short time relieve it from embarrassment.

In regard to the funds of the Society, it is the duty of the Board to be explicit, and to state clearly their future course. It is their intention, as it is clearly their duty, as fast as their ability will permit, to liquidate all their debts, by the application of every sum, above what may be necessary to keep the Colony from going backwards. The Colony must be sustained by all necessary supplies; the cause of education, and the cause of agriculture there, cannot, will not, be neglected.

There is one measure adopted by the Board, which, if successful, will relieve the funds of the Society from all present embarrassment, and leave its current receipts to be applied to the great objects of building up and improving the Colony.

The debts of the Institution, as already stated, amount to \$45,-645 72. To meet the just claims of the creditors, the Board propose the creation of a stock of \$50,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. payable annually. For the payment of the interest annually, and the gradual payment of the principal, it is proposed to establish a sinking fund of \$6,000 per annum. To this fund they will pledge the first proceeds of all their legacies, donations, and contributions. Should this plan meet the approbation of the friends of the Society, and the stock be all taken up, the funds of the Board would at once be relieved, and the payment of the whole stock, with its interest, would, in less than twelve years, be redeemed by the annual payment of \$6,000. Should the funds of the Society be sufficient, the whole may be paid in a shorter period. The measures of economy already matured by the Board will annually save nearly that sum. To the creditors of the Board, they submit whether certificates of this stock would not be better than the present evidences of debt in

their possession. Unless this stock be taken up by the friends and creditors of the Board, it is quite uncertain when it will be possible for the Board to make payment, however desirous to free themselves from all embarrassments. Until, therefore, the Board know whether this measure will be sustained, their operations for the future must depend on the following contingencies.

On the supposition that this stock will not be taken up, the Board, then, can only continue the colony in its present condition. In their exertions to pay their debts, they believe it is their solemn duty to take care that the colony do not retrograde. On this contingency, the ordinary receipts will, in time, relieve their finances, and then the colony will again take its forward march.

But, on the other and brighter result, the Board would at once be able to discharge existing obligations, and thus be left at liberty to devote all their means to the prosperity of the colony.

In that event, the Board will distinctly state what are their intentions and their views.

1st. Experience has demonstrated that the utmost care is necessary in the selection of emigrants. It is now the deliberate decision of the Board, to send none to the colony until those of suitable age are formed into temperance societies. From this, they will in no instance depart. In accordance with these principles, a careful inquiry shall be instituted into the moral character and industrious habits of each adult emigrant. With such materials for colonists, there will be no risk in sending whatever number the means of the Board will justify.

2d. All measures for the promotion of a complete system of education, will claim from the Board their constant and unremitting attention. On this subject, vital as it is to the best interests of the colony, the Board are cheered with the knowledge of the fact, that their able co-laborers of the New-York State Colonization Society, have already decided "to assist in laying the foundation, and rearing the structure, of a complete system of education within the limits of Liberia." Most cheerfully will this Board co-operate with them, and with all other friends of the measure, in carrying forward this great enterprise.

3d. Since their re-organization, the Board have adopted various measures for the promotion of Agriculture. From various circumstances, not always under the control of the Board, the cultivation of the soil has heretofore been too much neglected. The importance of this interest to the Colony is admitted by all, and from the Board it shall receive constant and continued care and encouragement.

4th. Having these prominent and vital principles constantly in view, it will be the untiring effort of the Board to make Liberia a desirable home for the free man of color. To this class we address no argument to induce them to leave the United States. We have no entreaties to offer. We trust, in a short time, that facts will supersede the use of arguments, and an enlightened self-interest render all entreaties unnecessary. We say distinctly, we want none to go

there but men and women of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and members of the temperance cause. As far as we have the power, we will permit none of a different character to go. We express our deliberate judgment that, by carrying out these principles, Liberia will soon become a desirable home for the free colored man; and that, so soon as it becomes so, he will go there, in most cases, at his own expense.

But, whether the plan for the issue of stock succeed or not, it is absolutely necessary that former contributions be continued, and even increased. To all the friends of the cause, the Board would present the subscription list so nobly commenced and patronized by that distinguished friend to the cause, GERRIT SMITH. They do earnestly entreat all their Auxiliary Societies to make an effort to advance the noble cause in which they are laboring with us. The Board would also most respectfully request all the Churches to take up collections on the day sacred to the freedom of our beloved country, in aid of an enterprise which carries with it blessings so rich and so great. To their Female friends, the Board are confident the appeal will not be in vain. Already has their beneficent example, in cherishing this sacred cause, given health and encouragement to all the efforts of its friends. A general effort is all that is wanting to advance the interests of the Institution onward to that high ground it is yet destined to occupy.

In conclusion, the Managers believe that the success and final triumph of the colonization cause, under the blessing of Heaven, rest now with its friends. The Board are perfectly willing to leave it there. For themselves, they are not discouraged. Acting on the principles contained in this exposition, and availing themselves of the aids of past experience, they believe that the present crisis will pass away and leave their enterprise uninjured; and above all, they would look for, and rest upon, the blessing of Heaven, which, heretofore, has been so richly experienced.

By order:

JAMES LAURIE, *President, pro. tem.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

(C.)

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN VOORHEES, OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

UNITED STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS,

Cape Montserado, Liberia, December 14, 1833.

SIR, I have this day the honor to report having carried into execution, conformably to my instructions, the various orders intrusted to my charge on our homeward bound route from the Mediterranean.

We arrived at the anchorage, in the bay of Montserado, on the evening of the 9th. Piracy has not afflicted this quarter for some time; and the inhabitants at the settlements, living in undisturbed peace and tranquillity, seem to entertain very encouraging confidence in their future security. The place, however, is

not as secure as its importance demands; neither is it free from the want of many necessities. A small fort is requisite for the defence of Monrovia, and the entrance of the harbor of the Montserado; both these objects may be attained in constructing it on an excellent position afforded by a commanding eminence near the margin of the river. The protection of the anchorage in the bay, also requires a small fort, on the height of the Cape, to secure the shipping against piracy. A few guns are now mounted there, on old defective carriages, answering a temporary purpose; but previous to this, I have been informed some American and British vessels were plundered whilst lying at their anchors.— And subsequently to these guns being mounted at the Cape, some attempts were again made, it is supposed, with a view to plunder, but a brisk fire being opened from the heights, had the desired effect—since which the shipping has continued unmolested.

The vessels to this place, together with their several calls during the present year, amount to about ninety in number, many of them foreign, as well as American, of which I have herewith the honor to transmit a list. Materials, such as various implements or tools for the use of mechanics, sail-cloth, cordage, copper sheathing, copper bolts, copper spikes and nails, varnish, tar, pitch, paints, paint oil, variously assorted for all sorts of buildings and repairs, are very seriously wanted in a small way. Also, a few large sized six or eight oared carvel-built boats. Many applications were made to me for indispensable articles, the want of which precluded some of these people, in a manner, from employment, and from attending to their necessary occupations; but, being deficient in almost every thing, in consequence of our long cruise, we were able to supply but little. We furnished them, however, with a small boat, (the ship gig) some sails, powder, and shot, a few carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, and other articles (of all of which I have also the honor to transmit a list, receipted for by the Acting Agent of the settlement,) and which I trust will meet the approbation of the Department. Our arrival here has happened most opportunely for the emigrants daily expected from Norfolk.

It appears that their supply, or rations, of rice, has yet to be procured from the Kroo country; and, without this supply, they would, in a little time, be almost in a state of starvation; and the Government schooner, on which they are dependent to procure this article, could not proceed to sea for the want of sails, and some other necessary materials. This difficulty we have removed, and the vessel will be enabled, in good time, to procure the requisite supply. The importance of this settlement here is daily developing itself, in various ways, and is already felt as a refuge of security and hospitality, both to the oppressed natives and the shipwrecked mariner. Lately, a French oil ship was cast away to the South of Grand Bassa, where the crew, about twenty in number, were kindly received by the settlers at that place, and from which they safely travelled, uninterrupted, along the sea shore to Monrovia. Here the generous hospitality of the people of Liberia, (though with humble means, and at their own expense) prompted them to fit out a conveyance for the seamen by the Government schr., in which they were carried to their own settlement of Goree, (which circumstance was the cause of the schooner having worn out her sails and being unable to proceed to sea, for the requisite supply of rice heretofore mentioned.) And on our arrival here, I found a French man-of-war barque, the commander of which had been despatched by the Governor of Goree, to express the thanks of his country to the people of Liberia, for the charitable services which they had rendered their countrymen. Monrovia appears to be in a thriving condition, and bears an air of comfort and neatness in the dwellings quite surprising. Several stone warehouses and stone wharfs line the banks of the river; others are building, which, with several schooners loading and unloading or repairing, afford an aspect and an air of business common to a respectable white population. All seem to be employed; good order and morality prevailing throughout. But cultivators of the soil are mostly needed here. A few mechanics might do well; such as ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, sailmakers, and boat-builders, masons and house-carpenters, &c. They should all, however, be bound in articles of agreement, previously to coming out, to do something towards the clearing and cultivation of the soil, for the space of a few years. Some sailors are also needed.—

Cultivation has been very much neglected, and this circumstance has operated greatly to the disadvantage of the place. A species of emigrants arrive at times who are also very injurious to the prosperity and growth of the settlement.—Idle, they become paupers, and throw themselves on the charity of the industrious and frugal settler, who kindly gives relief, but who may, in time, also become a pauper, if this evil be not guarded against. Some of the settlers have mentioned this matter to me, and have requested that I would place the circumstance in a clear light on my return home, not only for the sake of humanity, but also to save the Colonization Society great and unnecessary expense.

They say "some of the emigrants who have been sent out to us, are soon, like the many paupers who have been sent out to the United States from Europe, objects for the poor house; but there is this difference between us and the people of the cities of the United States, we are not yet able to support more than our own families." Except in a few instances, this is too true. It appears, numbers of emigrants arrive unwilling to labor. Numbers, also, who would labor, during the half year period they are subsisted by the Society, are unable to do so on account of sickness, which all, more or less, have to suffer shortly after their arrival. And at the expiration of their six months' support, still sick, and thrown upon the charity of the community, they get dispirited, give up and die. Of this description of people, we may number those generally who have been recently emancipated.

There are, however, some creditable exceptions. From this, it would appear, that six months' provision is not sufficient for a settler, who comes without means. The country is fertile and productive of every variety of sustenance necessary to man, and no settler, *however poor, with industry and frugality*, after a year's support, need to be in want. An old settler, in comfortable circumstances, assured me, he had done all for himself by the sweat of his own brow; and that, too, under the disadvantage of having an axe in one hand to clear his land, and his gun in the other for self-protection, against the occasional attacks of the natives.

This difficulty, a new settler has not now to encounter; added to which, he has all the benefits resulting from a well-established town, composed of several hundred individuals.

The recaptured Africans, five miles distant, settled at New Georgia, are spoken of in the most commendable terms, as industrious, frugal, and thriving, and capable of taking care of themselves. Amongst the products of the country, on those which may be produced, either in the neighborhood of Montserado, or at a distance in the interior, may be enumerated the sugar cane, rice, cassada, corn, plantains, bananas and sweet potatoes, coffee, indigo, dyewoods, ivory, and gold dust; the three latter of which may be obtained by barter, on advantageous terms, from the native traders of the interior. This opens a wide field for settlements and speculations, and will, at no distant period, be of vast consequence to American commerce and industry. The settlement must move onwards, and, with all its disadvantages, it appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement. Idlers and persons incapacitated for freedom, should not be sent here at present, if it be desirable to benefit the free colored population from the United States, and, through their means, to regenerate Africa; but that class of them should be sent who know how to appreciate the rights of man, and who will not make an improper use of the blessings of liberty, equality, and freedom of social intercourse. Such persons of color, here, *in the land of their ancestors*, find a home and a country, and *here* only do they find themselves "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." An intelligent old man, about 80 years of age, with whom I conversed, stated that he had been here about eighteen months, and was getting on cleverly for himself and family, "but that on no account would he return to the United States. It was true, he had not yet the luxuries now the accommodations which he had been accustomed to in America, but the want of these were not to be brought into competition with his rights and privileges, as a man, in Liberia, for here only, in the consciousness of having no superior, did he feel himself a man, or had he ever known what it was to be truly happy."

The older residents of Monrovia, people of considerable experience and sound

judgment, speak flatteringly of the policy of making a settlement at the mouth of the Junk river, a distance of about thirty miles to the south. It would form a connecting link with the settlements of Little and Grand Bassa, about as much further to the southward. The country is represented as exceedingly well suited for settlements; and the natives are frequently giving invitations to the people of Montserado to come and settle among them. From their representations, it is, perhaps, the most eligible situation along the whole coast, and, in little time, a valuable trade might be established there. The trade of Montserado with the interior, for the last year, has fallen off considerably, in consequence of the war between the native tribes about two hundred and fifty miles distant.—They are all, however, in harmony with the settlers. Journeys are occasionally made amongst them, and an intelligent youth, about 18 years of age, son of one of the settlers, lately penetrated about two or three hundred miles into the interior. He represents the country, at about twenty-five miles from the sea, as rising into high and hilly land, with a very agreeable and pleasant temperature; the low flat land along the coast being covered with moderately sized trees and a thick underwood, difficult to penetrate, whilst that of the higher grounds abounds with large timber of various description, with scarcely a bush and resembling, in some degree, beautiful cleared groves. He was treated with great kindness by all the chiefs and people throughout the whole course of his journey.

The settlers of Monrovia are desirous of having a person sent out to them as Chief Agent, as soon as may be practicable, the Chief Agent having left them lately for the United States. A person of some weight in years and sound discretion—not unlike Mr. SHALES, lately Consul at the Havanna—should be selected. Such a person, it is supposed, is greatly needed here, both for his administration of justice, economy, and direction of affairs. With him, some suitable practical person ought also to be sent, to superintend the clearing of the land, and to oversee the planters for a certain period, so as to ensure attention to a proper cultivation of the soil. The services of the late lamented Dr. RANDAL continue to draw forth from every settler the most grateful acknowledgments. It appears that his directive energies gave a new existence to the place, and no one could be more deplored.

The charitable societies of our country might do great good by educating some young men of color in the practice of physic and surgery for the different settlements on the coast—they are greatly needed. It is reported a number of vessels for Cuba, are now on this coast, near the Equator, employed in the odious traffic of the slave trade; a steamboat is highly necessary here, as a guarda costa, and to examine into this matter. Such a vessel would clear the rivers and the whole sea. But it is vain to expect this effect, in the employment of vessels with sails only. In these light wind latitudes, vessels are frequently becalmed for days; at other times they may go from one to two knots an hour, rarely more, and it is considered a good run to make forty miles a day. On the passage here, it took this fleet ship, under sky-sails, ten days to accomplish two hundred and forty miles. In a climate like this, the very incorrect charts, as well as the sailing directory of the coast, render its navigation somewhat harassing to all. We have, however, enjoyed excellent health, not a case of fever of any description occurring. Our opportunities thus far to make all our observations, have been particularly fortunate, not missing a single instance, even for the variation of the compass; and having laid out our track on the chart, from Gibraltar down, if copied, it may serve as a useful guide to others.

On our way hither from Madeira, we passed through the Canaries, visiting the Islands of Palma and Tenerife, and near the region of the Cape de Verdes, and shall leave here to-day for the United States, touching on our way for water at Martinique. And in passing the neighborhood of the Cape de Verde Islands on the several tracks of vessels, whether for the coast of Africa or across the Equator, should any pirates be hovering about those quarters, I trust we shall give a good account of them. Very respectfully, Sir, &c., &c.

P. F. VOORHEES.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

(D.)

COLONIZATION SOCIETY LOAN.

Resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, entered into February 20, 1834.

Resolved, That an effort be made to raise a loan of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each; for which a Scrip shall be issued, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Treasurer, bearing six per cent. interest; the said stock to be paid off in twelve years; and for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal thereof, a sinking fund of six thousand dollars a year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated and pledged out of the funds which shall be received by the Board in each year.

A true copy from the Journal of the Board:

R. B. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

March 20, 1834.

(E.)

ACCOMMODATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 20th February, 1834.

For the better accommodation of emigrants on their first arrival at Liberia, and in order to prevent the necessity of their immediately undertaking the erection of a dwelling-place, and the clearing of a piece of ground, before they have had time to look about them, and to make choice of a suitable location,

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed, as early as practicable, to have a number of lots of land laid off, in convenient and eligible situations, in the vicinity of each other, each containing five acres (more or less, as may seem best to the Agent,) and erect on each a comfortable cottage, of native structure, sufficient for the residence of a small family: that a sufficient portion of each lot be cleared and planted with the most useful vegetables; provided that the expense of laying off said lots, erecting such cottages, and preparing a portion of the ground, and planting the same, shall in no case exceed fifty dollars for each homestead. And if, after a residence of twelve months, the occupant of any such lot shall desire to make it his permanent residence, in order to entitle him to a fee simple right therein, he shall erect a similar cottage, and plant in like manner, a similar piece of ground in the vicinity, on such spot as may be designated by the Colonial Agent, for the accommodation of some other stranger emigrant. But if any such emigrant be desirous of removing from his cottage, and of possessing a larger quantity of land, for the purpose of farming, he shall be accommodated in the manner provided by the Board of Managers, in the following

Report on Public Lands, adopted by the Board of Managers, April 22, 1830.

"That hereafter, unless specially directed by the Board, land shall be allotted or sold to the emigrants to Liberia, in the following manner:—

"Every adult male emigrant shall on his arrival receive a building lot in one of the existing towns, or of such other towns as may be established by public authority, with five acres of plantation land as nearly adjacent as may be; if married, two for his wife and one for each of his children; no single family, however, to receive more than ten acres, and said family to reside thereon or the town lot.

"The same provision shall, at the discretion of the Colonial Agent, extend to adult female emigrants.

"That such Colonist have a right within five years to purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre, for ready money, a quantity of land not exceeding ten acres to be reserved, adjacent as may be to the quantity so allowed.

"That these provisions be applicable to the said towns and the district of country within three miles thereof.

"That in respect to the country beyond three miles from the towns:

"Each emigrant, as aforesaid, shall receive, if he prefer it, in lieu of the above donation, fifty acres of land for himself and family,—they residing thereon, with the right of purchasing, within five years thereafter, at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre, ready money, fifty adjacent acres.

"That the said allotments and lands sold be laid out, as well in respect to town lots as otherwise, under the direction of the Colonial Agent, in such way as not to interfere with existing rights, and so as to make the lots and farms as regular in form and compact as may be, reserving in the gratuitous allotments to emigrants, adjacent to each allotment, a quantity equal to that so allotted, when requisite to satisfy the rights of preemption.

"That beyond three miles from the said towns, sales of land be made for ready money as follows:—

"To any one Colonist, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, for any quantity of land not less than one hundred or more than two hundred acres. And at the same rate for any quantity of land, provided a settlement be made thereon by the permanent residence of one Colonist to every hundred acres: Provided, however, that in these cases the approbation of the Colonial Agent be requisite; and that in authorizing them he pay special regard to restraining the settlement within safe and prudent limits, reserving for the future benefit of the Colony, tracts containing mill seats, mines or other specially valuable properties, or selling them at a price proportionate to their value.

"That the proceeds of all sales of lands made, shall be for the benefit of the Colony; but shall be strictly accounted for, and applied by this Board.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to discourage, by all means in his power, the supply through the factories or otherwise, of the natives with fire arms, powder and shot.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be empowered to make a donation to any Colonist, or association of Colonists, not exceeding five hundred acres of land, on condition that the same be appropriated to the culture of sugar, cotton, or coffee."

Resolved also, That the Colonial Agent be directed to lay out, in some convenient and eligible situation for the purpose, from one to two hundred acres of good land, as a public farm, to be enclosed, sown and planted, from time to time, in such portions as circumstances may permit and render expedient, with the most useful grain and vegetables for the use of the Colonial Agency, and for the supply of such of the inhabitants as are not able, or have not yet had opportunities to provide for themselves; and where unemployed emigrants may also be engaged to labour, on such terms as may be deemed reasonable, until they can meet with more acceptable business: Provided that not more than five hundred dollars be expended in effecting this object, except authorized hereafter by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to use his endeavours to obtain a healthy territory for settlement on the high lands in the interior country, at a distance of thirty, forty, or fifty miles from the sea-coast; and, provided he succeed in this object, that he cause a road to be opened from Liberia to this proposed new settlement; provided the expense does not exceed five hundred dollars.

(F.)

ELLIOTT CRESSON'S COLLECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following is an account of the collections for this Society, made gratuitously by ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. in England, the whole of which has been received by the Treasurer of the Society, except an inconsiderable sum paid for printing and other incidental expenses:

Elliott Cresson, in account with the American Colonization Society.

DR.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------|---|-----|----|---------|
| To cash received of | James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, | - | - | 200 0 0 |
| " | Elizabeth Pike, of Cork, | - | - | 100 0 0 |
| " | Ann H. Smith, of Olney, | - | - | 100 0 0 |
| " | Two female friends in Ireland, | - | - | 100 0 0 |
| | | £. | s. | d. |
| " | Amount of Glasgow subscriptions, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Amount of Perth subscriptions, | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| " | Amount of Edinburg subscriptions, leaving a small balance in hands of the Treasurer, | 115 | 9 | 6 |
| " | Thos. and Martha Richardson, Stamford Hill, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Col. T. Perronet Thompson, | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| " | S. R. Wiley & Co. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| " | — Lane, Esq. Frankfield, to send 2 negroes, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " | W. Alen Hankey, Esq. London, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Baron Gurney, do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Hannah Pease, Leeds, | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Wm. Parker, Sheffield, | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Anne Dale, Tottenham, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Elizabeth Johnson, Ipswich, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Miss Prince, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Devereux Bowley, Esq. Cirencester, | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Christopher Bowley, Esq. do. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Tho. Brown, Esq. do. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Tho. Thornely, Esq. Liverpool, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Samuel Mitchell, Esq. London, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | H. Birkbeck, Esq. Norwich, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | J. J. Gurney, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Jane Gurney, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Thos. Bignold, Jr. | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | M. C. Geldart, and family, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Jas. Boardman, Esq. | 8 | 16 | 9 |
| " | Coll. at Friends' meeting. | 8 | 13 | 3 |
| " | Small sums, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Rev. Francis Bevan, near Norwich, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Robt. Bevan, Esq. Bury St. Edmonds, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | R. K. Pace and M. High, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | (To pay Elizabeth Johnson's passage.) | | | |
| " | Dr. Smith, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Small sums, | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Henry Bromfield, Esq. Cheltenham, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Wm. Harland, Esq. Durham, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. Fenwick, do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Rev. E. Higginson, Hull, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Repaid do for pamphlets, | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| | | 6 | 2 | 6 |

| | | £. s. d. | |
|---|--|----------|-------------|
| To cash received from Tho. Walker and friends, Stockton, for the settlement of a slave, being a Methodist preacher, and wife, | | 16 | 0 0 |
| " | Wm. Massey, Esq. Spalding, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Dr. Hodgkin, for settlement of Dr. L. G. Wells, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M. P. London, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | J. J. Briscoe, Esq. M. P. do. | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Russell Scott, Esq. | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Frances Wright, Bristol, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Dundee subn. and colln. per A. Low, Esq. | 19 | 2 6 |
| " | Spalding colln. per Catherine Massey, | 10 | 10 0 |
| " | Long Sutton and Gedney colln. per Jonathan Hutchinson, | 8 | 12 0 |
| " | Wisbeach colln. per A. Peckover, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Peckham ladies, per Catherine Woods, | 7 | 10 0 |
| " | Montrose colln. per Provost Paton, | 7 | 17 0 |
| To cash from Sarah Starbuck, Carlisle, collected by her, viz. | | | |
| | Thos. Graham, Esq. Edward Castle, | 2 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Starbuck, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Joseph Fisher, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | The Misses Ferguson, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Sutton, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | The Misses Lock, | 2 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Ferguson, Harker Lodge, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Mounsey, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | The Misses Mounsey, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Miss Ferguson, Abbey do. | 10 | |
| | Peter Dixon and sons, | 8 | 0 0 |
| | Mrs. Sowerby, | 5 | |
| | Mrs. Parker, | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Miss Starbuck (annual), | 5 | — 16 0 0 |
| " | Collected by Jonathan Hall, Whitby, | | 5 15 0 |
| " | H. Sandwith, M. D. Bridlington, | | 4 15 0 |
| " | At Beverley, per A. Atkinson, Esq. | | 5 6 6 |
| " | Nottingham, per F. Hart, Esq. | | 5 12 0 |
| " | At Tadcaster, by Mrs. Fletcher, | | 5 10 0 |
| " | By Rev. E. Clarke, Truro, to settle Rev. R. Moss, | | 7 10 0 |
| " | By Th. Bell, Maryport, to settle Rev. B. Colbert, | | 7 10 0 |
| " | From Mrs. Fletcher, Bruce Grove, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | W. Evans, Esq. M. P. London, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | Ann Wilkins, Cirencester, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | Rev. Dr. Wall, F. T. C. Dublin, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | John Williams, Jr. Truro, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | Ann Everard, Spalding, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | James Meek, Esq. York, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | Sarah Brackenbury, Lincolnshire, | | 5 0 0 |
| " | "O." Dublin, | | 4 0 0 |
| " | Amount at Derby meeting, | 4 | 0 4 |
| " | Deduct expenses paid, | 4 | 0 0 — 4 |
| " | "Anonymous," per S. Woods, Jr. | | 3 0 0 |
| " | Mrs. Holworthy, Huntingdon, | | 3 0 0 |
| " | Mrs. Want, do. | 1 | 0 0 |
| " | Miss Holworthy do. | 1 | 0 0 |
| " | Miss Todby, do. | 1 | 0 0 — 3 0 0 |
| " | Wm. Grey, Esq. York, | | 2 0 0 |
| " | Thos. Fox, Esq. Ipswich, | | 2 0 0 |
| " | Mrs. Addison, Cheltenham, | | 2 0 0 |
| " | Major Bean, do. | | 2 0 0 |
| " | Charles Finch, Esq. Cambridge, | | 2 2 0 |
| " | Joseph Cash, Esq. Coventry, | | 2 0 0 |

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|---|---|----|----|----|
| To cash received from Rev. Wm. S. Gilly, Durham, | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Ann Richardson, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Rev. Dr. Gilby, Bridlington, | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| " " T. Grame, do. | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| " " Miss Creykes, do. | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| " " H. Smith, Esq. do. | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| " " H. Sandwith, M. D. do. | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " " John Ford, Esq. York, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Col. Shipperson, Durham, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Mrs. Haugh, Doncaster, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From S. Hickson, Esq. do. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From J. Wimberley, Esq. do. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From R. Ramsden, Esq. Carlton, near do. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " " From James Montgomery, Esq. Sheffield, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From C. Pytelus, Ipswich, | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " " From a friend in Ireland, per R. D. A. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Rev. T. Brodhurst, Bath, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From H. R. Allenby, Esq. Louth, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From W. Shields, Esq. Durham, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From T. C. Maynard, Esq. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From C. Fielding, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From C. Ebdon, Esq. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From "P." do. | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " From Rob. Spence, Esq. N. Shields, | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| " " From Wm. Richardson, Esq. do. | 10 | | | | | |
| " " From Dr. Bramwell, do. | 10 | | | | | |
| " " From John Owen, Esq. do. | 10 | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| " " From a friend of Africa, per Record, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From J. Cort, Esq. Leicester, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From "D. M. L." per J. Miller, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Cash, per Joseph Cash, Esq. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Mary Harford, Ipswich, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Rev. J. Eyre, Beverley, | - | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| " " From George Cookman, Esq. Hull, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Miss Fludyer, London, | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " From J. Wilson, Islington, | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " From Miss Larkin, per P. Coar, | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " From Rev. J. Clapp, Cirencester, | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " " From Mrs. Roberts, Newcastle, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Mrs. and Miss Stovin, Chesterfield, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Rev. F. Blood, Dublin, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From Sir Arthur Brook, | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From N. Hartland, Esq. Evesham, | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| " " From R. C. and Ann Burlingham, do. | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| " " From J. Gregory, do. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From W. Southall, do. | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From S. Dixon, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " From A. & E. Masters, | - | - | - | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " " From L. Marshall, | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To cash received from Rev. Geo. B. Kidd, Scarborough, viz. | | | | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| " " Wm. D. Thornton, Esq. | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " " James Tindall, | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " " To constitute Rev. G. B. Kidd and | | | | | | |
| " " Rev. B. Evans life subscribers, | 16 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 13 | 0 |
| " " From Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, from "M. H. A." | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " " per Thos. Pickslay, amount of Lincoln sub- | | | | | | |
| " " scriptions, (no particulars given) | - | - | - | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| " " Bructon Gibbins Esq. Birmingham, | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " " T. B. Buxton, Esq. near do. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " " B. Brantford, Florden, near Norwich, | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| To cash received from Wm. Geary, Norwich, | £. s. d. |
| “ “ A. Blackie, Esq. Aberdeen, amount of collections and subscriptions paid to him as Tr. | 1 0 0 |
| | 18 12 3 |

£1450 17 7

| | |
|---|---------|
| In addition to the above, E. C. has paid to Ladies' Association of Philadelphia, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, | |
| Hon. Mrs. Vansittart's donation of | 21 0 0 |
| Hannah Menzell's do. | 10 0 0 |
| And to Washington Davis, this sum sent by Wm. Felkin, Esq. of Nottingham, | 31 0 0 |
| E. C. also holds Lord Bexley's subscription in aid of building an Episcopal Church in Liberia, | 4 10 0 |
| And from R. Bevan, Esq. for use of Dr. McDowall, | 50 0 0 |
| Independently of the above, the Pennsylvania Branch received (and all items of which have been long since acknowledged by the A. C. S.) from R. Barclay, late of Bury Hill, | 10 0 0 |
| Subscriptions received through kind exertions of R. D. Alexander of Ipswich, | 100 0 0 |
| Less expenses incurred by him, | 605 1 6 |
| | 11 16 2 |

503 5 4

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| R. D. A.'s own subscription, per E. Cresson, | 6 15 0 | 600 0 4 |
|--|--------|---------|

Grand total,

£2246 7 11

Some subscriptions have not yet been received from distant parts of England, and some persons have declined paying theirs.

CR.

| | |
|---|------------|
| By cash remitted through A. & G. Ralston, | £. s. d. |
| By do do do do | 500 0 0 |
| By do do by James Mitchell, Esq. | 400 0 0 |
| By balance paid Rev. R. R. Gurley, | 115 9 6 |
| | 485 8 1 |
| | £1450 17 7 |

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Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports, can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Annual meeting of the Society on the 3rd Monday in January.

African Repository and Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit \$10, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued as long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, Washington City.

All such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. JAMES C. DUNN, Washington City.

§3 To suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists), or to the American Colonization Society.

2nd. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the Parent Institution at Washington, in the Colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3rd. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Parent Institution and other Societies.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, S. Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, New Ark, N. J.
 • John T. Norton, Albany, N. Y.
 E. F. Beckus, New Haven, Conn.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 William Crane, Richmond, Va.
 Fleming James, do.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Ms.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by
 Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.
 Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington.
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier county, Va.
 Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, do.
 Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick county, Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Aux. Col. Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's Congregation, Frederick county, Va.
 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.
 Female Col. Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia.
 Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.
 Judge Burnett, of Ohio.
 Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.
 An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co., Va.
 Jacob Towson of Williamsport, Md.
 E. C. Delavan, Albany, N. Y.
 Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.
 Hon. T. Emerson, Windsor, Vt.
 Judge Porter, of New Orleans.
 Judge Workman, do
 John McDonogh, do
 Auxiliary Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware.
 Hon. John Ker, of Louisiana.
 John Linton, do
 D. I. Burr, Richmond, Va.
 Auxiliary Colonization Society, Hampshire county, Massachusetts.
 Thomas Napier, Northampton, Mass.
 John S. Walton, of New Orleans.
 Auxiliary Colonization Society of Portland, Maine.
 Auxiliary Society of Essex county, N. Jersey.
 Archibald McIntyre, New York.

THE
① EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR
OF
THE UNITED STATES.
WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 19, 1835;
WITH A
GENERAL INDEX
TO THE
ANNUAL REPORTS, AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
FROM THE FIRST TO THE EIGHTEENTH, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

WASHINGTON:

1835.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen. Esq., Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

Rec. May 4, 1857
Printed at the request of the Executive Committee
through Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, Secretary & Treasurer.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT THEIR
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 19th of January, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the presence of numerous visitors.

At the commencement of the meeting, the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, took the Chair, but afterwards yielded it to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, a senior Vice President.

The meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the names of the following gentlemen, as Delegates from Auxiliary Societies:

From the State Society of New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel Bell.

From the Vermont State Society, Hon. Heman Allen, Hon. Benjamin Swift, Hon. William Slade.

From the Massachusetts State Society, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Hon. Isaac C. Bates, B. B. Thatcher.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Colonization Society, Henry Hudson.

From the New York City Society, David M. Reese, M. D., Colonel William Stone, George Douglas, D. Davenport, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

From the Newark (N. J.) Colonization Society, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

From the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, Rev. John Breckenridge, Rev. G. W. Bethune, John Bell, M. D., Rev. Robert Baird, Elliott Cresson, Rev. W. A. McDowell, D. D., Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. Harmar Denny, and Hon. T. M. T. McKennan.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Colonization Society, Hon. Arnold Naudain.

From the Ohio State Colonization Society, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Thomas Morris, Hon. Robert T. Lytle, Hon. Thomas Corwin, and Hon. E. Whittlesey.

From the Virginia Colonization Society, Chief Justice Marshall, Hon. John Tyler, Hon. William S. Archer.

From the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. Robert P. Letcher, Hon. James Love, Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, Hon. Thomas Chilton.

From the Indiana Colonization Society, Hon. William Hendricks, Hon. John Tipton.

From the Washington City Colonization Society, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Dr. Thomas P. Jones, William Hewitt, Seth J. Todd, Josiah F. Polk.

From the Alexandria Colonization Society, Rev. S. Cornelius, William Gregory, and Hugh C. Smith.

The Rev. William M. Atkinson, George H. Burwell, of Virginia, and several other life members, attended.

The Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report, and the consideration of the Report was, on motion, postponed.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq., of the District of Columbia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That, in deepest sympathy with the whole American People, and the friends of Virtue and Liberty throughout the world, the American Colonization Society mourns the loss of its lamented Vice President, General DE LAFAYETTE.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Secretary be requested to address, in behalf of this Society, a letter of condolence to the family of the late General DE LAFAYETTE, expressing the deep sympathy felt by the Society in the irreparable bereavement that family has sustained.

Resolved, unanimously, That GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, Esq. be, and he is hereby, elected a Vice President of the American Colonization Society.

In sustaining the preceding resolutions, Mr. CUSTIS gave a brief but eloquent sketch of the life of General Lafayette, tracing out his illustrious and eventful career of sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Liberty. He described him as a youthful volunteer, forsaking the luxuries of the French Court, landing upon our shores, and received to the bosom of the American Chief, who promised to be to him a guide and protector, while Lafayette, disclaiming rank or emolument, proffered to serve in the armies of Liberty for Liberty's sake.

We saw him fighting the battles of American freedom at the Brandywine and on the plains of Monmouth. Returning to his own country, he is received as the Bayard of his age, without fear and without reproach. His influence becomes immense, and he nobly exerts it in the cause of American Liberty. Cheered by the success of his mission, he reassumes his rank in our armies, to fight our battles. Intrusted with his important command, he bore himself well amid the arduous trials of the campaign of 1781.

Just before the close of the war, when the Count de Grasse arrived in our waters, and the Marquis de St. Simon landed with 3,000 veteran troops, and it was proposed to General Lafayette to rush upon the enemy in his last retreat, the tempting offer was declined; "for," said the youthful general, "I could not, I dare not, attempt to pluck a single leaf from the laurel which is soon to encircle the brow of the beloved commander-in-chief," then pressing on, by forced marches, to the consummation of his long and mighty labors, and the virtual termination of the contest; and again, if success had ever been certain in the proposed attack, it must be attended by a great effusion of human blood.

The speaker briefly noticed the subsequent conduct of Lafayette in his own country, up to the time of his arrival as "the Nation's Guest" upon our shores.

It is impossible, in this brief abstract, to do justice to his description of the progress of this beloved friend to our country and mankind through the United States. Of his visit to Mount Vernon, he said:

"Let us attend the last of the generals, in his pious pilgrimage to the tomb of Mount Vernon.

"It was in the decline of the year, and, as if the very elements combined to favor this good man's triumph, the season was genial, the air soft

and balmy, while the sun shed his mild and benignant radiance amid the decay of nature.

"The aged oaks that grow around the sepulchre, touched by the mellowed lustre of autumn, seemed emblematical of the autumnal honors of Lafayette, while ever and anon a leaf, 'a sere and yellow leaf,' would fall to the ground, marking the progress of time, and the fall of man: for the hero, when his race of glory is run; the benefactor of mankind, when he has fulfilled the charities of his mission on earth, they too must decline into the 'sere and yellow leaf,' and fall to the ground, only to be renewed by the spring time of eternal life.

"A solemn silence reigned, save when broken by the deep and measured thunders of artillery, as they pealed from the neighboring fortress, awakening the echoes, and by the sweetly plaintive strains of music, wafted along the broad expanse of Potomac's glossy wave. And many were gathered around to behold the pious spectacle that belongs to history, but none approached; no, not one ventured to intrude upon the sacred privacy of the scene.

"The old man waved his hand, the doors were opened, and the last of the generals of the army of Independence descended to the cold and lonely precincts of the tomb. For a time he appeared to be wholly absorbed in the immensity of his reflections; and ah, sir, while bending over the remains of his hero, his friend, and a country's preserver, how must the associations of the heroic time, the events of the days of trial, have crowded in quick succession on the retina of memory. At length, summoning his energies to their last great effort, he kneeled, and pressing his lips to the leaden sarcophagus, containing the ashes of the chief, the tomb of the *Pater Patriæ* received from the most venerable of its pilgrims its proudest homage, in the generous, the fervent, the filial tear of Lafayette."

After alluding briefly to the disinterested efforts of this veteran friend of Liberty, during the late revolution in France, Mr. Castis closed his tribute to this great and virtuous man in the following words:

"Lafayette, on finding that the times were 'out of joint,' resigned his command of the *Garde Nationale*, and retired to his chateau of La Grange; and France will require another Three Days, ere she enjoy the substance of Liberty, after the enormous sacrifices she hath made for its shadow.

"It was while a member of the popular branch of the National Legislature, an object of intense interest to the friends of freedom in the old world, and watching with eagle eye the course of events, that the days of Lafayette were numbered on earth. With the courage of a soldier, and the calmness of a sage, he met the dread summons that none may refuse; and full of years and honors, in peace with himself and with all mankind, the aged apostle of Liberty in two hemispheres closed his well spent life.

"And shall he rest in the land which, forgetful of his virtues, and abandoning his principles, is unworthy of his ashes? Surely, where Liberty dwells, there, there alone, should be the sepulchre of her apostles! Let the flag of the Brandywine again float on the breezes of *la belle France*, claiming for America the remains of the last of the generals of her army of Independence, and bearing them to the hallowed heights of Mount Vernon, there to repose by the side of the Chief, that, united as they were in life, so should they be in death—the master of Liberty and his great disciple.

"My tale is told. Peace to the ashes of Lafayette; and may 'the peace that passeth all understanding' shed its divine influence upon the good and gallant soul now awaiting its reward in higher and better worlds.

"And when America, in some long distant day, proud of the fame and memory of the patriots, warriors, and statesmen, who achieved her inde-

pendence, and founded her empire, shall bid them 'live forever' in marble memorials, to adorn the Legislative Palace, in lofty niche, in the Temple of National Gratitude, will appear the statue of the Gallic Hero, our country's early friend and benefactor; while on the brazen tablets, erected to perpetuate the lives and actions of our great and renowned, brightly will be inscribed the name, the virtues, and the services of LAFAYETTE."

The orator closed his address amid general applause, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Society highly approve of the course adopted by the Board of Managers for the past year, for reducing the outstanding debts of this institution, and recommend a continuance of a like policy, until the whole be discharged.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the subject has repeatedly been urged on the Agent by the Board of Managers, agricultural pursuits have hitherto been too little attended to in the Colony, and that no further time ought to be lost in introducing such working animals as are best suited to a tropical climate, in order to bring into use the plough, harrow, and cart, without which farming cannot be successfully carried on. And that women and children may, in future, be usefully employed, it is proper that wheels, cards, and looms, should also be sent to the Colony.

Resolved, That the exploration of the interior of Africa, contemplated by the Board of Managers, promises great advantages to the Colony of Liberia, as, from the late despatches from thence, it appears that Millsburg, its most easterly settlement, is found to be very salubrious, and it is believed that the interior portions of the country will, hereafter, be the most desirable situation for such emigrants as intend to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil.

In support of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. SOUTHARD addressed the Society in a short, but highly eloquent speech. He commended the Board of Managers for resolving to pay off the debt which the too zealous efforts of the Society had heretofore incurred; and he had no doubt that, by sending to the Colony a less number of emigrants than heretofore, for a year or two, the Board would be enabled, not only to discharge the debt of the institution, but to make such improvements at Liberia as will make it a most desirable asylum for such of our free colored population as may, from time to time, desire to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

In reference to the second resolution which Mr. S. proposed, every farmer in the country would see the propriety of adopting it. All know that little progress can be made in cultivating the earth without suitable working animals, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of husbandry; yet, strange to say, it appears that the emigrants have hitherto been so intent on traffic, in order to raise a little ready gain, that nothing deserving the name of agriculture has been attended to, having extended their views no further to this great object than by raising small crops of vegetables by means of the hoe and spade. Should this resolution be adopted, and fully carried into effect, we shall no longer hear of the ruinous policy of spending thousands of dollars here in the purchase of provisions to support the emigrants at Liberia. With well directed industry, no doubt can be entertained that the inhabitants will not only raise sufficient food hereafter for their own support, but a surplus for sale to others.

This, said Mr. S., will more especially be the case, should the plan of exploring the interior country, contemplated in the last resolution, be successfully carried into effect. It is well known that the seaboard of all our Southern States is more or less low, swampy, and insalubrious; and the seacoast of Africa is still more so. But, as the western portions of our Southern country are remarkably healthy, so, it is said, is the interior of Africa; and, like our Southern States, well adapted to agricultural pursuits. It will, in future, therefore, no doubt, be found good

policy to place such emigrants as are fittest to cultivate the soil (certainly the best employment for most of them) in the interior country, where, enjoying good health, they will soon convert the unprofitable forests into fruitful and well cultivated farms, sufficient to supply not only their own wants, but all the wants of the Colony, and, ere long, have a spare surplus for exportation.

Mr. S. then adverted to the incipient stages of the Colony, when it had been necessary to condense its population in order to defend it from attacks, as well from the natives of the country as from pirates engaged in the slave trade; and to the trials through which the Society had passed in bringing the Colony to the present point in its progress. But instead of viewing these as causes of regret, he rather rejoiced at the review; considering them as the salutary discipline of Providence, acting under that general law, by which those things that were to be great and useful seemed destined first to pass through struggles and difficulty. The fostering care of Government, he said, never had caused any colonies to prosper. They had advanced by their own energies, called up in combating the obstacles around them; as an illustration of which, he adverted to the barrenness of New England, and the history of the Puritan emigrants. The Society, having trampled over difficulties abroad, was now assailed by a new difficulty at home, in the opposition of many misguided men; but he viewed this too without regret, believing that, like the others, it would only conduce to elicit the energies, and combine the efforts of the friends of the colonization cause. He spoke in strong terms of the good intentions and determined purpose of the great body of the people at the North, in relation to slavery. They condemned the system, he said, *but would pay a sacred regard to the vested rights of the citizens, and would preserve the constitution from violation in the protection it extended to the possessions and the domestic peace of the people of the South*; and he had no sooner uttered the sentiment than he was interrupted by a long burst of spontaneous applause. Towards the close of his remarks, Mr. S. referred, in a strain of deep feeling and impassioned eloquence, to the character of the late Mr. Finley, who was his neighbor and friend, the friend of Africa, and the originator of the Society, to whose devoted zeal he paid a beautiful and merited eulogium; and adverted to the examination, which, as Secretary of the Navy, it had been his duty to give to the plan and purposes of this Society; and bore his most unequivocal testimony in favor of its claims upon the Government for co-operation in the establishment of an agency on the African coast; and concluded by pressing the necessity of cherishing the interests of agriculture in the Colony, and spreading its settlements abroad, as the only means of effectually defeating the designs of those nefarious men who haunted the coast for human prey.

Mr. SOUTHARD's resolutions were unanimously adopted.

B. B. THATCHER, Esq., of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the difficulties which have thus far attended the proceedings of this institution furnish no reasonable ground of distrust, or discouragement, in regard either to the soundness of its principles, or the final and total success of its scheme.

Mr. THATCHER remarked, that some of the suggestions he had intended to offer in reference to this resolution had been anticipated by the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. Southard,] but in such a manner (he need not say) as to leave neither necessity of repetition nor occasion of regret. The *spirit* of that gentleman's comment on the difficulties of the Society, however, he should gladly assume, as far as he was able, for he deemed it worthy of all admiration. Such difficulties were no new thing in the history of any institution. Our own was, and

is, in its very nature, liable to them in a peculiar degree, and liable to many which must be peculiar to itself. The Colony, the principal seat of the Society's operations, is at a great distance from the Society itself. The materials of which it consisted, the mode of its management, the country, the climate, every thing relating to its location and thrift, was wholly experimental. The whole scheme was an experiment. It had no precedent; it has no parallel. Its managers, who, of course, were only *men*, could only avail themselves, like other men, and other managers, of the results of experience, and of the wisdom which experience alone could give; and this experience must be their own. It could not be borrowed from analogous institutions, for none such existed. The light of other days was no light for them, for their enterprise was substantially the first the world had seen of the series. Not, indeed, that colonization was a new thing. Every body knows better than that. Every body knows that colonies have been the purveyors and the conveyors of the arts, sciences, and religion of nations; that they have communicated it from clime to clime, and transmitted it from age to age; that the history of colonization, in a word, has been, from first to last, the history of civilization; that *we* are the children of colonists; that this vast and flourishing empire, stretching itself, as it does, from shore to shore, till it promises to cover the continent as the waters cover the sea—*this* was but the result of the last great exemplification of the same great scheme. No! not the last. The last was our own. It was the renewal on the African shore, in 1820, of the splendid drama acted on the "stern and rock-bound coast" *two centuries* before. Still, however, it remains true, that, to all personal, practical, economical purposes, the managers of this institution could be guided only by their own experience in the strictest sense. The old principle of colonization itself, its practicability, its applicability to all sorts of circumstances heretofore, were the only data they could start with. The circumstances themselves of the new application, and the practicability, and the whole policy of that application, constituted an experiment which trial and time alone could determine.

Mr. T. here made some remarks on the *extent* of the operations of this Society, the necessary extent, as an intrinsic occasion of some embarrassment to which few others were exposed. They included an organization at home and abroad, each sufficient for one Society; they included the selection and qualification of emigrants, as well as their removal and establishment on the other side; the maintenance of a system of the means of transportation; the care of all the institutions of the Colony, and the constant provision of new ones; the supervision of its government; the erection of public buildings; the opening of roads into the interior; the purchase of new territory; the commerce of the coast; the care of the recaptured Africans; and the whole routine of negotiation with the natives.

That there had been faults, however, in the management of affairs, Mr. T. said he should not pretend to deny; it was only admitting, after all, that the institution was conducted by the instrumentality of men. The chief fault was one, he thought, which even their enemies, keen as they were, had not pointed out; nay, it was the reverse of what had been charged against them. They had been accused at the North of "doing too little." He would not stay to examine the grace with which this objection is advanced by those who do nothing themselves, at the best, to help us; and perhaps exert every nerve, on the other hand, to defeat our schemes, and destroy the confidence of the public. These people seem to fancy that the Society has an inherent inexhaustibility, like the water of a beleagured city, *within the walls*; rendering it independent (as he could wish it were) of the patronage or the praise of a certain part of the community. But whatever the consistency between the argument and the action of our foes, the allegation is not true. The reverse is so. Our

great fault has been the doing and attempting *too much*. It was, to be sure, a natural error. The evils of a forced growth of the Colony, and what was, in fact, a forced growth, could only be learned by experience; it depended, in some degree, on the character of the materials, and the potential competency of the management, both which must be tried. It was almost a laudable error. It arose from an anxiety to extend the very ends of the institution, all that was good in it, by gratifying as many as possible of the applicants for its charity, whether bond or free, and as fast as possible, of course. Still, it was an error which would bear better to be excused than to be repeated. Fortunately, it had been discovered in due time, and corrected; and the excellent conduct of affairs for the last year is an earnest that nothing further need be feared upon this score. It was now understood, it could not be understood too well, it should never be forgotten, that the true policy of the Society consists not in the *increase*, but in the *prosperity* of its settlements; not in the transportation of emigrants to the Colony, but in the preparation of the Colony for emigrants; not in how much is done, or how fast it is done, but in *how* it is done; not in the haste or the height of the edifice, but in its strength. There must be, above all things, comfort in the condition, and capacity in the character, of those who went there. There must be agriculture, order, education, morality, religion; there must be hospitals, roads, schools, colleges, churches; establish these, and the rest "shall be added unto you." There will be men enough, you may be sure; intelligent men will always go where their interest leads. And these things will make them and keep them *men* indeed, freemen, citizens, Christians. These are the elements of success and of greatness in a nation; it is not the size of your colony, nor its growth; it never was the size or growth of any colony, or of any country. No sir! It is not these which "constitute a State." It is not its numbers, nor the extent of its territory; it is not the amount of its exports and imports; it is not its mines, nor the might of its armies, nor its navies, that sweep the seas; it is not its physical resources of any kind, but its *men*—

—"High minded men,
That know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain:
These constitute a State."

How much, said Mr. T., it may have been (in this view of the matter) for the best interests of the Society and the Colony, that a strong opposition to both—he might say, perhaps, a rancorous prejudice—had been fostered in some parts of the country, he need not undertake to show. He believed, however, the conviction would one day be established, that the same overruling Providence which had heretofore so signally crowned our operations with its favor, had, in this respect, and especially as regards the colored people of the North, *protected* us from what, under other circumstances, might have been a fatal source of disaster. If those people, without reference to the domestic diversity between their circumstances and those of their brethren farther South, had been as eager as the latter have been for colonization, and crowded into it in the same proportion, it might well be doubted if the settlements would now have been in existence. The multitude of the invasion would have utterly borne them down—the mere multitude—independently of any difference of character, and independently of the fact that the difference of *climate* is alone a sufficient reason, in the present stage of the business, why *no colored man from New England should be suffered to go out*, were he ever so anxious to go. The first result of such emigration, to any considerable extent, would have been inevitably to ruin the reputation of the Colony; and the second, to ruin the Colony itself. He did not know how many other of what have been called the difficulties of the Society would turn out to be the very means of its preservation. This, certainly, would seem to be *one*.

What he had termed the true policy of the Society would appear more clearly from a consideration of its original design, and its great purpose at all times. No small injury had sprung from the misapprehension of both. Hence the imputation of every sort of fanatical and fantastical schemes, which he would not detail. Hence the odium of these schemes, with all their several sins on their heads. Hence the additional odium of inconsistency in the pursuit of so many; and of inefficiency, or insufficiency at any rate, in the pursuit of all. Hence the confusion of the Society's true scheme with the arguments in favor of it; and the confusion of its immediate object with its ultimate results. These results were *ultimate*. They were potential rather than actual, perhaps problematical, at least in some degree; at the best, only matter of argument, and also of secondary (though not of trivial) importance. Not so with the immediate object or the original design. This was perfectly simple, and as clear as daylight. Nobody could misunderstand it. It was practicable; nobody disputed it. It was unobjectionable; nobody found fault with it; not even that part of the public who oppose us most bitterly, merely because they have imagined designs for us, not perhaps without a needless color of reason heretofore furnished by us, but which nevertheless do not belong to us. It was sufficient, too, as much as any one institution could or should sustain. And what was it? Was it the abolition of slavery in the United States? Was it the perpetuation of that system, or the prolongation of it? For we had been accused on either side, with a rival bitterness, of both. Far from it. Was it the abolition of the slave trade, or the civilization of the Africans, or the promotion of scientific, or commercial, or national purposes of any sort? Or was it the removal of the whole colored population of this country, or of the whole of the free part of it, or of any particular portion of it? By no means. What then? Why, it was *colonization*. It was the colonization of free colored people, (including, of course, slaves made free for the purpose) of such people, willing and anxious to go, at liberty to go, qualified to go, and unable to go to advantage without charitable aid. It was the establishment of a colony or colonies of such people. It was no question of how many of them, or how many such colonies, or how large. The more the better, if they were good; and the larger the better, and the sooner the better. But that is no matter of ours; we are to *colonize*, and to do it well, and to do nothing else—as we can do nothing else, if we do this well; and if we do it well, the other results, which we have any right to anticipate, will follow as of course. If the practicability of the scheme, and the desirableness of it, be shown, that, with the incidental, individual good accomplished by the Society as a benevolent institution in the very act, is strictly the consummation of our design. The results of that consummation are another affair.

How far colonization itself may be carried on, or how fast, by other agents, is another affair too. Every State may carry it on, if it chooses; as well as Maryland. The auxiliaries, like the Pennsylvanian, may have new colonies. New societies, like our own, subordinate or co-ordinate, may arise. The Government of the Union may take the matter in hand. The colored people themselves doubtless will do so, at all events, sooner or later. But all this is speculation. Our object is attained in the proof of the practicability and the policy of the scheme, involving, of course, the benefit of those persons with whom the experiment has been tried.

Undoubtedly, also, it involves other benefits, and those of great moment. These, however, the abolition of the slave trade; the civilization and evangelization of Africa; the care of the re-captured Africans; the promotion of commercial purposes; and especially the benefit conferred upon the slaves at home, were not the Society's design, but the consequence of its consummation. The more it was consummated, the more would all these results be extended. The interest of the colony itself was the first thing; that of the free colored people at large was the second;

the rest were supplementary and secondary. He should be willing to sustain the Society for *any one of them alone*, but they should not be confounded with the simple, intelligible, practicable, unobjectionable business of colonization.

Mr. T. here adduced a few striking facts going to show the effect of the colonial system abroad, and also its bearing upon that portion of the slaveholders at home, who are desirous of emancipating, whenever their slaves can be, as they think, properly taken care of. He adverted also to the *rationale* of the Society's design, in regard to the free. It amounted to a great experiment for their benefit, and for the benefit of the whole race. Its effect, if it succeeded, would be to place them on a level with the white man, as far as possible; of course, including the bestowal of the privileges of locomotion and location, of employment and emolument, of a character, a country, a government, and a home of *their own*. What we have to do, then, concluded Mr. T., is to prosecute our old and only plan, and that alone. We have no time, especially, to embroil ourselves in a controversy at home, which can do no good to any body, and may do great harm to all. If we have enemies who can find it in their hearts to oppose the plan I speak of, and the vigorous prosecution of it, let them oppose it, let them talk on, and write on, if they please; and let us *work on*. Sir, we can answer them as we have answered them before, again and again. We can give liberty to the captive, and light to the blind. We can advocate, and seal with our action, the holy bond of the union of the States. We can relieve the afflictions of thousands of our countrymen, who enjoy the name of freedom, only. We can reduce the slave trade. We can carry the glad tidings of the Gospel of God into pagan lands. We can rear, sir, on the shores of the fair clime of the palm tree, a new republic, that, ages hence, may still be, as ours has been and shall have been, the asylum of liberty and the refuge of the oppressed of every nation. Let us work on. We shall answer them, sir, as the lighthouse in the storm makes reply to the winds that howl around its head, and the waves that dash upon its base, towering higher and higher as the seas rise; shining brighter and brighter as the night grows thick; and pouring, and pouring, fresh floods of light on them all. In God's name, LET US WORK ON.

The Rev. CYRUS MASON, of New York, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the colonization of our free people of color on the coast of Africa deserves the patronage of American philanthropists, as the only hopeful method of elevating their character, while it promises to confer the greatest blessings on the African race.

He took this ground, that facts had demonstrated that the African race, if kept in communities by themselves, were capable of the highest degree of civilization, moral elevation, and social improvement; while, on the other hand, all attempts to elevate them, while in a country where their race was in slavery, had proved utter failures. He adverted, in support of his assertion, to experience in Santa Cruz, the Carolinas, and Virginia, and even in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. He stated some melancholy facts as to the condition of the free blacks in the lanes and alleys of the city of New York.

He next remarked that the present attempt to colonize these people had been commenced, and was in progress, under the most favorable auspices. He adverted to the enlightened philanthropy of those who conducted the experiment, and thanked, for a portion of this light, the indefatigable exertions of the enemies of the cause to bring to view every failure in providence or consistency. They had undertaken, and diligently performed, all the thankless, and, he had almost said, all the dirty work which the cause could require to be done for its warning and instruction. Mr. M. pronounced a beautiful compliment on the efforts of the ladies of New

York and Philadelphia, whose exertions had done so much to carry into the Colony the blessings of Christian education, and of the healing art; and he then spoke with warmth of the Society's claims on Christian patronage, and of the fact of its having roused the exertions of the friends of religion to send the Gospel to benighted Africa, which led him to pronounce a merited eulogy on the late missionary expeditions. He concluded by responding to the assurances given to the South, in the speech of Mr. Southard, touching the safety of their domestic institutions, and the sanctity of those safeguards which the constitution extended over them. The furious excitement against this Society at the North was confined to a few zealous, but misguided and fanatical men, whose numerous publications (and eleven thousand dollars had been paid at the counting-house of a single individual for a portion of those publications) did not speak the true sentiments of the people of the Northern States. He concluded by inviting to the design of the Society, as to a common ground, the united efforts of all philanthropists in every section of the Union.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. REESE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the exclusion of ardent spirits from the commerce of our colony is essential to its prosperity and permanence; and we rejoice in the prospect of obtaining this result, with the consent of the colonists, through the successful efficiency of the Liberia Temperance Society.

In support of his resolution, Dr. [RESE] said:

It was my intention, Mr. Chairman, to have accompanied this resolution by offering to the meeting several considerations, which, in my estimation, impart to the subject a very high degree of importance; but, at this late hour, I know too well what is becoming under such circumstances, to venture upon any protracted remarks, especially when an honorable gentleman [Mr. Frelinghuysen] is expected to follow, from whom the audience is by this time impatient to hear. I shall, therefore, detain the meeting but five minutes upon this resolution.

It proposes a novel and untried experiment in legislation, by the exclusion of ardent spirits from the commerce of the Colony of Liberia, and expresses the confidence of this meeting in the intelligence and virtue of the colonists, that, by their own consent, this desirable object may be attained; and at the same time calls upon us to rejoice in the success of the Liberia Temperance Society, which already enrolls among its members, in the several settlements, a *greater proportion* of the population than can be found in any part of our own country.

Sir, this resolution not only commends itself to every enlightened understanding, but, in view of the aspect of our own country, it makes a resistanceless appeal to the heart. Who can contemplate the unutterable mischiefs to our civil, social, intellectual, and moral relations, which are distinctly and legitimately to be traced to the traffic in ardent spirits, and under which this whole land is still groaning, without deep emotion? And who can estimate the blessings, the individual, domestic, and public blessings, which had been ours, as a nation, if this foul destroyer, ardent spirits, had been excluded from our commerce, in the early history of the colonies at Plymouth and Jamestown, and if a similar exclusion had been perpetuated until now? Are we not then imperiously called upon, by every consideration of high and holy responsibility, in the benevolent project of regenerating the continent of Africa, to take early and efficient measures to preserve them from the withering influence of such a traffic, which, as our own bitter experience has demonstrated, is an infinitely greater public and private calamity than either war, pestilence, or famine? Sir, I am free to declare, that better had we leave the millions of Africa's sable population in the darkness of Mahometan superstition, and the guilt of Pagan idolatry, than, along with the lights of civilization and Christianity, that we

should send them an army of rum-sellers, whose accursed traffic would poison every spring and wither every flower, and blast the hopes which genius, philanthropy, or religion itself, may indulge.

I am aware that we have been denounced, in no measured terms of bitterness and malignity, because, in laying the foundations of the Colony, this exclusion of ardent spirits was not then incorporated in the government of the colonists; and some of our quondam friends have alleged this as a pretext for their apostasy to the cause, and their adhesion to our enemies. But let it be recollected, sir, that, when our Colony was founded, the lights of the temperance reformation had not dawned upon our hemisphere, nor irradiated our world. But, thank Heaven, it is not yet too late; the beams of our sun of temperance have reached the inhabitants of our Colony, and, a reformation among them having commenced, we trust that the success of this resolution shall redeem and disenthral the colonists from the traffic which has already commenced among them, and that Liberia is yet destined to become an asylum for temperance, where a nation, free from the physical and moral pollutions of ardent spirits, shall be raised up as a beacon-light for mankind to gaze upon—a spectacle for an admiring world.

I therefore submit the resolution, which I am sure will find a response in every heart in this meeting, not dead to the impulses of humanity, and I affectionately commend it to the speedy and efficient action of the Board of Managers.

The resolution being agreed to,

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Rev. Mr. Post's Church.

TUESDAY, January 20.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER took the Chair.

Mr. GURLEY offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen and Churches as have, during the year past, taken up collections for its cause, and that they be invited to consider annually its claims, and contribute to its funds, on or about the Fourth of July.

Resolved, That this Society is deeply indebted to the citizens of New York for the prompt and liberal manner in which they have recently and repeatedly contributed in aid of its cause.

Resolved, That this meeting highly appreciates the zeal and efforts of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, in the cause of this institution.

Mr. GURLEY said, that he had looked forward during the whole past year with the deepest anxiety to the present meeting of the Society, as one which was likely to exert a most decisive influence on its future history. He considered it, in fact, as the very crisis of the colonization cause. He adverted to the season of trial through which they had passed, but expressed his confident hope that now a brighter era was opening upon them. But, to render this expectation any thing but delusive, it was indispensable that entire union should be preserved between the North and the South, in their future course of action in relation to the great design of African colonization; and that union must rest on *principle*. All true and permanent union must have principle for its foundation. The grand principle on which all parts of the country could alone unite in respect to the colonization cause, was, that its design was, in its character and aims, exclusively benevolent, and as such utterly estranged from all selfish or sectional views of every kind. In his opinion, it was impossible, in the nature of things, and against all experience of human nature and human affairs, that three or four different, distinct, and independent institutions,

all proposing the same object, should, for any length of time, work harmoniously together. And should the whole Northern interest unite itself on any combination distinct from this Society, all their sympathies and co-operation would soon be withdrawn from it. The true policy of the Society was, therefore, to keep the North *with* it, and not to alienate its feelings or purposes from the plans and interests of the Society.

Mr. G. spoke in terms of high commendation of the energy and liberality which had been manifested, especially by the merchants of New York, in aiding the funds of the Society when it was in straits; and also of the exertions of the Young Men's Society of Philadelphia, in fitting out a new expedition for Bassa Cove. He exhorted to union, and predicted the highest degree of success and prosperity, on that ground but on that alone.

The resolutions were successively put, and adopted, without a dissenting voice.

Colonel STONE, of New York, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the crisis demands immediate and vigorous measures to extend the influence and increase the funds of this institution ; and that the Board of Managers be requested, at the earliest practicable period, to establish permanent agencies in every section of the country.

Colonel S. observed, that, as one of the delegates representing the sentiments of the friends of colonization at the North, it was his duty to state that, in their opinion, unless a more vigorous system of action should be adopted and pursued, the design of the Society might as well be abandoned. All that was needed to insure an amount of patronage beyond the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the Society was, to extend its operations to a scale commensurate with the extent of our country, and the grandeur and importance of the great purpose in view. What was most needed was, an enlarged and efficient system of agencies. Here was the point where the Society had failed. It was requisite that these should be established forthwith ; one general superintending agency for the whole country, to be confided to the hands of a man of the highest standing, and most commanding ability and influence ; and then, that the subordinate agencies should be greatly multiplied and extended, while the character and attainments of the agents were at the same time raised. With such a system, there would be no difficulty in raising \$25,000 in the first year, and as little in doubling it the year following, and doubling it again in years succeeding. But the thing must be taken hold of with resolution and vigor, and prosecuted in a manner very different from what had heretofore been done. And, by taking this course, no doubt need be entertained of speedy and ample success. We must, in one respect, take the opponents of the Colonization Society for our example ; that is, we must in some degree imitate their active spirit. Is it not a burning shame, asked Col. S., that a single individual, in the city of New York, should have been disbursing, during four or five months of the past season, more money, in every month, in aid of our opponents, than has found its way into our treasury during the whole year, from every part of the Union, excepting only the cities of New York and Philadelphia ? Yet, humiliating to the true friend of the colored man as the confession is, such is the fact. Yes, sir ; more than ten thousand dollars per month, for several successive months, have been expended by a single individual, in disseminating, by agents, and countless publications, the pernicious doctrines of the Immediate Abolitionists ; and, at one time, that same individual, a very excellent but misjudging man, is understood to have had no less than six agents employed in the city of New York alone. As to the remark of the worthy Secretary on the necessity of union and harmonious co-operation, if it had any allusion to the auxiliary societies which had been formed in New York and Philadelphia, he could assure that gentleman that those associations had had their origin solely and purely

in the love of the cause, and in a desire to aid, not to injure or supersede, the parent institution. When the resolution of the Board, to suspend further colonizing until the debt of the Society should have been discharged, was proclaimed, it fell on the public mind like a shower of ice-water. People would not give to pay an old debt, while nothing of action or progress was placed before their view to excite them. Unless the friends of the design could point to some vessels sailing, or expected to sail, with new emigrants, it was vain to expect contributors. The auxiliaries had agreed to pay what was equivalent to 50 per cent. of all their own collections into the treasury of the Parent Society. Col. S. concluded by expressing his conviction that much, if not all, of the jealous feeling which marred the harmony between the North and the South was owing to a want of more frequent personal intercourse, and a freer interchange of opinion between them. A whiskered gentleman would appear in some of the northern cities, or watering places, swinging his cane, and boasting how he knocked his "niggers" about at home; and the people of the North viewed him as a specimen of the Southern slaveholders, while very likely the fellow did not own a slave on earth, and had come to the springs on borrowed money. So it might happen that a Southern lady was taken in by a shrewd lank trader from New England, and when he was gone the good woman might find she had purchased wooden nutmegs, or the sportsman a horn gun-flint; and they would at once set him down, with equal truth as in the former case, as a true sample of the full-blooded Yankee. It was time the citizens of the same happy country knew each other better.

It had been his intention, Col. S. added, last evening, to have made a few remarks in reply to a gentleman who expressed some apprehensions in regard to the conduct of the Immediate Abolitionists—by some people denounced, and perhaps justly, as "fanatics;" but that gentleman is not now present, and he would forbear. He would take this occasion, however, to assure the gentlemen of the South that they have little to fear from that source. The great mass of the people at the North are sound upon this subject. They are all opposed to slavery in principle, and are anxious to be rid of it. But the Immediate Abolitionists, though, for the most part, very good but misguided citizens, are, comparatively speaking, but a handful. At least eighteen-twentieths of the people are opposed to their disorganizing principles; and our Southern brethren may rely upon it that the people of the North will not allow of any interference with the rights of property, or with the principles of compromise upon which the Constitution was formed. This fact had been most amply proved by the occurrences of the past season. Some of those occurrences were painful, and could not be approved by any friend of the Constitution and the laws. But they nevertheless attested the fact.

Rev. Mr. MASON, of New York, supported Colonel Stone's resolution in a short speech, in which he confirmed the view taken by his colleague [Col. Stone] of the necessity and advantage of establishing a general agency, to be placed in the hands of a man of the first order of intellect and moral standing, who should be free from all other official ties, and who might, once in every year, make a circuit of the Union, pass into all the States, and supervise the general interests of the cause.

As to the auxiliaries, the very first resolution they had adopted, and which they laid as the foundation of all their operations, was, that the Parent Society was not to be neglected, deserted, or in anywise injured, but that its general regulations were to be respected and complied with, both here and in Africa. It was their hope and their determination to bring this year into the treasury of the Society more, by far, than it had ever received before.

Mr. GURLEY disclaimed all allusion to any particular Society in the general remarks he had offered. He entirely approved of the plan of ex-

tending the agencies of the Society, and especially of the appointment of a general superintendency of the whole. He spoke again, with much feeling, of the importance of the present moment, and his ardent hope that such a course would be pursued as should conciliate the confidence and secure the support of the American people.

Dr. REESE agreed that the agencies heretofore appointed had been very inefficient, and he attributed it to the fact that the agents had been taken from individuals who had other occupations in the community, and who made the duties of their agency a subordinate matter, attended to only at intervals, when convenience might permit. He trusted the managers would act in the spirit of the resolutions, and take measures to have the true character and design of the Society fairly presented to the nation. This had never yet been done. No efforts of the press could effect it; nor would it ever be effectually accomplished but by the living agents of the Society, meeting and refuting calumny, correcting misapprehensions, and removing prejudice by fact and reason. When this was done, there would be no difficulty in obtaining funds to any amount that might be required.

Rev. Dr. LAURIE expressed his cordial approbation of the principle of employing suitable agents, but objected to the resolution as implying that the Board of Managers had not acted on that principle; and showed, by reference to their proceedings on the subject, that such implication was, in point of fact, erroneous. He noticed numerous instances in which the managers had endeavored to fill important agencies, and failed to do so, because the gentlemen to whom they were tendered declined accepting. He concluded his remarks by moving that the resolution be amended by expunging the word "establish," and substituting therefor the word "re-establish."

Mr. LOWRIE approved heartily of the plan proposed by the resolution, but vindicated the Board from any implied censure, as though it had been negligent on the subject of agencies. They had used their best exertions to obtain such as would be efficient, but had failed of success. Many of the agents did not collect enough to pay their own salaries. They had endeavored to obtain the services of Dr. Hewitt, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Breckenridge; but those gentlemen had declined the appointment. If gentlemen would only show the Board how they are to accomplish the purpose of the resolution, he would support it with all his heart and soul. But the Board could not *create* agents.

Dr. REESE and Col. STONE disclaimed all reflection on the course of the Board, whom they highly commended for their exertions, especially of the past year, but insisted that, under the existing system of opposition and misrepresentation in relation to the objects and proceedings of the Society, it would be expedient to keep agents in the field, even should their collections be insufficient to cover their expenses. The great object to be effected was thoroughly to enlighten the public mind.

Mr. CRESSON stated some facts going to show the enormity of the falsehood which was employed in misrepresenting the purposes of the Society.

Mr. SEATON confirmed the statements of Mr. Lowrie as to the anxious efforts of the Board to obtain the services of distinguished, influential, and capable agents.

Colonel STONE accepted Dr. LAURIE's amendment, and conformed his resolution thereto. The resolution, thus modified, was adopted unanimously, and read as follows:

Resolved, That the crisis demands immediate and vigorous measures to extend the influence, and increase the funds of this institution; and that the Board of Managers be requested, at the earliest practicable period, to re-establish permanent agencies in every section of the country.

Dr. REESE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting regard the late intelligence from Liberia, touching the medical department of the Colony, under the direction of Dr. SKINNER, as of the highest importance to the interest of our great cause. The improvement in the health of the colonists, and the successful treatment of their prevailing diseases, encourage us to believe, that, under the blessing of Providence, we shall be preserved from the afflicting mortality which we have heretofore suffered at Monrovia.

On a call from the Rev. WILLIAM M. ATKINSON, from Virginia, Mr. GURLEY stated the general result of the information received from Dr. SKINNER, concerning the diseases of the Colony; and Colonel STONE mentioned some additional particulars on the same subject, which had been communicated to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Some conversation took place, on the suggestion of Colonel STONE, as to the propriety of applying to Government for the employment of a naval force on the coast of Africa, to suppress the slave trade, which of late had greatly increased, owing to the destruction of slaves by the cholera in the island of Cuba. But it appeared that the Navy Department were already fully apprized of the state of things, and of the call for intervention. The application was, therefore, waived.

On motion of Dr. SEWALL, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the establishment of Common Schools in the colony of Liberia is regarded of the highest importance.

On motion of Colonel ADDISON HALL, of Virginia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society is highly gratified to hear of the efficient efforts of the Ladies' Societies in Philadelphia and New York, to promote education among the native Africans in Liberia and its vicinity, and recommend their cause to the affection and support of all the friends of the colored race.

Rev. Mr. ATKINSON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while this Society again disclaims, as it has always done, the design of interfering with the legal rights and obligations of slavery, it still is, as it always has been, animated in its exertions by the belief that its operations would be productive of unmixed good to the colored population of our country and of Africa.

Resolved, That the great and beneficent results which may be expected from the successful operation of this Society, ought to call forth the united efforts of the wise and good of every portion of our country to increase its influence and resources.

Mr. ATKINSON, in supporting his resolutions, observed that they would be found to contain a re-affirmance of the original principles of the Society—principles from which it had never departed. The only necessity of thus re-affirming them was to be found in the fact that the principles of the Society had been grossly misrepresented. He appealed to the chairman [General Mercer] on the subject of these misrepresentations, and the necessity, both in public and private, of meeting and refuting them.

As to the first resolution, he presumed there was not one person who doubted the position expressed in it; and strange indeed it would seem to him (if any thing could so appear to one whose experience had taught him not to wonder at any thing in human conduct or opinion,) that any rational being could believe that such men as had originated this institution could have been actuated by any other motive than a desire to promote the real good of the colored race. As to the beneficial effect of the Society's exertions in the condition of the colored population in Africa, the recent

increase of the slave trade on that coast went to show that nothing but colonization and a gradual exclusion of coast settlements could ever effectually put down that nefarious traffic. It was by the belief of this, and by the persuasion that nothing would more effectually or speedily conduce to the introduction upon that continent of the blessings of civilization and true Christianity, that the friends of the Society had been mainly induced to advocate its designs. It had been proposed to effect the good of the African race by giving them freedom *here*. But who that was acquainted with the condition of those called *free* among us, could suppose for a moment that they were free indeed? Look at their condition, as it was stamped not only by the laws, but by the universal state of feeling among our population. Would any reasonable and candid man call them free? It was impossible, in the nature of things, that any thing that deserved the name of freedom could be enjoyed by the colored man on any part of this continent. But let him be transported to a land where there were no white men, superior in numbers, in wealth, and refinement, lords of the soil, and dictators of the laws; there we might hope to see him a free man.

The last of the resolutions was the most important. Its subject was indeed delicate, but it was one which might be so presented as to give offence to none. It was not the intention of the society to interfere, in any way, with the legal rights of slavery; yet its operations were calculated in their own nature and consequences to exert a powerful influence upon it. This influence, however, could only be secured by avoiding all direct interference. Let this principle cease to be prominent both in the constitution of the Society, and the conduct of its affairs, and its whole influence on that subject was at once at an end. He would explain the manner in which the Society operated upon the continuance of slavery. To its removal, as all know, there were many and various obstacles; but one especially was, so long as it continued, absolutely irreparable. An emancipated slave, while remaining here, was in circumstances no more favorable than before his emancipation. Personal observation had taught him this: as it had taught the gentleman he was addressing. Every man acquainted with the South must admit that the condition not only of such slaves as had humane and indulgent masters, but that of all slaves, excepting those who were subject to very brutal and inhuman owners, (and these were comparatively rare,) were in a better situation than those who had been set free, but who continued to reside in a slave State. It was the settled policy not only of Virginia, but he believed of all the slave States, that a master desiring to emancipate his slaves was prohibited from doing so, unless he at the same time removed them from the bounds of the State. What then was to be done? Some, to be sure, would go to the North; but experience of the consequences of receiving such a population had induced some, and would soon induce others of the non-slaveholding States, to close this avenue. No asylum remaining in this country, how then were they to be emancipated? The existence of a foreign colony to receive them was indispensable.

The disposition to emancipate existed to a very great extent in the South. There are already 50,000 free colored persons in Virginia. Those who have embraced the notion that nothing was to be expected from this source, must have failed to look at facts before them. The laws of our State for forty years had permitted the emancipation of slaves. But for several years past, the Legislature have been so fully satisfied that the multiplication among us of free people of color was injurious to every class of our society, that (with a very few exceptions) they have required, in every instance of emancipation, the removal of the freeman from the Commonwealth. The number of persons who have been actually emancipated by our citizens, therefore, is much greater than might be inferred from the number of free people of color now resident among us.

Furthermore, the same convictions which have led the Legislature to impose this check upon manumission, have greatly influenced the minds of individual citizens. Hence, in order to give full scope to the principle of voluntary manumission, it is indispensable to provide an asylum to which humane and considerate masters, disposed to emancipate, could send their slaves, with a reasonable prospect of conferring on them a real benefit.

The value of slaves actually emancipated within the State of Virginia already amounted to *ten millions of dollars*. The present white population of that State amounted to 700,000; yet they and their forefathers had emancipated slaves to the value of ten millions, and this under a system of jurisprudence which throws guards and difficulties around the act of emancipation. Such a feeling, if left unfettered, must surely produce the greatest results. To those actuated by it, the Society, by providing a safe and accessible asylum, under mild laws and on a fertile soil, presented the happiest facilities for the indulgence of their humane purpose. But should the Society presume, for a moment, to touch the rights of these very individuals over the persons of their slaves, its influence would perish. It would at once be denied access to any slave-holding State. It was a subject on which those States would allow no intermeddling. The Chairman himself, whose sentiments and practice on the subject of slavery were well known, would be among the first to resent it.

As to the efforts of the little band of fanatics, to whom allusion had already been made, it was unnecessary for him to say any thing. Every member of the Society must be fully convinced that any attempt to touch the tenure of slaves would only end in the ruin of both the slave and the master. The second proposition expressed in the resolutions was a direct consequence of what preceded it. If the design of the Society was solely the best good of the African race, then, of course, every wise and good man ought to be ready to contribute heartily to its success.

Mr. ATKINSON's resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. MASON, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed by the Chair to nominate the Managers of the Society for the present year.

The Chair appointed Mr. MASON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SLADE, Mr. ATKINSON, and Mr. STONE, to constitute the committee.

The committee, after retiring for the purpose of consultation, returned, and reported the names of the following persons for the Board of Managers:

REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.
 GEN. WALTER JONES,
 FRANCIS S. KEY,
 REV. WILLIAM HAWLEY,
 JOHN UNDERWOOD,
 WILLIAM W. SEATON,

WALTER LOWRIE,
 DR. PRINEAS BRADLEY,
 DR. THOMAS SEWALL,
 REV. RALPH R. GURLEY, *Secretary*.
 JOSEPH GALES, Sen., *Treasurer*.
 PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

Dr. REESE moved that the names of the Rev. WILLIAM RYLAND, JOHN P. INGLE, Rev. JOHN BROCKENRIDGE, and ELLIOTT CRESSON be submitted to the Society, together with the names reported by the committee, and that from the whole list, thus augmented, the Society should elect twelve managers.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the meeting in support of the nominations made by the committee.

After some discussion, in which Dr. REESE, Mr. STONE, Mr. LOWRIE, and Mr. ATKINSON took part, concerning the nominations, and some remarks from the Chair as to the parliamentary mode of proceeding in the case, it was agreed, first, to take the question separately and successively on the names reported by the committee. The question was so put, and each of the persons nominated by the committee was elected.

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the single object of this Society, namely, the colonization of free people of color on the coast of Africa, is large enough to command the highest energies, and the warmest aspirations of Christian philanthropy; and that, in the prosecution of this object, we will, undaunted by opposition, and unmoved by reproach, steadfastly, and patiently, and perseveringly go forward, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence that "we shall, in due season, reap, if we faint not."

Mr. POLK, of Washington, D. C., moved the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Board of Managers and the other officers, for the faithful discharge of their important duties during the past year.

Mr. STONE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reduction of expenses at the City of Washington be recommended to the early attention of the Board of Managers.

After an explanation by Dr. SEWALL of the course of the last Board of Managers on that subject, and some remarks by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Dr. LAURIE, and Mr. MASON, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. CRESSON again suggested the subject for the consideration of the Board.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Annual Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Board.

Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary, adverted to a declaration made by him last year, of his intention to resign, but stated, in explanation, that his expectation at that time had been, that ere now the Society would have been relieved from debt. As that, unhappily, was not the case, and as he had been earnestly pressed by his friends to relinquish his previous determination, he had, after much reflection, consented to do so.

Mr. CRESSON suggested the expediency of the Society's holding its future annual meetings at an earlier day than that now prescribed by the constitution.

On motion of Mr. POLK, the fourth article of the constitution was amended by expunging the words "third Monday in January," and substituting in place thereof the words "the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December," as the time of the annual meeting.

The Secretary informed the Society that he had received a letter dated on the 13th inst. from the Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, whose name is so distinguished in the annals of the institution, stating the reasons of his inability to attend the present meeting, avowing his "undiminished confidence" in the Society, and expressing his wish to remit, without delay, *four hundred dollars*, which he had ready, to pay the balance of his subscription on the plan of Gerritt Smith.

The Secretary also stated that he had received a letter from GERRITT SMITH, expressing the warm attachment of that gentleman to the Society, and remitting *one thousand dollars* to it; that being the second donation of the same amount which he had made to the Society since the last annual meeting.

The Society then adjourned to the next annual meeting.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
2. HON. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
3. HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
4. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
5. GEN. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
6. SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
7. ISAAC McKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
8. GEN. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
9. RT. REV. BISHOP WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
10. HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
11. HON. CHARLES F. MENCER, of Virginia.
12. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
13. HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
14. REV. WM. MCKENZIE, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.
15. PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
16. DR. THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.
17. HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
18. HON. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
19. HON. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
20. GERRITT SMITH, Esq. of New York.
21. J. H. M'CLUNE, Esq. of Kentucky.
22. GEN. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
23. MOSES ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
24. GEN. WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
25. FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.
26. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
27. JOSEPH GALES, JR. Esq. of Washington City.
28. RT. REV. WM. MEADE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
29. HON. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
30. JOHN McDONOUGH, Esq. of Louisiana.
31. HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, of New Jersey.
32. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.

MANAGERS.

1. REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.
2. GEN. WALTER JONES.
3. FRANCIS S. KEY.
4. REV. WILLIAM HAWLEY.
5. WILLIAM W. SEATON.
6. HON. WALTER LOWRIE.
7. PHINEAS BRADLEY, M. D.
8. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D.
9. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE.
10. RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, *Secretary*.
11. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. *Treasurer*.
12. PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

REPORT.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, the subject of its most anxious deliberation was the heavy debt under which it was found to be laboring. This evil, great in itself, was aggravated by the despondency with which it oppressed many friends, and the consequent exultation of the enemies of the institution.

Immediately after the adjournment, the Managers advanced promptly to the discharge of the duty created by the resolution directing them "to lay before the public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise, and present condition of the Society's debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase, the times at which it has been increased, the individuals to whom it was originally and is now due, and for what, in every case, together with every circumstance within the reach of their inquiries here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject." Of the efforts of the Board to execute this resolution, the first fruits were their Special Report of February 20, 1834. Papers from the Colony, subsequently received, enabled them to prepare another exposition, in the form of their Special Report of July 24, 1834. These documents appeared without delay in the African Repository, and have been so long before the public, that no detailed reference on the present occasion to their contents is deemed necessary. They are believed to comprise all attainable information tending to elucidate the subject. The Board are happy to be able to state, as they now do, their conviction, derived from satisfactory proof, that the two reports just mentioned, though presenting an unreserved statement, without regard to consequences, of all the facts and circumstances concerning the debt, which their utmost industry could obtain, have operated to a gratifying extent in confirming public confidence in the Society where it existed, and in recalling it in cases where it had been withdrawn. That the systematic opponents of the cause, who had made this debt a pretext for assailing it, have been persuaded by the published explanations to a more candid course, the Board do not pretend. Such a consequence, however desirable, was scarcely an object of rational hope. In connexion with the two Reports concerning the debt, the Managers invite the attention of the meeting to a tabular statement, published in the last number of the Repository, of emigrants sent to Africa since the commencement of the Society; from which statement it appears that the number sent during the years of 1831, '32, and '33, exceeded that sent during the whole preceding period of eleven years.

To discharge as soon as might be the debt of the Society, and to avert by suitable cautions the recurrence of such a burden, were felt by the Managers to be obvious and immediate duties. They are enabled to state that more than one-half of it has been paid; partly out of the ordinary revenue of the Society, and partly out of a proposed stock of \$50,000, bearing a yearly interest of six per centum, redeemable in twelve years by annual instalments, which the Board created for the payment of the debt. In their efforts to effect this object, they steadily

adhered to a determination, formed very soon after their organization, to lessen the expenses of the Society, and to refrain from sending out emigrants in any considerable number, until the debt should be paid, the affairs of the Colony be brought into a state of improved order, and plans of industry and agricultural pursuits be put in a state of successful progress, calculated to remove the causes of idleness or unprofitable employment that were believed to exist. Though that portion of the debt which has been paid out of the stock just mentioned still exists under another form, the commutation has, so far as it has been effected, relieved the Society from discredit, and provided an easy mode for the final extinguishment of its obligations.

Resolving to place the domestic expenses of the Society on the most economical establishment consistent with the suitable performance of its business, the Board abolished the office of Clerk: a gentleman appointed at the last Annual Meeting one of the Secretaries declining to accept the office, they have not filled the vacancy; and they have greatly diminished the previous cost of publishing the Annual Reports and the African Repository. The duties of Clerk, and those which the additional Secretary was expected to perform, have during the past year been discharged by the other executive officers.

In order to lessen the Colonial expenses of the Society, the mixed compensation of salary and sustenance, which certain officers at the Colony had before received, has been substituted by a fixed compensation wholly pecuniary; and sundry officers before paid by the Society have been referred to the Colony for compensation, should it require their future services.

The stock above mentioned was not created till the failure of the plan proposed at the last Annual Meeting for raising \$50,000 had been ascertained. The obligation to pay the subscriptions made under that plan being contingent on an event which did not happen, none of them have been recognised by the subscribers except that made by the gentleman who proposed the plan. He has since paid two annual instalments of his subscription of \$1,000 each; and a gentleman who subscribed after the adjournment has also paid two instalments. It should be mentioned that another distinguished friend of the Society, who had subscribed under the plan referred to, has since taken the amount of his subscription in the stock. Of this stock about \$10,500 have been issued to creditors of the Society, and others have promised to take about \$10,000 more. The Board have also received for stock upwards of \$2,000 in cash from the friends of the Society, and expect to dispose of several other thousands in the same way. The effect of what has been done and is in progress in relation to the debt, relieves the Board from any fear of serious injury to the cause from that source.

In addition to the efforts already referred to for discharging the debt, the Board resorted to the obvious expedient of soliciting contributions from the friends of the Society. In May last they addressed a circular to each of its auxiliary associations, invoking their aid and influence in freeing it from pecuniary difficulty, and indicating what seemed a practicable mode of accomplishing the object. With few exceptions, this appeal was unheeded. Better, though only partial success, attended the efforts of the Secretary of the Society, and of two Committees con-

sisting of distinguished members of the Board, who were at different periods deputed to ask aid from the friends of the Society in the northern cities. For the liberality manifested on these occasions by many individuals, it has cause for deep and permanent gratitude.

Through circumstances to be noticed presently, but little progress had, at the time of the last advices from the Colony, been made in the plans devised by the Board for improving its condition. In April last, despatches were received from the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, then temporary Colonial Agent, manifesting so much diligence and ability in the discharge of his functions, that the Board resolved to secure, if possible, his continued services; they accordingly appointed him permanent Agent for the Colony, though aware that his acceptance of the situation would require the consent of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, in whose service he had gone to Liberia. Application for such consent was accordingly made to that respected institution, and an answer received, declining, for assigned reasons, to yield the services of Mr. Pinney permanently to this institution, but permitting him to retain his relations to it for some time to come, and urging this Board to make other and permanent arrangements as soon as practicable. In anticipation of a response favorable to their wishes, the Managers had called Mr. Pinney's attention to the measures of Colonial improvement on which they had determined. He was instructed to assign to emigrants their land promptly on their arrival; to cause a number of lots of five acres each, more or less, in his discretion, to be laid off in the vicinity of each other; a comfortable cottage of native structure to be erected on each, sufficient for the residence of a small family; and a sufficient portion of each lot to be cleared and planted with the most useful vegetables. The cost of each homestead was limited to \$50, and the occupant was entitled to become its owner in fee simple, provided he should make a similar establishment in its vicinity. The Agent was also directed to provide a public farm, on which might be employed emigrants requiring work at any time. The Board are happy to learn by the last despatches from the Colony that the land for a public farm had been laid off; that the lots would be soon ready to receive ten families; and that in the opinion of one of the Colonial Physicians, in whose judgment the Board place much confidence, the most beneficial effects as to both the health and the general prosperity of the Colony might be expected from these arrangements. In promotion of both these objects, the Colonial Agent was also instructed to obtain a healthy territory for settlement in the high lands of the interior country, and to open a road thither from Liberia. In his general instructions he was urged to encourage the formation of Temperance Societies at the Colony, as the most effectual instruments for preventing the use of ardent spirits. This vital interest was shortly after made the subject of a special communication, in which were recapitulated the former efforts of the Society to promote temperance at Liberia, enjoining on him to exert the most emphatic moral influences in its behalf, and to communicate to the Board all procurable information bearing on the question of totally prohibiting the introduction of alcoholic liquors—on which they were deliberating. In justice to the colonists, it should be stated that the solicitude of the Managers on this subject is not prompted by a belief that intemperance is a prevailing vice at Liberia; but that, on the contrary,

after a candid examination of all the facts and evidence which careful inquiry has hitherto brought before them, they are of opinion that the Colony is less obnoxious to the charge than the same amount of population in an equal space of many parts of the United States. In illustration of this topic, it affords them pleasure to add that, in a letter recently received from one of the Colonial Physicians appointed since the last Annual Meeting, he states that not a drop of ardent spirits had been offered to him since his arrival, and that he had not seen any^{one} used by others. But the Managers strongly desire to eradicate from the infant community under their charge the germ of an evil so fruitful of misery and crime wherever it has existed. On the importance of the *end*, their own opinions, as too, they believe, were those of all their predecessors, are unanimous; but the selection of *means* presents a question of much embarrassment. Obvious considerations have hitherto recommended moral influences in preference to the doubtful experiment of coercion. The confidence of the Board in their success is greatly animated by the proposed establishment, through the contributions of philanthropic citizens of the State of New York, of a Temperance Settlement in the Colony, to be called Albany. The Board do not permit themselves to doubt the success of this interesting effort to found a community on the principle of temperance, nor the benign influence of its example on the neighboring society. Despatches from the Agent, under date of October 4, inform them that the Albany settlement would be soon ready for the reception of emigrants.

Mr. PINNEY's health, delicate when he left the United States, was so bad during the past summer as to withdraw his attention almost entirely from public affairs; and, consequently, to delay the execution of the plans of colonial improvement which the Board had communicated, or his own judgment had suggested to him. The result of them, when consummated, cannot fail to advance the prosperity of the Colony, and greatly to diminish the expenses of the Society in sustaining it.

In the Jupiter, which sailed from New York on the 21st of June last, Dr. EZEKIEL SKINNER, of Connecticut, and Dr. ROBERT McDOWALL, a colored Physician, from Scotland, went, under appointments by the Board, as Colonial Physicians. They were accompanied by CHARLES H. WEBB, one of the medical students under the care of this Board, whose purpose was to complete the study of his profession under the instruction of the Physicians at the Colony, and, afterwards, to engage there in its practice. Dr. Skinner and Dr. McDowall have been unremitting in their attention to the sick, and have received from Mr. Webb valuable assistance in the discharge of their duties. Dr. Todsen's official relations to the Colony were terminated by the Board in July last.

After the somewhat encouraging views which have been presented, in relation to the adjustment of the old debt of the Society, it would gratify the Board to be able to assure it that they have contracted no new obligations. But, though such is not the fact, they trust that, on due consideration of the circumstances in which they were placed, it will be admitted that they have done all in their power to accomplish the objects of their appointment, at the least possible sacrifice of the interests of the institution.

It will be observed, from the Treasurer's account current, appended to this Report, that the receipts at the treasury for the past year have

been considerably less than those of former years. And it is well known, that when Mr. Pinney reached the Colony, as temporary Agent, he found it in a very distressed state; wanting many of the necessities of life. He was, therefore, obliged to purchase provisions wherever he could find them, and at any price, and to draw on this Board for payment. There were, also, many claims outstanding against the agency for supplies, salaries, &c., which he was called upon to pay. To satisfy these various and pressing demands, Mr. Pinney, soon after he entered the agency, drew on the Board to the large amount of \$11,000. As many of the drafts thus drawn were promptly paid as the state of the treasury would allow. In some instances, protests were suffered; in others, the members of the Board, in their individual capacities, borrowed money from the banks to pay the drafts, which loans have since been repaid by the Treasurer. In addition to the payment of several old claims, the purchase of supplies for the Colony, and the current expenses of the Society, about \$3,000 were paid in discharge of a portion of Mr. Pinney's drafts; a like amount was protested, and about \$5,000 are just become due.

On receiving, in April last, the despatches before referred to, from Mr. Pinney, it was found to be absolutely necessary to send out, with all convenient promptitude, a supply of trade goods and provisions, as it appeared that he had to pay exorbitant prices for every thing which he was constrained to purchase there. It was, therefore, determined to send by the Jupiter, which was about to carry out several teachers and other emigrants from New York, and in which it was resolved to obtain a passage for the additional medical officers engaged for the Colony, the supplies so much wanted. The Secretary of the Society accordingly proceeded immediately to New York, in order to obtain from the benevolent citizens of that place either money or goods to supply the wants of the Colony; and what could not be obtained gratuitously, to purchase on credit. The result was, that upwards of \$6,000 worth of goods were shipped in this vessel; of which amount the citizens of New York and Albany contributed about one-half; and for the other half drafts were given on this Board; and, also, for the freight of the goods and the passage of the three Physicians who went in the same vessel. All which drafts, except those given for the freight, (which are under protest,) and small amounts due on two others, have been duly paid.

The Board of Managers, having, early in the year, come to the conclusion that a Currency for transactions of small amount would be very convenient in the Colony, and prevent the necessity of a recourse to exchanges of different articles of merchandise, after due consideration, adopted the plan of issuing a sufficient quantity of small agency notes, with suitable devices, so that one denomination might be known from another even by persons who could not read, from five cents to a dollar. A quantity of these notes was accordingly prepared and filled up, requiring the signature of the Agent only, to make them ready for circulation.

With this currency, and a cask of cents for smaller change, the Treasurer sent particular instructions to the Colonial Agent, as to the manner of keeping the accounts of the Colony in future, so that the Society might know the expense attending the different departments of the Colonial Government, as well as the profits arising from the store, and the traffic carried on by the schooner of the Colony with the natives; and that there

might exist something like a system of accountability between the Colonial Agent and the Parent Board.

It appears, by one of Mr. Pinney's late letters, that he had not, at the date of it, received the currency notes. Supposing them to be lost, he desired a fresh supply. But, it is presumed, that, as the goods sent by the Jupiter were, on their arrival, stored in a warehouse of the Vice Agent, the box containing these notes was put away with the rest of the goods, and that it will be found when the warehouse is examined.

By the last arrival, an account current, forwarded by the Colonial Secretary, was received; but, from the absence of vouchers, and other deficiencies, is not so satisfactory as it is hoped that future documents of the kind will be.

From what has already been said of the financial condition of the Society and the wants of the Colony, when the present Board of Managers entered on their duties, it may be supposed that they have been unable to fit out any expeditions. To engage in new enterprises, while the unpaid debt incurred for the old continued a theme of hostile criticism, and to add to the numbers of the colonists while the situation of those already settled needed material improvement and immediate aid, seemed to the Managers a course which, whatever might be its temporary éclat, could present no solid advantage, but would fearfully augment the burdens of their already oppressed treasury. In reaching this conclusion, they did not fail to consider the unfavorable tendencies of a remission of colonizing enterprise; but they relied on the public candor to estimate the difficulties of their position, which determined them to regard the sending of emigrants as a secondary consideration, except under special circumstances, until the debt should be paid. With the views of duty just indicated, they have, since the last Annual Meeting, sent directly but fourteen emigrants to the Colony. These were manumitted slaves belonging to the estate of the late Matthew Page, of Frederick county, Virginia, and sailed in the ship Niinus, from Norfolk, on the 26th of October last, to join others hitherto sent to Liberia by the benevolent widow of that gentleman. They went in company with the manumitted slaves of the late Dr. Hawes, of the same State; and, through the liberality of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, which fitted out the expedition, received a free passage. A charge of \$280 was thus saved to the Society.

Another case, which seemed an exception from the rule which the Managers had prescribed to themselves, was that of between thirty and forty slaves liberated for the purpose of colonization by the last will and testament of the late Rev. John Stockdell, of Virginia. Their contested claim to freedom having been decided in their favor, the Board determined, under the peculiar circumstances of their case, to make an effort for promptly conveying them to the Colony. The preliminary measures adopted, in view of this object, were arrested by information that an appeal had been taken from the decision in favor of the slaves. Should that decision be affirmed, as it is expected to be, by the appellate court, the next Board of Managers will, of course, resume the efforts of the present Board to carry into effect the wishes of the benevolent testator.

A correspondence has recently taken place, between the Navy Department and the Board, in relation to sixty-two recaptured Africans, who had been placed at the disposition of the Federal Government by the

judgment of one of its courts. This correspondence resulted in the acceptance by the Department of terms on which the Board offered to restore those unfortunate persons to their native land. This purpose will, it is expected, be effected in a few weeks.

It is a source of high gratification to the Managers, that, though their immediate concern in the business of emigration has been inconsiderable during the past year, Auxiliary Societies, other friends, and similar institutions, have not permitted it to languish. They before mentioned the proposed establishment of a Temperance Settlement within the Liberian Territory, and the expedition sent out by the Young Men's Society of Philadelphia. The former enterprise originated among the citizens of Albany, in the State of New York, who determined to raise \$3,000 for the purpose of settling at a village, to be called Albany, in Liberia, one hundred temperance emigrants. Of this sum \$1,093 29 were, during the last summer, collected and forwarded to this Board, and \$374 have lately been remitted to it, for the same object. The Colonial Agent was promptly instructed to select a suitable location for this settlement, and to make preparatory arrangements for the settlers, on the principles of the new plan, for the accommodation of emigrants, which was noticed in a former part of this report. The progress made, in regard to this settlement, has already been adverted to. The emigrants, sent out by the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, were one hundred and ten slaves, manumitted by the last will and testament of the late Dr. Aylett Hawes, of Rappahannock county, in the State of Virginia, on the condition of being sent by the American Colonization Society to Liberia; and with a bequest of \$20 to each of them in aid of their transportation and settlement. The financial exigencies of the Parent Institution preventing it from immediate direct action on his subject, the Managers accepted the offer of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania to send the manumitted slaves of Dr. Hawes to Bassa Cove, to be there formed into a distinct, but dependent settlement. The Kentucky State Colonization Society proposes to send out, at its own charge, during the present month, about fifty emigrants to the Colony, to be selected with due regard to their moral qualifications, and to be well provided by that institution with every thing necessary for their comfort. The consent of this Board to that enterprise, and to the appropriation to its purpose of a legacy of \$500 left by a lady of Kentucky, has been requested and accorded.

In the last Annual Report was noticed the independent Colony established at Cape Palmas by the Maryland State Society. A recent communication from that Society to this Board exhibits a gratifying view of the progress of their enterprise. In June last, they sent a vessel with supplies; and in December, another with supplies and emigrants. Advices received by the return of the former vessel presented the condition of the settlers in the most favorable light, in regard to both their physical comfort and their prospect of moral elevation.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the following Auxiliary Societies have been formed:

The Young Men's Colonization Society of Frederick county, Va., auxiliary to the Virginia State Society.

A Colonization Society at Methuen, Massachusetts.

A Colonization Society of the students of Washington College, Pennsylvania.

A Colonization Society of Auburn Theological Seminary, New York.

The Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

The Colonization Society of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, at Carlisle.

The Colonization Society of Lane Seminary, Ohio.

The Colonization Society of Kinderhook Academy, New York.

The Young Men's Colonization Society of Geneva, N. Y., auxiliary to the New York State Colonization Society.

The Young Men's Colonization Society of Muskingum county, Ohio, formed at Zanesville, December 24, 1834.

The Tioga county (N. Y.) Colonization Society of the eastern jury district of said county.

The North Carolina State Society has been re-organized.

Fewer permanent Agents of the Society have been employed in the past, than in the next preceding year. Shortly after the last Annual Meeting, the Board appointed Robert S. Finley, Esq., permanent agent for the western district, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. In that region, Mr. Finley has exhibited his characteristic zeal and ability; and, though his efforts to raise funds for the Society have not prospered, he has done much in wakening public attention to the cause, in stimulating its friends to exertions, and in repelling hostilities. The Managers regret to add, that private considerations have determined that efficient officer to retire from his agency in the course of a few weeks. A part of his field is at present occupied by the Reverend Cornelius Moore, a gentleman highly recommended to the Board, and recently appointed Agent of the Society for the State of Ohio. A similar appointment for the State of Virginia has been conferred on Colonel Addison Hall, formerly of Lancaster county, in that State. He will shortly remove to Richmond, in order the more effectually to promote the interests of the Society; and the Managers feel great confidence in the result of his efforts. A prominent friend of the Society was appointed Agent for the New England States, and another for the middle district, comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Both these gentlemen declined to accept, and the Board have not deemed it advisable hitherto to fill the vacancies. Mr. Sylvester Woodbridge is engaged in the service of the Society in Connecticut and the western part of the State of New York. The Rev. William Matchett has, for some months, been acting as agent of the Society in Delaware and Maryland.

The circumstances under which Mr. Pinney was appointed Colonial Agent have been mentioned in a former part of this Report. His administration, until disease incapacitated him for exertion, was so vigorous, provident and discreet, that the Board feel pain in announcing to this meeting that the Society is no longer to have the benefit of his valuable services, as he proposes to devote himself to his missionary labors so soon as a new Colonial Agent can be appointed.

The cause of African missions has suffered severely by the decease of the Rev. Mr. Laird and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Cloud, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Wright and wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; individuals who, by their talents, zeal, and piety, were well qualified for extensive usefulness in that great and holy work, to which their lives were cheerfully devoted. Cut down in the commencement of their labors, they could do little more than exhibit, under the most trying circumstances, the noble Christian spirit which animated them, and bequeath an example of influence to revive something of the primitive spirit of our religion in the bosom of the Church.

Despatches received from the Colony, by the Ruth and Sarah Priscilla, bring intelligence from it as late as the middle of October. At the date of these despatches, Mr. Pinney had so far recovered his health, as to enable him to resume partially his official functions, and thus to terminate some dissatisfaction which had been created by circumstances connected with his temporary retirement. Besides plans of improvement in the Colony of a more general nature, the execution of which had been suspended by his unfortunate illness, the completion of the new substantial colonial store and saw-mill, which had been early commenced by him, was delayed.

Though there had been a number of deaths among the emigrants who went out in the Argus last winter, but few instances of mortality had since occurred. Among these, were the deaths of two individuals of much consideration in the Colony: the Rev. Colston M. Waring, who emigrated from Virginia in the year 1823, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, a member of the Colonial Council, and who had twice filled the office of Vice-Agent; and the Rev. Gustavus V. Cesar, an emigrant from Hartford, in Connecticut, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and surveyor of the Colony.

Dr. Skinner's treatment of the diseases of the Colony has thus far been successful. He considers Millsburg as the most healthy of the colonial settlements; and states that there are mountains in its vicinity which would furnish an eligible site for a medical or high school. As a proof of its salubrity, he mentions that there are living there in good health two families, each consisting of nine persons, who were among the first settlers; and that they all passed through the fever without physician or medicine. Dr. Skinner is of opinion that every part of Liberia may be rendered more healthy than at present, and that nothing is wanting but industry and perseverance to overcome the obstacles which now obstruct its prosperity. In promoting religion and morality among the colonists, and in stimulating them to active usefulness, this officer has been an efficient co-operator with the Agent. The Board are gratified to learn from him that he found the state of society in the Colony moral and orderly in a very high degree.

By the last despatches, many important subjects were brought to the notice of the Board. Among the results of their counsels was a determination to send out to Liberia, by the first opportunity, a few bales of cotton, and wheels, cards, and looms, for manufacturing purposes, with the view to enable hands, hitherto unemployed, to make necessary articles of clothing for the use of the colonists; and to instruct the Agent to obtain from the Bassa country, the Cape de Verd islands, or other places, as many steers, mules, and asses as may be wanted for agricultural pursuits and the transportation of burdens.

The Board regret to learn that the Colonial Council have passed an ordinance suspending the public schools, until some better plan for conducting them can be devised. The Agent will be instructed to promote this object by all means within his power. Among the wants of the Colony, which the Managers have been most solicitous to supply, is its need of an improved system of jurisprudence. The Colonial Code, which they had taken means to have prepared, is not yet completed.

At the last Annual Meeting two resolutions were adopted; the first containing ten specifications concerning colonial statistics, about which

the Society directed the Managers to obtain and embody in the present Report the fullest and most accurate information; and the second directing them to embody in all future Reports details still more minute on the same topics. The earliest opportunity was used to call the particular attention of the Agent to these resolutions; but the Managers regret to say, that, in consequence of his ill health and the pressure of his current engagements, he has been unable hitherto to furnish them with the means of communicating to the present meeting the desired information. In order that no avoidable delay may occur in giving the members of the Society all the light that can be obtained on this subject, it is the purpose of the Board to publish in the African Repository the Agent's report on the resolutions so soon as it shall be received.

The Society, at the last Annual Meeting, referred to the Board a resolution appointing three gentlemen as Commissioners to proceed to Liberia and its vicinity, and to submit to the present Annual Meeting the result of their inquiry. This reference was an early subject of deliberation with the Board; but the object for which the commission was suggested having been otherwise attained to a considerable extent, they determined not to institute it. They are happy to believe that no injury has resulted from this course, as full reports in relation to the Colony, of the accuracy of which they entertain no doubt, have been received since the last Annual Meeting. Among these may be specified a letter from Captain Voorhees, of the United States Navy, under date of December 14, 1834, which was published in the African Repository for March last.

Another subject referred to the Board at the last Annual Meeting was that of making arrangements with Mr. Gurley to secure, as soon as practicable, the publication of his Biography of the late Mr. Ashmun. That purpose has been effected without the agency of the Board, but on terms which secure to the Society a contingent interest in the work. It is expected shortly to issue from the press.

The Managers cannot close their Report without noticing the dispensation of Providence which has deprived the Society, during the past year, of its three distinguished friends, General Lafayette, William H. Crawford, and Thomas S. Grimke. Of these, the two first named were among its Vice-Presidents; and the third, though declining to accept a similar station, which had been tendered to him, was a constant and zealous supporter of the cause. The public interest felt in them all would render any particular allusion on this occasion to their characters a superfluous tribute to their memories. But the Managers of an institution, with which the names of those eminent persons are identified, may be allowed to mingle with the more conspicuous manifestations of sorrow which their deaths have called forth, an expression of their own deep, though unavailing regret.

In surrendering to the Society the trust with which they have been honored, the Managers are happy to say that nothing has occurred during the period of their administration to shake their confidence in the great cause of Colonization, nor their hope that the same protection which it has received so signally from Heaven in times past will be continued throughout its future course.

JAMES LAURIE,
President of the Board of Managers.

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

Dr:

Joseph Gales, Treasurer, in account with the American Colonization Society.

Cr.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|-------|-------------|--|
| 1834, Jan. 22. | | | | 1834. | | |
| To cash received from late Treasurer, | - | \$140 00 | By cash paid and stock issued in discharge of debts out- | - | \$17,538 54 | |
| To cash received from Auxiliary Societies, | - | 5,226 87 | standing at the last Annual Meeting, viz: cash \$7,126 84, | - | | |
| To cash received by donations, | - | 6,373 79 | stock \$10,411 70, | - | 9,130 44 | |
| To cash received from collections in churches, | - | 3,379 67 | By cash for supplies to the Colony, and on account of | - | | |
| To cash received from subscribers to Gerritt Smith's first | - | | salaries in do. | - | 459 25 | |
| plan, | - | | By cash for the outfit and passage of Drs. Skinner and | - | | |
| To cash received from his second plan, | - | 2,440 00 | McDowall, | - | 1,111 76 | |
| To cash received from life subscribers, | - | 2,040 00 | By cash for maintaining, clothing, and educating medical | - | | |
| To cash received from sale of stock, | - | 160 00 | students, | - | 1,132 10 | |
| To cash received from Mississippi Presbytery, | - | 12,511 70 | By cash for rent, stationery, fuel, postage, expenses of tra- | - | 852 00 | |
| To cash received from the Albany Temperance Plan, | - | 150 00 | velling of members of the Board, and other contingencies, | - | 280 00 | |
| To cash received from the N.Y. Female Education Society, | - | 1,467 29 | By cash for printing, | - | | |
| To cash received, balance of collections from Rev. J. N. | - | 800 00 | By cash for transportation of emigrants, | - | 500 00 | |
| Danforth, | - | | By cash for goods purchased for the Albany Temperance | - | | |
| To cash received from collections by F. W. Thomas, | - | 140 00 | Society, | - | 306 28 | |
| To cash received from Mass'tus African Education Society, | - | 236 00 | By cash for stores and passage of Messrs. Finley and Searl, | - | 3,466 00 | |
| To cash received from Jas Keith, Alexandria, for convey- | - | 5 68 | teachers of the New York Female Education Society, | - | 236 00 | |
| ing colored people to Africa, | - | 225 09 | By cash on account of salaries at home, | - | 10 00 | |
| To cash received from Jonathan Beecroft, for the use of | - | 50 00 | By cash to F. W. Thomas, agent, for his services, | - | 84 45 | |
| his former servant in Liberia, | - | 10 10 | By cash to W. M. Matchett, agent, on account, | - | 106 31 | |
| To cash received for sale of old fire grates, | - | | By cash to Geo. Wood, N. York, for this Society's portion | - | 352 97 | |
| | - | | of a fee on account of a legacy bequeathed in Vermont, | - | | |
| | - | | By cash for discount, interest, &c. | - | | |
| 1835, Jan. 16. | - | \$35,556 10 | Balance, | - | | |
| To balance brought down, | - | \$352 97 | | - | \$35,556 10 | |

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts from January 22, 1834, to January 15, 1835, have performed the duty assigned to them, and, having compared the entries with the vouchers, find the record correctly kept.

JANUARY 15, 1835.

JAMES LAURIE,
P. BRADLEY.

Resolutions of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society.

JANUARY 12, 1835.

1. *Resolved*, That the Board highly approve of the removal of unemployed women and children, and others, living at the expense of the agency at Monrovia, to Caldwell, to be employed either on the public farm, in manufacturing cotton, or in some other way to earn their own maintenance.

2. *Resolved*, That nothing further is necessary, on the part of this Board, to prevent the introduction into the Colony of aged and unprotected women and children, than that strict attention be given to the subject whenever vessels are sent out with emigrants to Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That the property of converting one or more of the receptacles at the Colony into a workshop or workshops, in which to employ such women, children and others, as may be engaged in manufacturing cotton or other articles, be left to the discretion of the Colonial Agent.

4. *Resolved*, That no further regulations are necessary, in addition to those passed by the Board in January last, in relation to emigrants settling, on their first arrival, on the lots to be permanently laid out for them.

5. *Resolved*, That it being, in the opinion of the Board, all-important to the future welfare of the Colony that good schools should be kept up in the several settlements, any school-house, owned by the Society in the Colony, shall be used gratuitously by the teacher of any public school; and in settlements where the Society has no school-house, the Board agree to pay the rent of a suitable house for the purpose, on condition that a public school be kept therein, until more efficient provision in the premises can be made.

6. *Resolved*, That, in order to furnish employment to women and children, and others unable to labor on a farm, the Board will comply with the request made by the Colonial Agent, to send out to the Colony, by the first opportunity, wheels, cards and looms, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton; and until the inhabitants are placed in a situation and furnished with the proper means for raising sufficient cotton in the Colony, that a few bales of cotton be sent from hence, with the implements above mentioned, and from time to time, as it may be wanted. By these means, it is presumed, that a large quantity of necessary articles of clothing may be made for the use of the colonists by hands which have hitherto been unemployed.

7. *Resolved*, That a quantity of bootees be sent to the Colony for the purpose of preventing injuries to the ankles, which frequently produce ulcers, especially in persons recently afflicted with the fever of the climate.

8. *Resolved*, That the Colony has been too long without working animals to aid its settlers in agricultural pursuits, and in carrying burdens from place to place, and that, therefore, the Colonial Agent be instructed to take an early opportunity of obtaining, from the Bassa Country, or some other place, as many steers as may be wanted for these purposes; and also such number of mules or asses as may be needed from the Cape de Verd islands, or other parts.

9. *Resolved*, That the schooner Margaret Mercer being now useless for want of repairs, the Agent be instructed either to cause her to be repaired at the Colony, or to send her to the United States for that purpose, accordingly as he may think best, unless he should think it more expedient to hire her out or to sell her, as heretofore authorized to do.

10. *Resolved*, That the existing circumstances of the Colony, and the narrow finances of the Board, do not justify the purchase, at this time, of a steamboat for the Colony.

JANUARY 26.

Resolved, That Mr. Pinney having expressed a wish to retire from the Colonial Agency, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner be appointed Colonial Agent; and that he be apprised that the Board will relieve him from the duties of that station, and enable him again to devote his exclusive attention to his professional duties, so soon as they can procure the services of a suitable successor in the Agency.

FEBRUARY 7.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be at liberty to take up his residence at such place or places within the Colony of Liberia as he may prefer for its or their advantages in respect to health and other circumstances; that he rent a house for his temporary accommodation, in any such place, until he become satisfied with a site for his permanent abode; and provided such location be not at Monrovia, this Society will cause a suitable house to be erected there for his residence, and provide in other respects for his comfortable establishment

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

It has been already stated, that a vessel will shortly sail to Liberia from New Orleans, with sixty-two recaptured Africans, at present in charge of the Marshal of the district of Louisiana; and that the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Kentucky, having resolved to send out to Africa from the same port about fifty emigrants from that State, the Board of Managers of the Parent Society had authorized their agent for the western section of the United States, Mr. R. S. FINLEY, to pay a visit to New Orleans, in order to charter a vessel, provide the necessary stores for the voyage, and to attend to their embarkation. On his way Mr. F. was directed to spend a short time in the State of Mississippi, to give information to certain free colored persons there, who had expressed a desire to emigrate to Liberia, of the present opportunity. The Board has just received from Mr. F. a very interesting account of the success which has attended his visit to Mississippi. He states "that there will be upwards of seventy emigrants from that State; that, through the unexampled liberality of the friends of the cause, with little or no effort on his part, a sufficient sum of money has been raised to defray the expense of the expedition; that twenty-six of the emigrants belonging to the estate of James Green, deceased, late of Adams county, were selected from one hundred and thirty, and emancipated for faithful and meritorious services. The acting executor of the estate will accompany these people to New Orleans, to purchase for them an outfit of clothing, furniture, implements of husbandry, mechanics' tools, &c. to the value of *a thousand dollars*, to pay the expense of their passage, and to advance *five thousand dollars* for their use in the Colony. Forty-three of the emigrants are from Claiborne county, are people of excellent character, and will carry with them *ten thousand dollars* worth of property. Among these emigrants are GLOSTER SIMPSON and ARCHY MOORE, who visited the Colony more than two years ago, on behalf of the free colored people of Mississippi, as *exploring agents*. When the Ajax sailed for Liberia, in the spring of 1833, they were not ready to return, their families being still in bondage; but they have been waiting, for a year past, with great anxiety to return. On paying them a visit, and informing them of the opportunity for their immediate departure, they received the intelligence with *rapturous joy*." Mr. F. adds, "that he shall sail in the next steamboat, and expects to meet the Kentucky emigrants at New Orleans, as they were to leave Louisville on the 16th of January." Mr. Finley's letter is dated February 2d.

☞ A list of donations and collections in the March No.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

THE ANNUAL REPORTS,

AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS,

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM THE FIRST TO THE EIGHTEENTH, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

[N. B. The Roman numerals refer to the report; the figures to the page. **MEM.** From the *twelfth* to the *seventeenth* annual report, both inclusive, the proceedings at the annual meetings and the reports are paged *separately*.]

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FORM OF A CONSTITUTION FOR AN AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists,) or to the American Colonization Society..

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the Parent Institution at Washington in the colonization of the Free People of Color of the United States on the coast of Africa; and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, and _____ Managers, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Parent Institution and other Societies.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS, JANUARY 22, 1834, AND JANUARY 20, 1835.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. 3. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, one or more Secretaries, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. 6. The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. 7. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. 9. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

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THE
NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
—
FOR
COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR
OF
THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
DECEMBER 15, 1835.

WASHINGTON:

1836.



The Liberator
Dr. Duer's Report on the State of the Society
Published in 1844.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the presence of a crowded audience, on Tuesday the 15th December, 1855, at 6 o'clock, P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States.

HENRY CLAY, M. C., a Vice President of the Society, took the chair.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from Auxiliary Societies, namely:

From the Colonization Society of the State of Virginia: John Tyler, M. C.

From the New York City Colonization Society: William A. Duer, L. L. D., Alexander Proudfit, D. D., Anson G. Phelps.

From the Colonization Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio: Elisha Whittlesey, M. C.

From the Colonization Society at Norfolk, Virginia: John McPhail.

From the Washington City Colonization Society: John Coyle, Josiah F. Polk

From the Alexandria, Colonization Society: Rev. Elias Harrison, Hugh C. Smith.

The Annual Report of the Managers was read.

Dr. DUER of New York rose to congratulate the Society on the favourable way, he would say encouraging and cheering views presented in the Report, both of the pecuniary affairs of the Society and of the general prosperity of the Colony. He feared, however, that the statements of the Report, animating as they were, would not be sufficient to procure for the cause the support it deserves. He rose, therefore, not to offer a Resolution merely approving the Report, but one which he deemed necessary to vindicate the character of the Society, and which he trusted would silence some of the misstatements with which, at the North especially, it had been obliged to contend. It had met at the North with opposition of all sorts. Objections most contradictory were urged against it. It had been represented as in

tended to promote immediate emancipation, and then as a device to interfere with the question of slave property at the South. These were easily refuted. With others, there was more difficulty. It was said the Society did not alleviate the condition of the man of colour; that it riveted closer the chains of the slave.

In vain we recur to the history of the Society; in vain appeal to numbers transported to Africa—to the long list of slaves emancipated to be colonized;—still the objection is urged, that the Society was constituted to perpetuate slavery. Answers, it is true, effectual may be found for the more sober-minded people, in the circumstances connected with the origin of the Society, the names of its patrons, the effects and results of its operations; in these there is much of weight for reflecting persons, to prove the charges against the Society unfounded. But our opponents have gone a step farther, and said that the late proceedings of the Society prove that it operates to perpetuate slavery. To you, Mr. President, I know, and to other men of great distinction, the assertion may create surprise, because directly in the teeth of solemn declarations at the formation of the Society, and often repeated since. Still some active, ardent, restless spirits, wealthy, (and on this point prodigal of wealth) have had effect. It is to convince such of their error, to vindicate the course and character of the Society, that I offer this Resolution—that the Society may go on and assist coloured emigrants to settle in Africa, and show the prosperity that awaits them. Already the difficulties overcome are greater than those surmounted by our ancestors. Let us show the beneficial effects of our scheme upon the colonists themselves, and upon the kindred tribes around, and that ours is the speedy method for introducing religious light and all the blessings of civilization.

Let the people of the United States be convinced that such are the objects of the Society, that so far from perpetuating slavery, it is intended to alleviate the situation of the whole coloured race; and soon the coffers of the people will be unlocked, and the mad attempts of the Abolitionists be overturned. I say mad attempts—seeking as they do, to emancipate immediately, not only from the power, but *protection* of the master.

Dr. DUER then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the present state of public feeling in regard to the Colonization of the free people of color, and the emancipation of slaves by philanthropic individuals, in different parts of the Union, this Society thinks it proper, to declare that those who distrust its good faith in the plan adopted and operations pursued by it to promote the present welfare and future prosperity of the people of Color, are either deceived in their opinions, or wilfully unjust in their representations, as is abundantly manifest from the history of its proceedings, and its firm and undeviating adherence to the principles of its constitution—principles of that moderate, and conciliatory spirit which, when duly appreciated and rightly understood, must obtain and secure the confidence and support of every true friend of his country, and of the African race.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. ATKINSON of Virginia, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the establishment of Christian Colonies on the coast of Africa, is of unspeakable importance, not only as it will afford to the colored emigrant a happy home, but as the only approved means of bringing that vast continent under the saving influence of gospel truth.

Mr. ATKINSON, in support of this Resolution, addressed the Chair as follows:

It will be perceived, Mr. President, that the Resolution I have submitted, contains two propositions, which are highly important. If they be true, they present arguments in behalf of our Society which must address themselves with almost irresistible force to the hearts and the understandings of Christians and Philanthropists. It would seem that their truth ought to be admitted, almost as readily as their importance. The whole history of our Society, the principles it has always avowed and acted on; the condition of the colored man; the situation of the native African in his own country; the character of the African climate—all these things afford a mass of evidence in demonstration of our propositions, which, it seems to me, ought fully to satisfy the candid mind. But on this subject, many minds are

not candid, and many are ill informed. Prejudice will not listen: Fanaticism cannot be convinced. We are compelled, Sir, again and again, to repeat the same facts, and to urge old arguments which have never been satisfactorily answered, and indeed cannot be refuted.

Permit me, Sir, to recur to the period when the cold approbation with which, almost from the days of my boyhood, I had viewed the establishment and the early operations of this Society, was changed into that cordial zeal in its behalf, which has ever since animated my bosom. A visit paid to the town in which I dwelt, by my valued friend, the Secretary of the Society, (whose influence in our cause has been as salutary and as extensive, as his labours have been abundant and self-debasing) led me to see the plans and objects of the Society in lights far more vivid than those in which I had been accustomed to behold them. I looked at the condition of the free colored people of our country, then very numerous, now exceeding three hundred thousand, more than one-seventh of them, as I knew, inhabitants of my own native State. I saw their degraded situation; degraded politically, morally and intellectually; depressed even beyond the reach of hope. I knew that, if by any rare combination of circumstances, one of this race should attain to a higher intellectual and moral elevation than his fellows, this would but make him the more sensible of his degradation, and his increasing sensibility would but open new avenues to pain. I knew that their condition depended not on law merely, but on that which is above all law—that which originates law—that which can render any law null and void. It is a deep-rooted feeling of the human heart, universally felt by the European race wherever dispersed—a feeling which even the advocate of Amalgamation would find it as hard to extirpate in his own case, as we should.—The Colonization Society offered to transport the free man of color, with his own consent, to the land of his fathers, where he would not be forced to contend with those feelings, those prejudices, if you choose, which here surround and depress him; where he would not strive in vain competition, with a race in all respects his superiors; where he would grow and expand; where the vigor of his limbs would be redoubled by the feeling of conscious equality with all around him, and Freedom would impart her inspiring energies to his unshackled mind. I felt too, that the operations of this Society would afford relief to the burdened heart of many a hereditary slaveholder. There has always been a strong disposition to emancipate, where it was believed that act would promote the real happiness of the slave, without doing injury to the community. This fact can be established by reference to the census. Whence comes it, that in Virginia and Maryland alone, these slandered slave-holding States, there are at this moment one hundred thousand free people of color? Were not these people, or their fathers, once all slaves? Whence, then, came they free, except through the spontaneous influence of the feeling to which I have referred? But experience had proved, that to emancipate them here, was to injure, and not to improve their condition, whilst its effects on society were more disastrous. Hence our laws had forbidden emancipation, except on condition of removal. Here the Colonization Society interposed its benign influence.—It offered to the slaveholder the opportunity of indulging his feelings of benevolence to his slave, without injury to his country, or violation of her laws. In this way only, the Society touched the subject of slavery. It received the slave when his master had set him free, and provided for him in Africa, "*a happy home*." Yes, Sir, *a home* for him who, in this land, *must* always be an alien—*must* pass from his cradle to his grave, a stranger and a pilgrim! Yes, Sir, *a happy home*! I know that our enemies triumphantly refer to the early misfortunes of the Colony, to show that this home is anything but happy. They tell of Sherbro—of the wars with the natives—of the scarcities which have been sometimes experienced—the much-exaggerated mortality of the early settlers. To all this, they will now add, the massacre at Port Cresson. But what are all these things to the difficulties which assailed our fathers, the first settlers of our own happy land? The failure to establish a Colony at Sherbro, was far less signal than that of the gallant Raleigh on Roanoke Island. The mortality of the Colonists in Liberia, has been far less than that of the first settlers on James river. And what is any scarcity they have ever experienced, compared to that appalling period, which the early annalists of Virginia have emphatically called "*the starving time*," when six months' famine reduced the population of that Colony from five hundred to sixty persons? What is the massacre perpetrated by King Joe Harris (who seems as unroyal in prowess and resources as he is in name), what is it, when compared with the massacre of

the Virginia Planters by the brave and politic Opechancanough? I might refer to other parts of our country. I might ask whether New England, glittering as she now is with the splendour of her cities, studded with smiling villages, rich in her cultivated farms, but richer in the strong arms and clear heads and sound hearts of so many of her sons, decked with the crown of every science, and enriched by the tribute of every art—was New England an earthly paradise when the rock of Plymouth was immortalized by the first footsteps of the pilgrim fathers? Was Philip, “every inch a King,” an adversary no more formidable than African Joe? And in the young Virginia of the West, to which you, Sir, in early youth, transferred your budding fortunes, many an old settler, leaning on his rifle, has doubtless often recited to you tales of horror and of blood, to which the annals of Liberia can afford no parallel. Look now, Sir, on our Atlantic and our Western States, and say whether there is any thing in the history of Liberia to forbid the hope that within her bosom may be found a happy home for her returning children.

It is true, Sir, that the situation of Liberia has been too advantageous as a commercial mart. This, in times past, has led to the neglect of agriculture, the only sure foundation of national prosperity. But we are told, that experience and the warning voice of this guardian Society, have taught the Colonists their error. We learn that they are giving more attention to this noble art, the exuberant fountain of the wealth of nations. To this, their capital and their labour, are now increasingly directed, and to this the Report has just told us our Managers are giving all the aid and encouragement which circumstances allow. Common schools are multiplying and improving, and in good time, seminaries of a higher order will be established. When, in addition to all this, we look at the efforts made by almost every denomination of Christians, to dispense to the Colonists the word and ordinances of God, are we not warranted to say, that the Society has provided for the colored man, a *happy home*—such a home as in this land he can never enjoy?

But the second branch of the Resolution, which looks to the effect of our efforts on the native tribes, ought to be of not less importance than that which we have been considering; not only in the estimation of the pious Christian, but of the Philanthropist of every creed. The Bible can civilize the savage, and can raise him to the enjoyment of social and domestic happiness. All experience has shown, that nothing but the Bible can do this; at least, centuries would be required for the successful operation of other agents, even if the effort were made to bring others into action. Must not, then, the candid Philanthropist, whatever be his personal faith, if he wishes to see his fellow-men civilized—elevated in intellect—purified in morals—led to look for happiness in higher and purer enjoyments, than brutal sensuality can afford, must he not desire to witness the triumphs of the cross over heathen idolatry? But the Christian is impelled to action, not by those only, but by other and even stronger motives. He looks to the whole course of the existence of his fellow-men. His sympathies follow them to the judgment and to eternity! And as his own hopes of salvation rest exclusively on the promise, “He that believeth shall be saved,” he desires to see all men partakers of this precious faith. But, besides this, he is the subject of a “King eternal, immortal and invisible.”—His highest allegiance is above. And he knows that his Sovereign has commanded him to “go into all the world and teach his truth to all nations.” He feels and he acknowledges, that the conversion of the world to God, is a work in which he must bear his part. In this aspect, then, our enterprise is inexpressibly interesting. When this Society was first formed, what a spectacle did Africa present! Bleeding from a thousand wounds, inflicted by the cruelty of Europe and the parricidal hands of her own sons; bowed down beneath the superstition of the Arabian impostor or the still grosser and more debasing errors of heathen superstition; without comfort in this world, without hope for the world which is to come! Well might the compassionate inquirer, is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? In the Providence of God, this Society was called into being. Like an angel from heaven, a divinely appointed messenger of mercy, it carried to wounded Africa the balm of the gospel! It brought light from heaven, to dispel her darkness; to raise her from her degradation and her sensuality. It told her of the pure joys of the blessed! To give peace to her conscience and purity to her heart, it pointed to Calvary! To banish her despair, it offered her a hope full of immortality! Surely, Sir, if on this earth, there be a spectacle on which those bright and holy beings, who stand in the presence of the Most High, and rejoice over repentant sinners, can delight to look, it is THIS. Surely, if the view of any earthly ob-

jest can add to the bliss of heaven, a thrill of peculiar ecstasy, it must be this! And yet it is the Institution that is doing this, which some who profess peculiar love to the Saviour, and peculiar love to their fellow-men, delight to revile! These are the operations which it is philanthropy to oppose. May a merciful God shield my country and the world from such philanthropy! "Into their secrets come not thou, oh my soul! Unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united."

The command of the Saviour, to which reference has been made, was always in force from the evening of the resurrection. But if a few centuries ago, the people of God had awaked to the obligation of obedience to this command, as now they are beginning to awake; must they not have looked to Africa in her darkness and her blood, as peculiarly needing the blessings of the gospel? Yet if they had possessed the knowledge of her climate which we have acquired, how hopeless to them would have seemed the enterprise! A climate congenial indeed to the negro constitution, but to all who possessed the Revelation of God, fatally destructive. Before the Missionary could have learned the language of the natives, pestilence would have decorated his brow with the martyr's crown! But God, in his providence, permitted wicked men to commence and to carry on that diabolical traffic, which filled Africa with mourning, and transported her sons to our shores. What is the whole history of the world, but a bright exhibition of the power of the Most High, to bring good out of evil, to make the wrath of man to praise him, and to overrule the worst of passions of the human heart, to the accomplishment of his own purposes of love and mercy? And in what page of this world's history, is this principle of the divine administration more brightly displayed, than in that which exhibits the descendants of the band brought captive to our shores, returning to the land of their fathers, laden with the rich treasure of the gospel?

The dealings of God thus far, afford great encouragement to the hope, that He will use our Colony as a great instrument for spreading the gospel in Africa. We cannot have forgotten that the blessings of his grace were showered upon it almost in its infancy. Scarcely had our offering been laid upon his altar, when fire from heaven was sent down, as if to denote its acceptance. We can never forget, that in its earliest days, the Colony was blessed with a glorious revival of religion.—The people of God were quickened, and many of the Colonists were converted, and many of the recaptured Africans, who had been snatched from the grasp of the pirates, who had made them their prey, were delivered from the heavier bondage of sin and Satan.

Look at the new evidence which seems to warrant the same hope. See it in the anxious desire of the natives to bring their children under Christian instruction. Experience has taught Christian Missionaries the importance of beginning their labours with the young. Prejudice in their young minds is less deeply rooted, than in those of their elders, and their hearts are less hardened by the deceitfulness of sin. Every where it is the effort of the Missionaries to gather the heathen children into their Christian schools. How often do they find it difficult, if not impossible, to do this to any considerable extent! Yet in Africa this part of the work is ready for the Missionary. The natives ask, as a privilege, that their children may be brought under Christian instruction; or, in their own phraseology, may be taught "white man's fashions." Nay, it is known that they often insert it in their treaties, and repay the boon by ample concessions.

A similar indication is disclosed in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dove, a Wesleyan Missionary, at the mouth of the river Gambia, lately published in the religious newspapers. He tells us that there is a most encouraging spirit of inquiry among the native youths, who work in the ships at the mouth of that great river. They often ask him for a book, and when he asks what book: they reply, that book which tells that God so loved the world, "that he gave his only Son." Christian! can any appeal more deeply move him, who in his own heart, has experienced that love of God? Can you withhold that book? Can you refuse your aid to an Institution which is opening the way for its distribution to those who so pathetically ask it?

In considering the Society in this single aspect—looking to what has been *done*, and to what may *reasonably be expected*, it does seem that the Society, considered merely as an auxiliary to missions, is worth far more than all it has cost us; more than all our labour, and all our money; more than that part of its price which is more precious than silver or gold—the lives of the holy men and the devoted women, who to mortal view, seem to have been taken too soon from their self-deny-

ing labour; to have found from Afric's shores, a too speedy passage to the heaven which they loved! Though for us and for the world, too speedy, yet for themselves "far better."

One fact escaped me at the proper moment. Permit me briefly to recite it, though it would have been more appropriate at an earlier period. On my way hither, in the capital of our native State, I saw one of the most eminent Lawyers in central Virginia, on his way to our coast. In discharge of his duty as Executor, he was conducting nearly fifty persons, recently slaves, who were on their way to Norfolk, to embark for Liberia. On this condition alone, they had been emancipated by their late master, himself an eminent Lawyer, an experienced Legislator, and one of the most eloquent of Virginia's Orators. Now, Sir, let me ask of those who hate and who revile us, what has been achieved by all their efforts, compared with this single fruit of the Colonization Society?

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to return to the topic, from which, for a moment, I digressed. Experience has shown, that the character of the climate forbids the hope, that the white man can spread the gospel through Africa. Are there any means by which this can be effected, except the planting of Christian black men along the coast? And if this may not be done, what hope remains for Africa? Is it true, then, that Africa is never to be converted? Were her sons excepted when God gave to Christ the heathen for his inheritance? Is she not a part of that world which belongs to our blessed Saviour as his possession? When every knee shall bow before Him, shall her sons stand back, proudly erect—unhumbled, rebellious? Shall they alone be silent, when every tongue shall confess to God? Oh no! Their voices will not be mute! They, too, will unite with saints and angels in that noble anthem, whose glad sounds will fill the courts of heaven, and be echoed back from our regenerated earth! Hallelujah! The kingdoms of the world have become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ!!

Mr. ATKINSON's Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT of N. York, addressed the Chair to the following effect:

Mr. PRESIDENT,—Among all the Institutions which are the ornaments of our country, age and world, the Colonization Society sustains an honorable rank.—Some of the institutions make their appeal to the Patriot, some to the Philanthropist, and others to the Christian; but this to all generous bosoms, patriotic, philanthropic and Christian. The scheme of the Society is no longer problematical. Its effects are already glorious. With what delight does the eye dwell upon the settlements founded by this Society upon the African coast: Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Edina, and that of the Maryland Society at Cape Palmas. The wilderness begins to bud and blossom like the rose.

I was assured by Dr. Skinner, (the present Colonial Agent) and who had resided for several months in the Colony, that a more pure population, amounting to about 3500, he never saw; that there were 550 professors of religion, than whom he had seen none more circumspect and exemplary; that 504 had become members of Temperance Societies on the principle of total abstinence. A young gentleman just returned from Liberia, declares that he has seen more intemperance in a single day in the U. States, than he saw during three months in the Colony. This testimony I had from him the last week.

The Resolution I have the honor to present, relates to one of our fundamental elements of usefulness, the influence of education. If we expect the civilization of Africa, learning must be diffused. If we would Christianize Africa, her children must be taught the elementary branches of knowledge. Religious tracts and the sacred Scriptures must be put into the hands of the natives. They will listen to the great and perfect messengers of the cross sent to the benighted. From all these considerations, let us go forward in our noble enterprise. I believe the angels look down and see with joy the influence of our scheme upon the Colonists and upon the natives. I have no doubt they this moment hover over these seats to witness our deliberations on this occasion.

I rejoice to learn, Sir, that the benevolent ladies of Richmond, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, have done much for the support of schools in Liberia, and that it is proposed that there should be some union of these and kindred Societies in efforts, to extend the blessings of education in our African settlements.

I have unexpectedly enlarged. Let us humbly hope that by grace we may be enabled to persevere, until the Son of God shall look down and behold this portion of the heathen world as his inheritance, and this part of the world in Africa in actual possession.

Dr. PROUDFIT concluded his remarks by offering the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society take such measures as they may deem best calculated to provide for the extension and permanent establishment of good common schools in the Colony, so that every child may, at least, become acquainted with the first rudiments of education.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, offered the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting, the colonization, with their own consent, of the free people of color in the United States, in Africa, is an enterprise of enlarged humanity and Christian duty.

2. *Resolved*, That this Society has, from its origin, regarded its efforts as experimental and preliminary to greater movements; that it views the success of the Colony of Liberia as demonstration of the practicableness and utility of the scheme, and that it confides in individuals and States most interested in its object, for such measures, and on them and Congress for such means as may be required to extend the benefits of the scheme to their utmost limits.

3. *Resolved*, That the friends of the Society are urged by the most powerful considerations of humanity, patriotism and religion, to exhibit its plan as worthy of the combined resources and aid of the State Legislatures and of the National Government. And that the Managers be requested to consider the propriety of an early application to Congress for such aid as in their wisdom they may be pleased to extend to this great work of policy and benevolence.

In support of these Resolutions Mr. GURLEY said:

Mr. President, I regret that owing to duties elsewhere, I have not been able to contribute my humble aid to the arrangements for this Anniversary. I trust, however, the indulgence of the meeting will be extended to me for a few moments, while I submit two or three thoughts, adapted, I conceive, to the present state of our affairs. They are designed as introductory to three Resolutions, embodying ideas which I hope may meet the approbation of every friend of the Society.

Sir, it was my duty, the last summer, to visit sundry places, and to spend some months in New England. I observed much in the measures of some at the North, and we have all seen much in the agitations of public sentiment throughout the Union, to excite apprehension, if not alarm, in the bosom of the Patriot and Christian.

The great glory of the Colonization Society was, that it assumed ground upon which the wise and benevolent from every State and section in the Union could come together and act for the benefit of the colored race. It was a bond of union between good men at the North and South, who desired to unite their efforts for the relief and improvement of this race. It is important that the object of the Society should be brought out and exhibited as benevolent in all its tendencies and relations. Much distrust of its motives and influence exists at the North. Dark misrepresentations have been set afloat in the community against it. Evil surmises have been incredibly multiplied. The friends of the Society had, from its first existence, been charged with the cherishing of a hidden purpose. I believe, Sir, that the Society *did start, originally, with a design of good to the whole colored race*. True, the Society is limited in its direct action to the free—but not from inhumanity to the enslaved; rather from enlarged benevolence to them and to the colored race.

Experience has justified the original principles of the Society. The plan it proposes is good for the free man of color. What, here, is his condition? Unfortunate, embarrassed, degraded, with nothing to rouse him from his deep, long, spiritual lethargy. Another race than his, possess the wealth, education and political power; all offices, distinctions, honors, are theirs. The free man of color, there-

fore, encounters a competition to which he is unequal. How can he stem the torrent rushing against him? Much the same is his condition at the North and the South. We may eradicate any sinful prejudices against him, and he will still be downcast and miserable. We cannot adequately relieve him, because there are blighting influences over him which neither you, nor I, Sir, nor any one else can control.

This Society proposes to place him on a soil which he can feel to be his own—where he can behold no superior—where none will look down on him with scorn, where thousands look up to him with reverence; where he may do for himself, what no others can do for him, build up his fortunes and the fortunes of his race—rear the Temple of Freedom and the Church of God—emancipate his African brethren from the fetters of sin, and conduct them to eminences of hope and wisdom and power; in fine, we place him where he can do for himself, his posterity, his race, what our fathers did for us.

But the scheme of the Society is benevolent towards every portion of our colored population. One thousand of the free citizens of Liberia were recently slaves.—The value of these slaves liberated by Southern masters, at the lowest estimate, would be three hundred thousand dollars, a sum equal to the entire amount expended by the Society in founding the Colony of Liberia, and conducting it to its present imposing position. This speaks something to the honor of the reproached South. I feel great confidence in many of our Southern brethren. Of them, I know something and should be glad to know more. Let the scheme of this Society be shown to be good for all who can be embraced within its influences, and we shall never want emigrants. An appeal will reach the heart of the South not to be resisted.

But we extend our view to Africa. A chief excellence of the scheme of this Society is, that it connects the moral and intellectual elevation of our colored population with that of fifty to one hundred millions in Africa deeper in degradation and misery, than they. This is a grand conception. It has been said that the natives of Africa will perish, before our Colonists, like the aborigines of this country, before another and more powerful race. It is forgotten that our settlers and the natives are of one complexion, bound together by the ties of a common descent, and that the moment the latter acquire our language and embrace our religion, they become merged and mingled with the Colonists.

I believe, Sir, now is the time, such as this Society has never had before, such as if lost, may never occur again, to sound out, trumpet-toned, its claims. Could I speak, to be heard throughout the Union, I would say, the American people are called to a work greater than any nation ever performed, to secure some of their own highest interests, and to regenerate one quarter of the world. We are called to send back those who came among us savages and slaves, to Africa their mother, standing on that shore of piracy and blood, darker in her woe than aspect, stretching her hands across the Atlantic and imploring us to return her children, to send them not as barbarians, but instructed and Christian men, capable of rescuing her from the power of superstition and introducing her numerous tribes to the liberty of the sons of God.

I trust the people of the United States will regard this scheme of Colonization, interfering as it does, with no rights, as worthy to be sustained by the power and resources of the nation.

I see individuals present, whom God has placed in high stations of responsibility and trust, whose eloquent voices have resounded through this Hall, in the cause of human freedom, and I hope they will speak out their sentiments. They can move the great heart of America. Her heart can be moved on this subject. We have wealth to accomplish the work: The will of Providence summoning us to it was seldom if ever more clearly expressed.

The Resolution proposes to solicit aid from Congress. I know, Sir, different opinions exist in regard to the expediency of making an application at this time to that Body. But you know full well, Sir, that it was the original policy of the Society—that memorials have frequently been addressed by the Managers to Congress, and that Committees have repeatedly reported favorably on these memorials. I know not that this course has driven from us a single valuable friend. If we fail, we can lose nothing—rather, we can then urge with increased force, our claims upon the bounty of individuals.

Something, at all events, is safe. This Society has done what cannot be undone.

Let this Institution cease to exist to-night—the foundations of a Republic are laid on the African shore. When the stars go out, the light there enkindled, may expire. The grand developments of these humble beginnings will be seen two centuries hence—when numerous free and Christian cities shall adorn that coast—when the monuments of a civilized, and the songs of a happy people, shall be seen and heard by every mariner who approaches it, and the world acknowledge the wisdom that devised the plan of this Society.

My faith, Sir, in the success of the Society, was never stronger than now. True, Sir, I have encountered enemies of the Society, at the North, who war against it because they deem it a barrier to the immediate emancipation of the slaves. But the North is generally sound on this whole subject. They wish the good of all—so do we. Would it not be a libel on the South, to suppose that any portion of the human family were shut out from her sympathies?

I have been moved to rise before you this evening by a strong conviction of duty. I have believed it important to express these sentiments. This Society must either rise or fall. There is a deep movement of the public mind on the subject of our coloured population—nor until the great evils of their present state be remedied, will it sleep again. It is in part the spirit of the age. Causes there are to carry it resistlessly forward. Were I at liberty to suggest any thing to those who perhaps have considered this whole matter more deeply and extensively than I have, I would say the time has come. *You must take the subject up.* Providence is not to be resisted.

Sir, if this cause shall receive assistance neither from the General nor from any State Government, I trust we can all enter into the spirit of the sentiment, to the beauty of which a heathen audience were not insensible—

"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto."

It was a sentiment of the school of Christ. We can push forward our work to a great consummation. We can make Liberia to Africa, what Plymouth was to New England.

But, Sir, to render the plan of this Society all which it ought to be—to allay the spirit of strife and agitation which threatens the country—to give to the scheme of Colonization the magnitude to which it is most justly entitled, depends under God, in great measure, upon our leading Statesmen: and may the wisdom of the Most High guide them. Looking to his throne, they may direct the ship of state through the storm-stricken and raging billows.

MR. ATKINSON intimated that in regard to the second and third Resolutions, a difference of opinion existed among the members of the Society, which might be expected to lead to discussion, and that discussion would be more appropriate at an adjourned meeting than on the present occasion. He therefore suggested that the question should be taken on the first Resolution separately. The suggestion was adopted by the Society, and the first Resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. ATKINSON, the second and third Resolutions were laid on the table, with a view to their being taken up and considered at an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

Before this vote was taken, Mr. CLAY, who had been repeatedly requested from different quarters of the Hall, to address the Society, yielded the Chair to Gen. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, another Vice President, and made the following remarks:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—I came here with no intention of saying one word on the present occasion; indeed, I came with rather a contrary purpose; but merely to evince by my presence, and by presiding at your deliberations, that however others may flag and falter in regard to your noble scheme, it has at least one faithful adherent, and one who was among the first who put in motion this grand project.

I have yielded, reluctantly, to the request, urged upon me by friends since I came here, to say a few words.

A worthy member of the Society, the President of a College in one of the Northern States, (PRESIDENT DURN) has stated to you, that the Institution is there smiled on one side by those who represent it, as an ally of slavery, and on the

other by men who accuse it, with equal vehemence, of being unfriendly to freedom. Sir, you well know that there is nothing new in this: from its very origin, and through all its progress to this very hour, the Society has been between two fires; assailed, continually, by opposite interests. The partisans of interminable, inexorable slavery, have pronounced us mad, and our scheme infuriate phrensy—The partisans of immediate abolition have denounced it as a scheme to perpetuate slavery. But you have witnessed its progress; and you and I, Sir, well know that it is neither the one nor the other; and it is because it disclaims alike all interference with slave property, and all connexion with immediate emancipation, that it is the object of common attack from both parties.

It has been asked, by an eloquent and reverend member on my left, to whose address I listened with the most profound attention, and with equal pleasure, what has Colonization not done? What has Abolition done? The Reports read from year to year, at that table, have shown what Colonization has done, both in Africa and in America, which is witnessed by that large company of liberated persons who, but for it, would still have been clanking the chain of bondage. And what has it not done for religion and humanity? But that gentleman might have gone farther, and asked, what has Abolition not done? Has it lightened the chains of slavery? Has it smoothed the pillow of the slave? Has it addressed the humanity and the philosophy of his master? No! But it has lighted the torch to inflame and to agitate the country; while to this very hour, it has not wrought the liberation of a single slave. It has done more and worse. It has rendered necessary the increased severity of Southern legislation. Instead of breaking, it has rendered yet stronger the fetters of the slave, and subjected him to more rigorous penalties and more oppressive laws; laws and penalties which never would have been resorted to, but for these very movements. And yet it is the business of this Society to treat the Abolitionists on the one hand, and the advocates of perpetual slavery on the other, with kindness and conciliation. As to the great body of the Abolitionists, I believe, myself, their intentions to be good. Some of the best men in our country are engaged in their designs; but in so far as they live, as most of them do, beyond the limits of the slave-holding States, they are interfering with a subject with which they have no concern. They are misguided. They are deceived. I have been induced, on this subject, to attend more particularly, to some observations of an excellent citizen of one of our Northern States. Mr. Gerrit Smith, and one who has been among the most munificent patrons of this Society. The remarks I allude to, were made by him at a meeting of the Abolition Society within the limits of his own State. I was struck with the ground he took on that occasion. It is the ground of free discussion—of individual right to free discussion of all subjects. Now, Sir, what is this alleged right of discussion? Let us analyse it. Let us define it. Let us see whether it has any and what limits. What is political discussion itself? It is something had in order to decision. Discussion is the first process, deliberation the intermediate stage, and decision the ultimate end.—The right of political discussion, therefore, exists only where the right of political decision exists. These Abolitionists at the North must show that this discussion, to which they so strongly assert their right, is in order to deliberation, which they may rightfully entertain, and to a decision which they have a right to make. If they have no right to deliberate, or no right to decide, they have no right to discussion. And that is their mistake. I admit that the right of free political discussion should know no restraint; it should be like the water or like the air, which coming to us from heaven, should know no human restraints; but it is free discussion in relation to ourselves and to our own affairs. A citizen of New York has the most perfect right to consider the constitution of his own State, and all her laws; to attack and to assail them—to show their injustice, if he can—to call for their repeal—to produce their revocation. But has he the right to go beyond the limits of his own State?—to go into the Southern States and assail their constitutions?—to go to other countries and attack their laws?—to form Societies and take measures to produce the discussion of questions he has no right to decide? What is this pretension to the free discussion of what does not concern us? Is it not the same pretension, the same spirit of propagandism which was exhibited by France during the maddest days of Robespierre, and which ultimately brought all Europe upon France, and overturned her Government? Nay, what is it but the very principle of legitimacy? The principle by which the allied sovereigns are combined to put down or to set bounds in other States to human liberty. What is it but this officious and improper interference with the concerns of others, which the very fact of its being such, puts

duces and must forever produce, the very opposite effect from that at which it aims! One effect it has produced in this country, has clearly been, instead of benefiting the slave, to add new rigours and penalties, and to aggravate the melancholy of his bondage. But not only has it done this. Even those who were the friends of a safe, a practical, and a gradual abolition of slavery, have been driven from their purpose. They have been driven to say to each other, we had better stop at once, while it is possible to stop. And they have accordingly met all projects for abolition of any sort, or at any time, with an absolute, stern, inflexible denial. I ask, therefore, again, what have Abolitionists done? Where are their triumphs which we can hold up to the view of philosophers and of philanthropists? Where are they among the slaves? At the North? At the South? Have they produced concord and harmony among a people whom a thousand ties unite?

Yet, from my youth, I have devoted myself to the cause of human freedom; and wherever I see any men adopting its cause, in favor of any class whatever of human beings, I cannot but feel respect for their motives, although I must deprecate their rash, desperate, and dangerous interference. I have been a member of this Society from its origin. I came here, now, not to take part in its deliberations, but to bear my testimony to its good effects, if patronized as it should be by the country. And I now say to those who are to come after me, for I feel that my own life is rapidly advancing,—I say to the young men who are to push forward this cause after I shall have left it, to them, I say, in the well-known language of our Western Waters, "Go ahead." Your object must succeed. It unites religion with patriotism, humanity with justice and safety. I repeat, therefore, Mr. President, and brethren of the Society, "Go ahead."

About 10 o'clock the Society, on motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at half past 6 o'clock, at the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, *December 16.*

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the City Hall.

Gen. WALTER JONES, a Vice President, took the chair.

It having been casually omitted last night to read the Treasurer's account current, appended to the annual Report of the Managers, that account was now read. It showed, among its exhibitions, that from January 16, 1835, to December 11, 1835, the receipts into the Treasury were \$51,662 95, of which amount, \$23,933 02, had been applied to the payment of the old debt outstanding at the last annual meeting, and \$1,452 06, to the payment of instalments and interest on the Society's stock, and to the redemption of the same. This document was accompanied by a certificate of its accuracy from a committee of the Board of Managers, who had been appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. GALES, the Treasurer, remarked to the meeting, that the account current, necessarily presented only a summary statement, but that any member of the Society, desiring more particular information as to any or to all the items of receipt and expenditure, might obtain it by examining the books at the Society's office.

Mr. ZACCHAEUS COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore, Md., after an address to the Society, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society deeply deplore the death of one of its most illustrious founders and friends, the late CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, and that, in testimony of their respect and admiration of his spotless character, unequalled talents, and glorious civic deeds, the Managers be requested to procure a portrait or bust of that distinguished man, to be placed in their office at Washington; and that, in further demonstration of the sentiment of the Society on the subject, a friend of the cause be requested by the Board of Managers to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the late JOHN MARSHALL, in which shall be particularly noticed his important services in support of the Colonization Society.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. DUER, GERRIT Y. LANSING, M. C., from New

York, who had before omitted to present his credentials as a Delegate from the State Colonization Society of New York, was unanimously admitted as a Delegate from that institution.

The second and third resolutions offered last night by Mr. GURLEY, and then laid on the table, were now, on his motion, called up and considered.

They were advocated by the mover, and opposed by Gen. MERCER, of Virginia, and by Mr. KEY, of Washington, D. C. Mr. GURLEY spoke again in reply.

Dr. DUER declared his approval of some, and his disapprobation of other parts of the resolutions. He moved to amend the resolutions by striking out of the second resolution the words, "has from its origin regarded its efforts as experimental and preliminary to greater movements," and by striking out of the third resolution all after the words "National Government."

Mr. ATKINSON spoke in opposition to the resolutions both in their original form, and as proposed to be amended, and was followed by Mr. LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania, on the same side.

Gen. MERCER addressed the Chair, in explanation of a former remark from him.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, advocated Dr. DUER's amendment to the second resolution, and suggested to the mover to withdraw the third.

Mr. LOWRIE spoke in explanation.

Mr. GURLEY accepted Dr. DUER's amendment to the second resolution, withdrew the third, and explained a passage in his last remarks.

Mr. KEY moved further to amend the second resolution, by striking out the word "Congress."

Mr. SOUTHARD, M. C. from New Jersey, opposed Mr. KEY's amendment, and suggested the withdrawal of the second resolution.

Mr. KEY withdrew his amendment proposing to strike out the word "Congress," and moved to amend the resolution by substituting for the word "Congress," the words "United States."

The Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, of Washington, D. C. moved to substitute the words "General Government" for the word "Congress."

Mr. LOWRIE, opposed the resolution and the amendments.

Mr. KEY accepted Mr. HAWLEY's motion as a substitute for his own.

The President, before putting the question, addressed the meeting.

The second resolution, as amended, was then put, and carried, in the following words.

Resolved, That this Society views the success of the Colony of Liberia as demonstration of the practicableness and utility of the scheme; and that it confides in individuals and states most interested in its object for such measures, and on them and the General Government for such means as may be required to extend the benefits of the scheme to their utmost limits.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the annual Report of the Managers was accepted, and ordered to be printed under their direction.

On motion of Dr. LAURIE.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to nominate the officers and Managers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Chair appointed Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, Mr. ATKINSON, of Virginia, Dr. DUER and Dr. PROUDFIT, of New York, and Mr. McPHAIL, of Virginia, to be the Committee.

The Committee, after retiring, returned and reported the following nominations of Officers and Managers of the Society for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
2. Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
3. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
4. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
5. SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
6. ISAAC McKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
7. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
8. Rt. Rev. BISHOP WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
9. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
10. Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.
11. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
12. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
13. PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
14. Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
15. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
16. Hon. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
17. J. H. McCLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.
18. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
19. MOSES ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
20. Gen. WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
21. FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.
22. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
23. JOSEPH GALE, Jr. Esq. of Washington City.
24. Rt. Rev. Wm. MEADE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Va.
25. Hon. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
26. JOHN McDONOGH, Esq. of Louisiana.
27. Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
28. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
29. The Rev. Bishop ANDREWS.
30. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
31. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. of Virginia.
32. The Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.

MANAGERS.

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| 1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | 7. PHINEAS BRADLEY, M. D. |
| 2. Gen. WALTER JONES. | 8. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. |
| 3. FRANCIS S. KEY. | 9. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE. |
| 4. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY. | 10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, <i>Secretary</i> . |
| 5. WILLIAM W. SEATON. | 11. JOSEPH GALE, Sen. <i>Treasurer</i> . |
| 6. Hon. WALTER LOWRIE. | 12. PHILIP R. FENDALL, <i>Recorder</i> . |

Mr. ATKINSON, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. GURLEY's second resolution, as amended, had been passed. The motion was advocated by Dr. LAURIE, Messrs. KEY, HAWLEY, SEWALL, and FENDALL; opposed by Mr. WHITTLESEY, and carried.

Mr. GURLEY then withdrew the second resolution.

The Report of the nominating Committee was taken up, and each of the officers and managers nominated therein unanimously elected.

The Society then adjourned to the next annual meeting.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE financial concerns of the Society were a prominent topic of the last Annual Report of the Managers, and have since continued to be a primary object of their attention. It will appear from the Treasurer's account, annexed to this Report, of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, that, besides paying promptly the current expenses of the Institution, they have liquidated nearly \$24,000 of the debt outstanding at the last Annual Meeting. Of the old debt, a balance of about \$9000 remains unpaid; an amount including some claims admitted since a statement of that debt was presented to the Society at its meeting in 1834, items of interest and damages, and other incidental charges, not noticed on that occasion. In addition to this balance, several Colonial drafts, amounting to upwards of \$7,000, which became due near the close of the last year, are also still unpaid. In the adjustment of that balance, the Managers anticipate no difficulty; and they calculate on obtaining means for paying the drafts, from the proceeds of the legacy bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. IRELAND of New Orleans, of which legacy only a very small portion has hitherto been realized. They hope, should the cause continue to receive from its benevolent friends throughout the Union the degree of support which has hitherto been extended to it, that in the course of another year, the Society will be free from debt, except what may be due to the holders of its stock.—The payments on account of this stock being periodical and moderate, will form no obstacle to successful operations on the part of the Board. The difficulties following from the debt reported to the Annual meeting in 1834, constitute a salutary lesson to prevent the recurrence of similar embarrassments; and to fortify every future Board against attempts, however well-meant or imposing, to persuade it into engagements which cannot be promptly met. By purchasing for ready money it can obtain on the best terms what it may want; and though prevented for a time from sending quite so many emigrants to the Colony, as it could send by means of purchases on long credits, it will be able to accommodate better, and to employ more usefully those who go; the credit of the Institution will be restored and preserved; and its business will be transacted with regularity, economy and comparative ease.

To effect these desirable purposes, an exact and orderly system of keeping the accounts of the Colony, is requisite. Among the efforts of the present Treasurer to establish such a system, he prepared with great care two sets of books, one for the Agency accounts and the other for the Store business, accompanied with plain directions for keeping them properly. The illness of Mr. Pinney, the late Colonial Agent, incapacitated him, during a great part of his incumben-

cy, from observing those directions. No satisfactory returns, therefore, of the Colonial expenditures for the last year have been received by the Board. Should the present Colonial Agent escape the severe sickness to which white persons in Liberia are liable, he will, it is hoped, keep and transmit regularly to the Managers, full accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Agency.

Of Mr. IRELAND's legacy, before noticed, only \$310 25 have as yet been received. The Managers had acquiesced in the proposal of the co-residuary legatees of the Society under his will, to pay the specific legacies charged on his estate, and to sell it on a credit. Those legacies having now been paid, the Society will not, it is supposed, be much longer delayed in receiving its full benefit of the testator's bounty.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Supreme Court of Vermont made a decree sustaining the claim of the Society to the legacy which had seven years before been bequeathed to it by the late JOSEPH BURR of that State. In August, the legacy, with interest, amounting to \$6,101 61, was received by the Treasurer.

It being understood that the late Dr. ALFRED PERKINS of Connecticut had left a conditional legacy of \$1000 to this Society, the Managers requested information concerning it from the Executor of that gentleman. The answer received was not of a definitive character, and no farther correspondence on the subject has yet occurred.

The Treasurer's account will show that several other munificent legacies have, since the last Annual Meeting, been bequeathed to the Society. Among them is one of \$600 from the late HUGH KENNEDY, of Hagerstown in Maryland.

The gratifying state of the finances which the Managers are enabled to exhibit, has been produced by a steady adherence to the policy indicated in their Special Report of February 20, 1834, and in their last Annual Report. The transfer of new emigrants to Liberia has been postponed to the primary objects of diminishing the debt of the Institution, and improving the condition of the Colony. Its numbers have, nevertheless, been considerably augmented by settlers within the present year, and a still farther and immediate accession to them is contemplated.

On the 4th of March last, the brig Rover, Captain Outerbridge, left New Orleans for Liberia, and arrived at Monrovia about the first of May, with 71 emigrants, of whom 3 were from that city, and the residue from the State of Mississippi.—This expedition was prepared under the care of Mr. ROBERT S. FINLEY, then Agent of the Society for the Western District. In good character, intelligence and property, the persons composing it are represented to have been fully equal to any company of emigrants that had ever left the United States for the Colony. The zeal of the Agent charged with despatching the expedition, was seconded by the signal liberality of the friends of the Colonization cause in Mississippi, who provided means sufficient to defray its whole expense. As illustrative of the munificent spirit exerted in its behalf, it may be mentioned that \$1000 were contributed by two individuals. Of the emigrants, 26 belonged to the estate of Mr. James Green, deceased, late of Adams county, Mississippi, had been selected from 130 and emancipated

for their faithful services; and 43 were from Claiborne county, having excellent characters and carrying with them property worth \$10,000. At a public meeting held in New Orleans before their departure, they all formed themselves into a Temperance Society, on the principle of total abstinence. Among the emigrants were Gloster Simpson, and Archy Moore, two pious and intelligent individuals, who had before visited the Colony as exploring Agents on behalf of the free colored people of Mississippi. Another was David Moore, a brother of Archy Moore. About nine years ago he had been emancipated for his meritorious services. He bears a high character for piety, and promises to be a valuable accession to the Colony. He took with him to the Colony a Cotton Gin Stand; about \$1000 worth of agricultural implements and mechanics' tools; nearly \$1000 worth of provisions and trade-goods; and about \$3,000 in specie. On the 27th of April, the expedition arrived in safety at Monrovia.

The last Annual Report announced the conclusion of an arrangement with the Navy Department for restoring to their native country a number of Recaptured Africans who had been placed at the disposition of the Government by the judgment of one of the Federal Courts. Of those unfortunate persons, 37 were delivered to the Society's Agent at New Orleans, and together with 8 manumitted slaves of the late WILLIAM H. IRELAND, sailed at the close of May last in the Brigantine Louisiana, Captain Williams, amply provided with supplies. They arrived at the Colony on the 9th of August in good health. The emigrants were settled on lands provided for them, and the Recaptured Africans at New Georgia, where they found a number of their countrymen and some acquaintances. They were hailed by their rescued brethren, says the Liberia Herald for that month, "with the most extravagant expressions of joy."

On the 29th of June, the ship Indiana, Captain Wood, sailed from Savannah with 63 or 65 emigrants for the settlement formed at Bassa Cove, by the united Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. The disastrous circumstances of that settlement caused them to sojourn at Monrovia, where they arrived on the 19th of August.

The improved condition of the affairs of the Society has determined the Managers to despatch a vessel during the present month to the Colony with emigrants, provisions and other supplies, and instructions to that effect were some time since given to the Agent at Norfolk, from which port it is intended that the vessel shall sail. She will carry about 100 emigrants, of whom 42 are manumitted slaves of the late General Samuel Blackburn of Virginia; 18 of the late Alexander Donelson of Tennessee; 16 of the late Miss Martha Walker of Virginia; 7 of the Rev. John Allemon of Virginia; and 5 of Bushrod C. Washington of the same State. Two of the proposed company are the African children who were brought into the United States by Captain Caleb Miller, and whose case has excited so much attention. The cost of their transfer and settlement will be defrayed by the Government. About 20 other emigrants will be added to the expedition, should they reach the port of embarkation in time. It is also proposed to send early in the next year an expedition from New Orleans with from 50 to 100 emigrants. Among them will be about 20 manu-

mitted slaves of EDWARD B. RANDOLPH, of the State of Mississippi, who has for some time been preparing them by suitable instruction for the contemplated change in their condition.

These intended accessions to the citizens of Liberia, though considerable, will make but a slight impression on the list of applicants for settlement in that country. It is as large, however, as the Board deem it prudent to permit, until a period of yet nearer approximation to financial prosperity, and of farther progress in the execution of plans which have been devised for developing the resources of Liberia, and for elevating her social condition. It is a cardinal and cherished part of the policy of the Managers so to administer the great public charity with which they are entrusted, as to render the benefits of a residence in the Colony too manifest to escape the notice of those for whom it was established, and too solid and attractive to need with them any other argument in its favor: To diffuse the advantages of religion and education: To promote institutions tending to expand the general mind, to heighten the sense of political and personal independence, and to encourage habits of virtuous industry, and regulated ambition: And by thus laying in principles of piety and knowledge, the sure foundations of the prosperity of Liberia, to prepare her for assuming an honorable stand among Christian nations. In applying to these great objects a portion of the public bounty, the Managers feel persuaded that they subserve the true interests of the colonizing system; and that an opposite result would follow from an unlimited tide of immigration into the Colony.

Within the present year, several special opportunities, in addition to the current sources of information, have been used by the Managers to ascertain the progress and effect of their plans of improvement at Liberia, and the true state of things in that community. Much detailed information on these subjects has been derived from their interviews with the Rev. John B. Pinney, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, the Rev. John Seys and Beverly R. Wilson, an intelligent colored man, formerly of Norfolk in Virginia, who visited the Colony about two years ago in order to examine into its condition. The result of their statements was in a high degree satisfactory to the Board. Among the facts which did not contribute to this sentiment, were some indicating a spirit of insubordination in a portion of the Colonists. But it is not doubted that a vast majority of the citizens of Liberia justly regard the relations of the Society to them as being wholly parental; and are satisfied that until the period shall arrive when its authority can be withdrawn with safety to themselves, every proper indulgence will be accorded to their wishes. Misconceptions of the extent of this disposition have led to proceedings at the Colony which on being made known to the Managers, required and received a corrective. A recurrence of some difficulties which have been felt will be prevented by a new code of Colonial laws, now in a course of preparation.

The ill health of Mr. PINNEY prevented many Colonial operations which had been directed. His retirement from the Agency, for which the Managers in their last Annual Report prepared the Society, took place in May

Appointment of
Colonial Agent.

last. In anticipation of that event, they had appointed Dr. EZEKIEL SKINNER, the principal Colonial Physician, as his temporary successor. This officer sailed from New York on the 11th of July in the brig Susan Elizabeth, Captain Lawlin, and arrived at Monrovia on the 12th of August. The medical services of Dr. Skinner had been so assiduous and efficient, that the Board felt solicitous for him to resume his undivided attention to them, so soon as a suitable permanent appointment to the Agency could be made. Such an arrangement has not yet been effected.

It is believed, that thus far, the Medical wants of the Colony have received the requisite care from Dr. Skinner, Dr. McDowall, and a Colonist who recently commenced the practice of medicine. It was their misfortune to lose the aid of Charles H. Webb, the colored Medical student who emigrated to the Colony in the summer of the last year. In the following autumn, this promising young man fell a victim to the local fever, aggravated by some imprudence on his part. William Taylor, a respectable and intelligent young man of color, has through the kindness of Miss Mercer of Maryland, a bright name in the annals of Christian charity, for some time been vigorously prosecuting the study of that science, under the auspices of the Board, in this city. He designs to engage at no distant period in the practice of it at Liberia. A contract entered into about two years ago between the Managers and the Colonial Apothecary, James Brown, has ensured to the settlers a constant supply of fresh medicines. Dr. Todsén, whose professional skill had been often advantageously exerted at the Colony, returned to the United States in the brig Bourne, in April last.

Mr. Pinney, the late Colonial Agent, returned in October last, in the Brigantine Louisiana, having been disabled by the state of his health from executing the designs of the Managers in some important particulars. All, however, that circumstances permitted him to do, was effected. When he left the Colony nine cottages had been erected on lots of 16 rods front near the fork of Junk river, in view of the sea. The old storehouse being out of repair and unsafe, a new, substantial and more capacious building of stone has been erected, and is now occupied by the storekeeper. Some progress had been made in the erection of a saw-mill, but its completion was prevented by the want of funds and the ill health of Mr. Pinney. A road had been opened for more than a mile in the rear of the settlement at Millsburg, with the intention of erecting at its termination houses of native construction. The fulfilment of his intention was delayed by the want of funds; and it has since been postponed from the hope that a more favorable location farther in the interior might be obtained. Messrs. Whitehurst, Williams and McGill, who had been appointed by the Colonial Government as commissioners to negotiate a peace among the tribes in the vicinity of Liberia, were also instructed to select a highland location suitable for an interior settlement. This object was not accomplished by them; but it is deemed so important that the Agent has been again urged to strenuous exertions for effecting it.

The public farm directed by the Board has been established; but

language under the same pecuniary exigence which affects other plans of Colonial improvement. The partial success of

Agriculture. the experiment evinces, in the opinion of Mr. Pinney, that its vigorous prosecution would be economical to the Society, and would stimulate the settlers to similar enterprises. The Managers are pleased to find that an agricultural spirit has been excited at Liberia. During the present year farming operations have been pursued with more energy and on a larger scale, than at any former period of the Colonial history. In illustration of the increased attention now given to this important subject, it may be mentioned that the inhabitants of Caldwell and New Georgia, have exhibited for sale potatoes of superior size and flavor, and in such large quantities as to reduce the price one half below that of the last year. Grass, hay and other forage, are abundant, of good quality, and obtainable at all seasons.— Part of a small quantity of seed-corn carried by one of the emigrants by the Rover, was planted on a farm at Millsburg, and in the month of August was 6 or 7 feet high, after having been in the ground only ten weeks. It was part of the second crop raised during the season on the field where it grew; and twelve months before the field was an impenetrable forest. The owner has sold between 20 and 30 cords of wood from the land at \$3 a cord, which was carried to the Cape de Verd Islands to be bartered for salt. A farmer at Caldwell has, during the present season, raised cassada, peas, beans and rice in great abundance. Two other persons have raised the most extensive field of rice ever cultivated in the Colony. Their success is calculated to encourage a general cultivation of this valuable article. The Editor of the Liberia Herald, after saying that the forests of Liberia "are covered with excellent timber for all the purposes of house and ship building," that "the fields are filled with excellent and valuable esculent and medicinal herbs and roots, the woods with game, and the rivers with fish;" that "the climate produces all the most valuable productions of the tropics, such as cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, and fruits in endless variety; and that these blessings nature has scattered with profuse liberality over the whole face of the country, as if to leave little else for the hands of industry, than to render them tangible and available, by bringing them within immediate reach:" adds, "for those of our citizens, that have turned their attention to agriculture, we wish all the success which their laudable and praiseworthy efforts deserve."

To promote this success by bringing into use the plough, harrow, and cart, the Society resolved at its last meeting, that such working

Working animals as are best suited to a tropical climate, should be introduced into the Colony. It being understood that animals raised at the Cape de Verd Islands were more suitable

to it than those raised in the United States, a provision was inserted in the charter party of the brig Rover, that the vessel should touch at those Islands, and take thence as many horses, mules, and asses as it could conveniently carry. This provision, however, was not carried into effect. Information having since been received that mules are better adapted than horses to the Colony, the master of the vessel which is to sail soon from Norfolk, will be directed to purchase at the Cape de Verd Islands, ten good mules, and take them to the Colony.

The Managers had also determined when the working animals should be brought into use there, to appoint, with a suitable compensation, a Superintendent of Agriculture, whose duty it should be to take charge of the public farm; to cultivate on it every kind of grain, plant and vegetable, either native or foreign, which can be raised to advantage in the climate; to give employment to emigrants on their arrival in the Colony, till they find a place of permanent residence, and to others wanting work; to visit at stated periods all the farms in the Colony, and for such advice and suggest such in improvements to the occupants as might deem useful; to aid them in procuring suitable plants, seeds, implements of husbandry, &c.; to make to the Agent periodical reports of the state of Colonial Agriculture, and to propose to that officer plans for its melioration, to be afterwards submitted to the Managers. The efficacy of this system will, it is believed, be soon seen in the growth of articles of sustenance at Liberia, sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants, and the consequent cessation of heavy Colonial drafts on the Treasury of the Society, in payment for provisions of the first necessity, in addition to those forwarded from the United States.

The Managers are of opinion that the office of Superintendent of Agriculture should be conferred on a well qualified man of color. Indeed they cannot avoid participating in the hope recently expressed by a Reverend and learned gentleman, "that ere long some of the worthy and intelligent colored persons of this country, (and many such there are) will regard with deeply felt and operative sympathy, their degraded fellows, and make some generous and determined efforts for their moral and political elevation, by emigrating to Africa, with as many as they can induce to accompany them, and thus become the *founders of cities and of empire*. No purpose to an intelligent and worthy colored man, could be more honorable, more benevolent, or more gainful. He would thus enrol his name for perpetual glory with the pilgrim fathers—with *Penn*—with *Howard*—with *Washington*, and other great men and admirable philanthropists, and would offer inducements which will be constraining and attractive to every aspiring and honorable man of color in the U. States."*

In such a state of things, this Society would find no difficulty in procuring suitable agents, physicians, missionaries and teachers, who having sprung from natives of a tropical climate, would not be subject to those fatal attacks of disease which have, year after year, carried off so many of our estimable white citizens.

The Resolution, already referred to, of the Society, also expressed its opinion that wheels, cards and looms, should be sent to Liberia, in order to afford useful employment to the women and children. The Managers were solicitous to furnish to that portion of the population the means of self-support, and thus relieve their neighbors and the Society from the burden of sustaining them; and also to be thereby enabled to grant ap-

* See Dr. McConaughy's Address, July 4, 1835, at a meeting of the Washington County (Pennsylvania) Colonization Society. *Afr. Rep.* Vol 11, p. 304.

applications from persons of that description for settlement in the Colony, which had previously, from convictions of duty, been rejected. The measures adopted for promoting this policy, have, however, been only partially carried into effect. The Brigantine Louisiana carried out a dozen cotton cards, and three cotton wheels, which were all that could be obtained at Norfolk, when she touched at that port. The vessel about to sail for the Colony will take a supply of wheels, looms, cotton and cotton seed.

It is proper here to remark, that the evils of pauperism, to remedy or prevent which, was one motive of the arrangements just noticed, and of other proceedings that have been adopted, do not appear to exist in Liberia to an extent disproportioned to that observable in some other communities, which are regarded as prosperous. Mr. Pinney states, that during the latter period of his stay in the Colony, the number of destitute persons receiving support from the funds of the Society, did not exceed 40 or 50, a proportion of about 1-75th or 1-60th of the whole population. At particular periods it had been greater.

Among the indications of moral advancement at Liberia, the disposition to apply its own resources to Internal Improvement, which has recently been manifested, is not the least prominent. The Colonial Council, by some revenue regulations, have so far increased their funds, as to commence building a court-house and jail. The edifice is to be entirely of stone, and at the date of the last advices, it had been raised one story, on the basement. A sufficient quantity of rock had been quarried for a light-house, the want of which was severely felt by Captains of vessels entering the harbor of Monrovia at night. It is to be erected on the summit of Cape Montserado, and is to be 30 feet high. This altitude, added to 250 feet, the height of the Cape, will make the elevation of the light above the level of the sea, 280 feet.

Though the Managers have been able to do but little directly to aid the cause of Education in Liberia, it has not been neglected by religious and benevolent individuals. One hundred and forty-one children in the Colony are now receiving instruction through the bounty of the ladies of Richmond and Philadelphia, and seventy-two through that of the Methodist Church in the United States. The colored female employed by the Ladies' Society of Richmond for promoting female education in Liberia, instructs 32 orphan girls between the ages of 4 and 14, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, plain sewing and marking. These encouraging particulars, notwithstanding, the Board are satisfied that the schools in the Colony are glaringly inadequate to its wants. A principal desideratum is a greater number of competent teachers, and these, in its present immature state, cannot be obtained without foreign aid. In their Special Report, already cited, the Managers stated that they had turned their attention to the establishment of a High School in Liberia; suggested the advantages of such an institution; announced their purpose to appropriate to the object such contributions as might be specifically offered for it; noticed plans somewhat similar, of Auxiliary Societies; intimated the importance of a union of efforts in relation to the object; mentioned two donations of large amount made for it

specifically; and invited the friends of Colonization to express their views and wishes in reference to it. This invitation, which has, with a few exceptions, been unheeded, they now renew; and in doing so, they must add, that one of the munificent donors referred to, has recently reminded them that his contribution still remains unapplied. But in the absence of this particular inducement, they would feel constrained by the magnitude of the object, to invoke the attention of the friends of the cause to the necessity of prompt and systematic action in providing the means for education at the Colony. Whatever difference of opinion may exist on the subject of a High School, none is foreseen as to the necessity of establishing common schools in that community, to an extent commensurate with its wants.

In connexion with this part of the Report, the Society will be happy to learn that an Institution formed about three years ago in Maryland, under the auspices of that pious and gifted lady, Miss Margaret Mercer, had, in May last, collected about \$1,300 towards a fund to be appropriated for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of two young men, Colonists from Liberia, at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, who, after completing their education, are to return to the Colony as teachers or physicians. The determination to educate them in Scotland, was formed after a correspondence which Miss Mercer had opened with Mr. John Ross, a distinguished gentleman of that country. The Colonial Agent is to select the two most promising boys in Liberia, between the ages of ten and fourteen years, and send them immediately to Glasgow, where arrangements will have been made for their reception. Eight or nine hundred dollars are to be placed annually at Mr. Ross's disposal; among the efforts to raise which sum, Miss Mercer has invited contributions from the Young Ladies, about one hundred and forty in number, now and heretofore connected with an Academy established by her in aid of her plans of Christian benevolence. This Academy first located at Cedar Park, has been transferred to Franklin, near Baltimore; but the Society formed by her pupils, is still called, in memory of its origin, the "*Cedar Park Liberian Education Society*."

In the document before cited, the Managers took occasion to say, that they desired no emigrants to settle in Liberia, but persons "of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and members of the Temperance cause." The propriety of this restriction, while the Colony is in its infancy, and the means of the Society are adequate under the most favorable circumstances, to grant but a very small portion of the applications for admission into the Colony which are made, must be obvious to every candid mind. On several occasions the Managers have laid before the public their views on the subject of Temperance; the considerations which deterred them from wholly prohibiting the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony; and their reliance on the success of moral influences in bringing that pernicious article into disuse there, except for medicinal purposes. That this reliance has not been misplaced, appears from the progress of the Temperance cause in Liberia. In January last, a Temperance Society of 43 persons was formed at Monrovia, which soon received an accession of 71 additional members. Within a few months afterwards, 502 persons had signed

the pledge of total abstinence. The testimony of the Rev. John Seys and other intelligent observers to the temperate habits of the Colonists, is decided and gratifying. Lands in the vicinity of Millsburg, had been laid off for the Albany Temperance settlement, but its progress has been retarded by the ill health of the Colonial Agent.

When Mr. Pinney left the Colony, possession had not been taken of the land which the Society purchased at Cape Mount. He apprised the Managers of some omissions yet to be supplied, in order to complete the rights which the Society had intended to acquire by several former purchases within its present Territory. During his administration, a treaty was nearly concluded for a desirable tract of land beginning five miles above the mouth of Junk river, extending twenty miles along the coast, to a point five miles below that river, and running back 15 or 20 miles to the highlands. The consummation of this arrangement was deferred for want of funds.

Representations having been made to the Managers, that the schooner Margaret Mercer was not adapted to the coasting trade, and that a vessel of Colonial construction would be more suitable, the schooner was, in May last, sold to Messrs. Roberts, Colston and Co., merchants at the Colony, for the sum of two thousand dollars.

The Brigantine Louisiana, on her return to the United States, brought the melancholy intelligence, that on the 10th of June last, King Joe Harris, one of the native sovereigns, had attacked the settlement founded at Bassa Cove by the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Colonization Society, and had massacred about 20 of the emigrants residing at Port Cresson. The survivors fled under circumstances of extreme destitution to settlements under the immediate direction of the Parent Society, and there received liberal aid from the citizens and others. The beneficence of Mr. John Hanson of Philadelphia, on the occasion, excited lively gratitude at the Colony, and deserves notice in this Report. For several weeks his brig, though navigated at a heavy expense, was continually in the service of the fugitives, voyaging between Monrovia and Edina; and at both places, his boats, whenever requested, were lent. When the disaster became known in this country, measures required by the emergency were promptly adopted. On the 29th of November last, the brig Independence, Captain Howell, left Philadelphia for Bassa Cove, with supplies and fire-arms. In contributing funds for obtaining the supplies, great liberality was manifested by the citizens of Philadelphia and New York.

When news of the events at Bassa Cove reached the other Liberian settlements, preparations were immediately made for defending Edina against an expected attack from King Joe Harris, and war was declared against him by the Colonial authorities, subject to some simultaneous provisions for attempting a pacification. The proceedings of the Colonists in this crisis, indicate a stage of political advancement among them, which forms a practical argument of much cogency in favor of the colonizing system.

Despatches from the Colonial Agent, dated August 24, 27, and October 8, 9, 1835, were received during the last week, in which he states, that the Colonial Council had determined to erect fortifications at Millsburg and Caldwell; that his military means need an addition of four light field pieces mounted, and a good mortar; and in the contingency of his being obliged to penetrate King Joe's territories, in order to bring him to terms of peace, powder, lead, fixed cartridges for the artillery, fifty rifles for a rifle company to be formed, provisions, and a full store. Being almost without provisions for either charitable or belligerent purposes, he suggests an appeal in the United States to the friends of Colonization for assistance.

On the 14th of July, one hundred and twenty volunteers embarked for Bassa, to accompany commissioners who had been appointed by the Colonial Government to negotiate a peace with King Joe. A general engagement took place, in which the Colonists were victorious. The enemy was chased from their territories, and his towns and places of defence were demolished. The conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Colonial Army, is represented to have been highly meritorious. Their success was not attended with the loss of a single man in their ranks. So late as the 9th of October, the Colonial Agent had been unable to visit Bassa Cove, or to make any effort for a settlement with King Joe; but had just received information that the King was desirous of a palaver with a view to a peace.

Of the causes of the catastrophe at Bassa Cove, conclusive information has not yet reached the Board. Enough however is known to justify the opinion, that the military weakness of the settlers was at once a principal temptation to the attack on them, and an adequate reason for its success. The despatches already mentioned state, as the result of an official inquiry into the causes of the war, that the natives observing that the Bassa Cove emigrants were unarmed, and believing that they were disconnected with the other settlements, resolved to rob them, and then to drive them from the country. From an exposition prepared by Dr. McDowall, and published in the *Liberia Herald* for August, it appears that in the early stages of the aggression, repeated applications were made by the residents of Port Cresson to the authorities at Edina for protection, accompanied with declarations that it was withheld by the Agent at Bassa Cove: That the services of the people of Edina were accordingly tendered to this officer, but were declined by him: That, nevertheless, on a subsequent petition from the emigrants, an armed party of thirty citizens of Edina, headed by the Superintendent of that settlement, crossed the river and proceeded to Port Cresson: That the Agent at Bassa Cove again rejected any interference: That the volunteers were informed that a large number of armed natives had assembled on the beach, dancing the War Dance, and challenging the people of Edina to come on:— That these armed natives fell back on a salt village belonging to King Joe, consisting of eight deserted houses, the contents of which had been carried away: That the object of this movement being, it was supposed, to decoy the volunteers into an ambushade, the latter were ordered to fire into the surrounding bush, and the village was burnt: That the Superintendent offered to leave a guard with the Bassa Cove

Agent, but that the latter declined the proposal, imputing to unworthy motives the interposition of the volunteers: And that about twilight the work of blood commenced. It is remarkable, adds Dr. McDowall, that the houses and persons of two of the emigrants, Benjamin Johnson and Charles Gray, were unmolested during the outrage; and that their safety proceeded from the fact that Johnson possessed a gun, and Gray had occasionally the loan of it.

The semblance of friendship to the Colony at Bassa Cove, which King Joe Harris and his brother Peter Harris, a neighbouring chief, had, at the period of its establishment, industriously exhibited, prevailed to secure the minds of its founders against any suspicion of danger from King Joe; and to inspire a confidence that his good faith would be sufficient armour for the settlers. The bloody result of the experiment guarantees, it may be assumed, all future emigrants to Africa against the risk of being placed, on the principles of peace and philosophy, defenceless within the grasp of fierce and treacherous barbarians.

Evidence is declared to exist that the Bassa Cove massacre is chiefly ascribable to the machinations of persons engaged in the Slave trade, who apprehended that the new settlement would be destructive to their traffic. A fact stated by Dr. McDowall corroborates this opinion. A few days before the catastrophe, a slave-trading friend of King Joe anchored as usual in the Cove; and, on finding an American settlement almost contiguous to the scene of his operations, informed the King "that he could not think of buying slaves so close to the Americans, and that he intended to establish his factory at the river Bonny." He refused to land any goods whatever. King Joe became much exasperated, and declared that "he would drive the Americans away."

It cannot be doubted that the effect on the Slave trade anticipated by that savage Prince, has resulted from every former extension of the colonizing system in Africa. In parts of this unhappy continent which the system has not reached, it appears to be prosecuted with continued vigor and accumulated horrors. A communication from the Colonial Agent, dated December 7, 1834, contained some statements on the subject, which the Managers felt it to be their duty to lay before the Secretary of the Navy. To such a height had the audacity of the slavers risen, that recently the Dey people seized and abducted several Liberian boys. The captives were, however, finally liberated.

The Managers cannot deny themselves the hope, that until the extirpation of the slave trade shall become a part of the international code of all Christian sovereignties, such modifications may be made in the laws of the United States, as will give a practical significance to the title of PIRACY, by which they designate a traffic, at once a libel on the name of man, and a defiance of the justice of God.

In discharging the duties confided to them, the Managers have endeavoured to obtain the services of suitable agents in several parts of the Union. In their last Report, Mr. ROBT. S. FINLEY's purpose to retire from his agency for the Western District, was mentioned. This purpose was in April last,

Domestic
Agencies.

carried into effect. The situation vacated by this efficient officer was tendered to the Rev. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, of Virginia; but private considerations constrained him to decline it. He, however, embraced the opportunity of a visit to a part of the Western District to promote the objects of the Society. On his return, he communicated to the Board much interesting information, the effect of which was to determine them not to fill the vacancy at that time. In July last, Mr. Andrews was enabled to accept a special agency on behalf of the Society for the counties of Berkeley, Frederick, Jefferson, Fauquier and Loudoun, in Virginia. The residue of the State has been left to the permanent Agent for it, Col. ADDISON HALL. During the last summer he was successfully employed in the business of his agency. These two Agents obtained pecuniary subscriptions which, when received, will add considerably to the treasury of the Society, and they have quickened the interest in the cause, felt by the people of Virginia. The Managers regret to add that Col. HALL has resigned his office.

The agency for the Southern District, excepting Virginia, was, during the past summer, offered successively to two gentlemen well qualified for the office, but, in consequence of their other engagements, it was not accepted by either. Until lately, the Managers indulged the hope that one of them would undertake a special agency. No recent attempt has been made to fill the vacancy in the Southern District, it being thought that circumstances existing in that section of the country would be unpropitious to a dispassionate view of the colonizing scheme. The inquietude of the public mind will, it is hoped, have soon so far abated, as to encourage the renewal of efforts at the South, on behalf of the Society.

Various considerations indicated, in the judgment of the Managers, the Secretary of the Society as its most eligible representative at the North. He accordingly in May last, proceeded in that direction on a special mission, in the duties of which he has thenceforth, till very recently, been sedulously engaged. The result of his agency is highly auspicious. Beside receiving considerable pecuniary assistance for the Society, he availed himself of suitable occasions to exhibit and enforce its principles, objects and tendencies; to disprove numerous misrepresentations on these topics which had long and laboriously beset the public ear; and to revive the public interest in the cause.—During a part of his journey, he was accompanied by Beverley R. Wilson, mentioned in a former portion of this Report, and derived from the statements of that respectable individual in relation to the Colony, useful aid in support of his appeals.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Managers have employed no Agent in Pennsylvania or New York; nor did they use the opportunity of Mr. GURLEY's presence in those States, to make any effort for the cause. They were restrained from any such movement by an agreement which stipulated that they should relinquish the field of colonizing operations in the two States to the Young Men's Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Auxiliary Society; and that these affiliated associations should pay to the Parent Institution a sum

Compact with
two Auxiliary
Societies.

equal to thirty per centum of their gross receipts. The proposal which led to this compact, was acquiesced in by the Managers at an interview in January last, between themselves and several Delegates from their two Auxiliaries; and the final action of the latter on the subject, was officially communicated in the following April. Among the inducements to the course which the Managers, after some hesitancy, adopted, was an expectation avowed by the Delegates, that the annual interest of the Parent Society in the collections of the two Auxiliaries, would be \$10,000. Hitherto, the expectation has not been realized; but the ability and zeal enlisted in the immediate service of the Auxiliary Union, authorize the hope that its future operations will be so prosperous as to render the compact a source of satisfaction, unmingled with regret, to all parties.

In January last, the Managers received from the Maryland State Colonization Society, a communication exhibiting the causes of its

separate action, and some details concerning its Colony at Cape Palmas. The answer to this document reciprocated the wish expressed in it of the

Maryland Society, "to seize every opportunity of establishing and maintaining that kind feeling which ought always to exist between fellow-labourers in a great cause of philanthropy." The Liberia Herald for August notices the arrival at Cape Palmas, on the 14th of that month, of the schooner Harmony, Captain Pascal, from Baltimore, with twenty-seven emigrants.

In their last Annual Report, the Managers noticed the deaths of three eminent friends, of whom two were Vice-Presidents, of the Society. It is their melancholy office, in the present

Report, to advert to a similar dispensation of Providence. Since the last meeting of the Society, two

other of its Vice-Presidents have departed this life. The Rev. Wm. McKENDREE, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, died on the 5th of March last, after a life of nearly 78 years. Its earlier part had been signalized in the military service of his country; and its residue, a period of almost half a century, was dedicated to the Christian ministry, in which he acquired an influence due to the magnitude and extent of his labors, and to his apostolical piety. CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL died on the 6th of July, in the 80th year of his age. It would be inappropriate here, and superfluous any where, to do more than allude to his illustrious and pure character, or to his public services, which must be freshly remembered while any trace of American history shall remain. Deeply deplored as is his death by a whole People, to no portion of them is it more afflictive than to this Society, so long the object of his support and his bounty, and so closely connected with his best hopes for the destinies of his country.

In closing this Address, the Managers remark with pleasure, that the experience of the past year has not only confirmed their own confidence in the cause of African Colonization; but has furnished many indications that, as its objects are understood

and as its principles are explained by its practice, it advances in general esteem.

Dr.

J. Gales's Acct. as Treasurer, with the American Colonization Society.

Cr.

| 1835, Jan. 16. | 1835, December 11. | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| To Balance on hand on this day, - | \$352 97 | By Cash paid on the following accounts in the course of the past year, viz. |
| To Cash received from the following sources in the course of the past year, viz. | | In payment of the old Debt outstanding at the last Annual Meeting, - |
| From the several Auxiliary Societies, - | 4,881 93 | For supplies to the Colony and for salaries there, - |
| Donations, - | 4,079 95 | Charter and Freight of Vessels to the Colony, - |
| Collections in Churches, - | 2,542 88 | Expenses of Agents, Travelling, &c. - |
| R. R. Gurley, for Donations and Collections on his journey to the North,* - | 3,083 62 | Do Printing, - |
| Installments on Subscriptions to Gerrit Smith's first plan of subscription, - | 4,253 30 | Do Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Postage and other Contingencies, - |
| Gerrit Smith, in full for his second subscription, - | 3,000 | Salaries at home, - |
| Life Subscriptions, - | 297 | Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Medical Students, - |
| Legacies, - | 7,064 36 | Installments, Interest and Redemption of Stock, - |
| Sale of Society's Stock, - | 12,283 | Expenses on the Schooner Margaret Mercer, before sold, - |
| Navy Department for carrying out recaptured Africans and for their maintenance, - | 4,440 | Fees to Counsellors employed in the recovery of the Legacy of late Jos. Burr, - |
| The Purchasers of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, in part, - | 895 67 | Interest and Discounts, - |
| The State of Virginia, for conveying certain free colored persons, - | 495 | For the African Repository, paid to James C. Dunn, - |
| B. B. Thatcher, for money collected by him, - | 170 75 | |
| Loan from Patriotic Bank, - | 1,000 | Balance in hand, - |
| Drafts on the New York Colonization Society, - | 2,840 52 | |
| For the African Repository, - | 82 | |
| * Mr. Gurley collected at the North, besides this amount about \$2000, which is included under the heads of Auxiliary Societies, Donations and Collections in Churches. | \$51,662 95 | |
| | | \$48,403 67 |
| | | 3,259 28 |
| | | \$51,663 95 |

The undersigned, appointed to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, from January 16, 1835, to December 11, 1835, have performed the duty assigned them, and having compared the entries with the vouchers, find the record correctly kept.

THO. SEWALL,
PHINEAS BRADLEY.

AGRICULTURE, &c. AT THE COLONY.

It will be recollected that at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, a Resolution was adopted, on motion of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD of N. Jersey, one of its Vice-Presidents, recommending the immediate introduction into the Colony of such working animals as are best suited to a tropical climate, in order to bring into use the plough, harrow, and cart; and also the transmission thither of wheels, cards, and looms, for the purpose of furnishing useful employment to the women and children. The first branch of the Resolution would, it was hoped, if carried into effect, tend strongly to encourage that taste for agricultural pursuits, which the best friends of the Society had long desired to see prevail in Liberia; nor was a less favorable result anticipated from the second branch of the Resolution, as it proposed to the women and children of the Colony a means of useful employment, suitable to the tender years of the one, and the sex of the other, and thus to relieve the Society of the burden under which in many instances it had long laboured of supporting both.— The importance of these considerations led to early efforts on the part of the Managers to execute the purpose of the Society as expressed in the Resolution. The small degree of success which has so far attended these efforts, and the latest action of the Board on the subject, will appear from the following extract of their proceedings on the 23rd of October last:—

The Committee appointed on the 2nd instant to consider and report what further measures ought to be taken to carry into effect the Resolution of the last annual meeting of this Society, in relation to the introduction of Working Animals into our Colony, and for furnishing such Women and Children as cannot be employed in cultivating the ground, with Cotton, Looms, Wheels, and Cards, for the purpose of manufacturing their clothing, &c., Report,

That nothing has yet been done in relation to the Resolution referred to, except sending out to the Colony by the brig Louisiana, which sailed from New Orleans, and touched at Norfolk in June last, a dozen Cotton Cards and three Cotton Wheels (which were all that could then be obtained); but measures have been since taken for sending out by vessels which will sail before the close of the present year, four other Wheels for spinning cotton, four Looms, and three bags of Cotton, with a supply of cotton seed, that the emigrants may hereafter raise cotton for themselves.

Respecting Working Animals, which your Committee consider as essential to successful farming, it was expected that a supply of these would have been carried to the Colony by the brig Rover, which sailed from New Orleans, in March last, with emigrants from the State of Mississippi, who possessed amongst them a considerable amount of funds, as a provision was contained in the charter party of the vessel; that the vessel should touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and take from thence as many horses, mules and asses, as the vessel could conveniently carry; but it has lately been ascertained that the Captain failed to come in view of said Islands in his voyage, so the purpose of said emigrants was frustrated, and the Colony is yet without Working Animals.

Your Committee would have recommended the immediate purchase of a few good mules (horses, it is believed, do not answer in the African climate) to be sent from hence to the Colony; but they learn that animals sent from this country would not be likely to succeed so well in the Colony, as those which are raised in the Cape de Verd Islands. There would also be less difficulty in conveying them, with their necessary food, for the voyage, the short distance between those Islands and Liberia, than there would be in conveying them, with their supply of food, the whole distance from the United States. Your Committee hope, therefore, that one of the vessels which are expected shortly to sail for the Colony, will be ex-

pressly directed to call at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, for the purpose of purchasing and carrying to the Colony ten good mules, to be disposed of as the Colonial Agent shall direct.

Your Committee are of opinion, that, when these animals shall be obtained, in order that an improved system of Agriculture may be introduced and properly carried into effect, there ought to be a well qualified coloured person appointed to superintend the Farming interest of the Colony, whose business it shall be, in the first place, to lay off, cultivate, and establish a Public Farm, in an eligible situation, of sufficient size to contain every kind of grain, plant, and vegetable, that can be cultivated to advantage in that climate, either native or foreign, and where emigrants, on their arrival in the Colony, before they have fixed on a place for a permanent residence, and others who want employment, may be engaged to work. Said Superintendent ought also, at stated periods, to visit every farm in the Colony, and give such advice and suggest such improvements to the owners thereof, as he may deem advantageous, and to aid them also in procuring proper implements of husbandry, plants, seeds, &c. Said Superintendent, from time to time, to make reports to the Colonial Agent, on the state of the Agriculture of the Colony, with such suggestions for its improvement, as he may deem necessary: which reports shall be forwarded by the Colonial Agent to this Board, with his opinion thereon. If some such plan as this were adopted in the Colony, your Committee are of opinion, its Agriculture would be soon changed from its present inefficient and unprofitable condition, to one of order, industry, and plenty. They are aware that the Board have, for years past, exerted themselves in various ways, to promote the success of Agriculture. Some time ago, a very able Report was made by an enlightened Member of this Board, offering premiums for the best crops of different kinds, for importing the best and most useful animals, &c. But, in the opinion of your Committee, the first object of this Society ought to be, to provide the farmers throughout the Colony with Working Animals and suitable implements of husbandry, and an experienced, practical Farmer, whose business it shall be, to see that an improved system of Agriculture be carried into immediate effect. When this is done, the farmers will be prepared to compete for the premiums which have been heretofore offered to them.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That John M'Phail, Esq., of Norfolk, be requested to purchase and send to the Colonial Agent at Liberia, by one of the vessels that shall sail from thence this fall, or winter, three bags of cotton; for which payment will be made by the Treasurer of this Society, on application.
2. That a Captain of one of the vessels which shall sail to Liberia this fall, or winter, be directed to call at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, and purchase and convey to Monrovia for the Society, ten good mules, the cost of which and of food for their support while on board, with their freight, shall be paid on his return to the United States.
3. That, as soon as Working Animals shall be provided for the Colony, a Superintendent of the farming interest of Liberia shall be appointed. No one to be eligible to this office, who does not produce satisfactory testimonials of his talents as a practical farmer, and of his good moral character and respectable standing in society. The salary of this officer to be fixed at what may be deemed a reasonable sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum.

The Report was concurred in, and the Resolutions were adopted, unanimously.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

On the 23th of December the brig Ruth arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 43 days from Liberia. She brought as passengers Mr. John Hanson, merchant of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Edward Y. Hankinson, Daniel W. Whitehurst, and G. W. M'Elroy.

By that arrival letters were received from the Colonial Agent and Vice Agent, and several colonists. Dr SKINNER, under date of October 26, 1833, writes that there had been a new election of a Vice Agent, and that Major JAMES C. BARBOUR was chosen. He renews his application for arms and provisions. The new Vice Agent, under date of October 29th, mentions that Dr. SKINNER had left Monrovia

for Edina, expecting an interview there with the Kings and Head Men of the country concerning King Joe Harris's invasion. Under date of November 1st, the Vice Agent strongly urges the Board to do all in their power to prevent any new settlement from being established without arms and ammunition. The natives are, he says, not to be trusted. The prospect of peace he regards as encouraging. He confirms information previously received of the increased attention of the citizens of Liberia to agriculture, and expresses his confident belief that in a few years they will have cotton for exportation.

A letter dated October 29th, from John Hanson, Colonial Councillor for Edina, informs the Vice Agent that on the 26th of that month, King Joe Harris sent Prince John of Grand Bassa as ambassador to Edina, soliciting an interview with the Colonial authorities on the subject of the war. The overture was accepted. King Joe stated that he would no more war with the Americans; acknowledged that his conduct had been very bad, and expressed much contrition for it; and declared that he wished the Americans to have a free intercourse all through the country, and with himself, as formerly. He farther professed his readiness to make any satisfaction for the "damages he committed upon Port Cresson," to give the Americans liberty to have any part of his country, and to bring any of his people who might commit any outrage to the Agent for punishment. He acknowledged Bob Gray and Yellow Will as allies to the Americans. Prince John said if the Americans should return to Port Cresson, and be interrupted by any of the tribe, he would join them, and drive the offenders out of the country.

Professions equally fair, however, are said to have been made by King Joe Harris, when the settlement at Bassa Cove was formed.

In a letter dated November 2, 1835, James Brown, Colonial Apothecary, says, referring to former letters from himself: "Some complaints were made in them, but 'I could not help it. If they are true, it is better they should be made by a friend than an enemy; and unless altered, they will be made by both. Yet I say as before, this is a delightful country, and can be made more so by proper measures.'"

The *Ruth* brought the *Liberia Herald* for September 5, 30, and October 31, containing many interesting items of intelligence. Our notice of them on the present occasion must, of necessity, be brief.

ELECTIONS.—In August last, elections were held for the offices of Vice Agent, Sheriff, and Treasurer, and certain individuals who received a *plurality* only of the votes given, were supposed to be elected. The Agent, however, considering a majority to be necessary, a new election was ordered to be held on the first Tuesday in October. The official returns were not given in the *Herald* for that month. Major Barbour was, it has been seen, chosen Vice Agent.

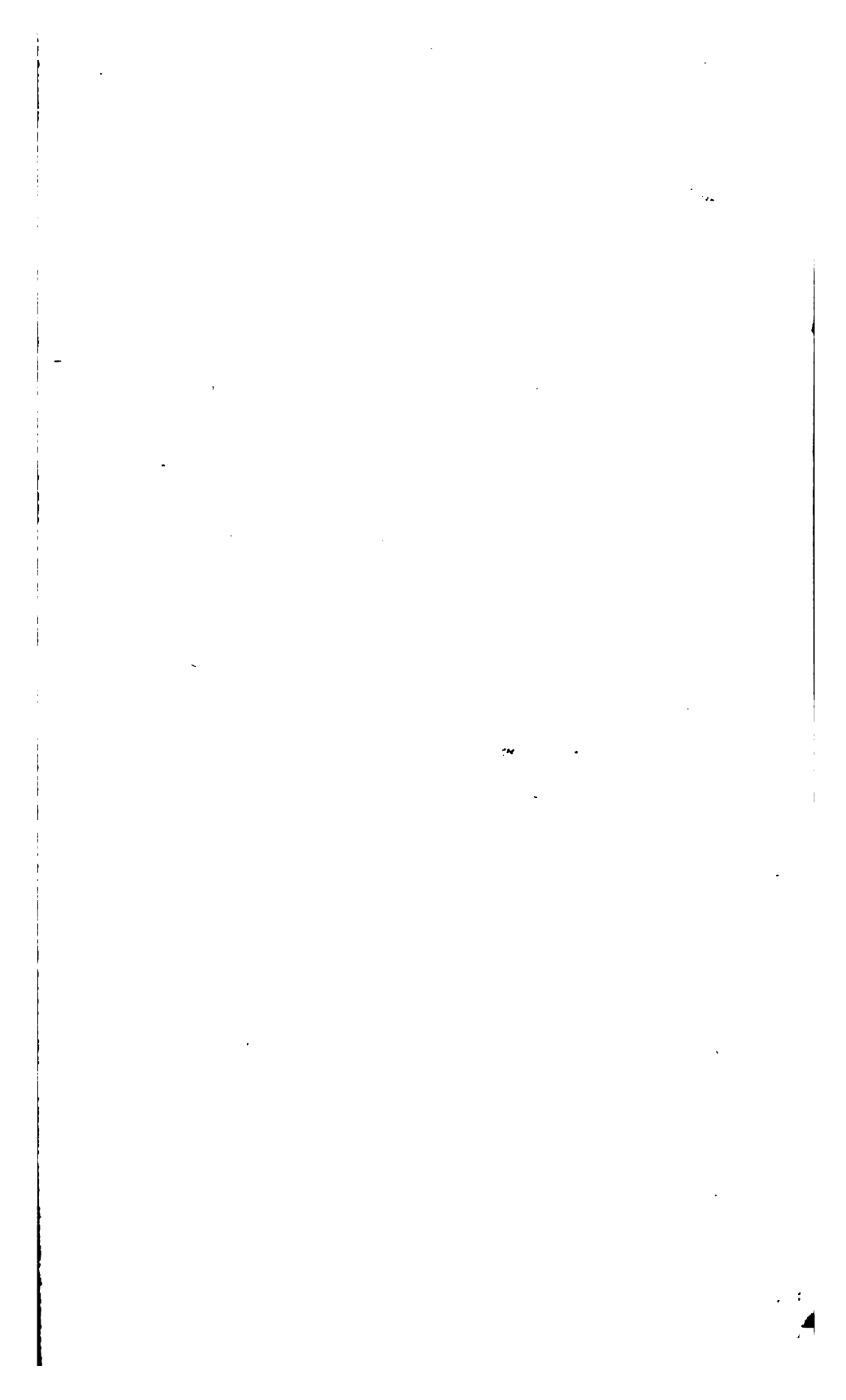
SLAVE TRADE.—For the last month a Spanish schooner has been hovering around the harbor of Monrovia, in a very suspicious manner. Her alleged object was to purchase rice. It is reported that she has at several times bought 20 or 30 slaves in the neighbourhood. She had no factory on shore. The slaves were collected by the natives, carried aboard and payment received for them there; and when 8 or 10 were procured in this manner, she would take them to New Sesters, where the Captain and part of the crew are ashore, at a regularly established factory. On the 13th October, H. B. M. Brig *Curlew*, Lieut Denman commanding, pur sued the slaver but the latter, having by some means obtained intelligence of his movements, landed the slaves before she was boarded, and consequently could not be made a prize.—October 31

We have been of the opinion, that the establishment of Colonies along the coast is the only effectual preventive of African Slavery generally, and the exportation of slaves especially. Time, and a more intimate acquaintance with the character, habits, and disposition of the Africans, all tend to confirm this opinion. The actual state of the country contiguous to Sierra Leone and this Colony, fully indicates the effect that settlements exert, but whether this is a moral effect remains to be seen. It is a fact, known to all who have made any enquiries on the subject, that there is not a regular slaving establishment to the Windward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Rio Pongas; nor is there in the Rio Pongas, as far as we can learn, an established market for the avowed purpose. Vessels casually purchase slaves there; but there is no regular market for the purpose. Nor is there to the Leeward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Gallenas, a regular slaving establishment. Here then, is an extent of coast, of 120 miles, cleared of the scourge by the influence of one settlement alone. Gallenas is the only slaving establishment between this and Sierra

Leone; and to the Leeward of us there is none nearer than Bassa. This then, according to the most moderate computation, shows the extirpation of this detestable traffic in flesh and blood, through an extent of 363 miles. It is a well known fact, that Sagarée, Cape Mount, St. Pauls, M. Surado, and Junk, were points famous for the number of slaves, annually yielded. It has been said, that when the Slave Trade was carried on, the number of vessels that arrived here for that purpose, exceeded the number that touch here for trade. But in the language of the natives, the trade is now "gone to sleep." Place a settlement near a Slave Factory, and immediately its value sinks in the estimation of its possessor, at least one half. Some persons have supposed that the extinction of the Slave Trade at places of geographical propinquity to settlements, is owing to an acquired moral sense of the natives: that they have voluntarily abandoned the trade, and have turned their attention to what we call legitimate commerce. Than this idea, nothing can be more fallacious. We have been in Africa fourteen years; travelled much, and conversed with a great number of natives, and we do not recollect one, that would willingly and voluntarily abandon the Slave Trade. Great numbers have abandoned it, we admit; but for this good reason, that the Slave Trade has abandoned them. Many, from a conviction of the complete extinction of the Slave Trade, in our immediate vicinity, and of the utter futility of any attempt to reinstate it, when they are questioned on the subject simply, they are contented with the present system of trade. But, there are others; such, for instance, as King Joe, at Bassa Cove, and old Mama at St. Paul's, who are true African Slavers, "unbending and sound to the heart." They denounce settlements; proclaim loudly against them, as the causes of the deprivation of the comforts of life, and uniformly declare that they will use every favorable opportunity to injure, and if possible, to overthrow them. How often do we hear them lamenting the loss of comforts they enjoyed, in the time of the Slave Trade, and declaring that ever since it has ceased, the country has been ruined. In order to induce the natives voluntarily to abandon the traffic in slaves, two things are necessary to be done: *first*, to convince them of its illegality, and immorality; and *secondly*, to beget in them habits of industry, that will enable them to procure the comforts of life, by what we call legitimate traffic. The native doctrine on the subject of slavery, is: That the very fact, that a man is taken in war, or found guilty of a crime, is *prima facie* evidence, that Heaven intended him for a victim of slavery, or death, and in such circumstances, to dispose of him otherwise, would be to oppose the designs of heaven. And in proof of the advantages of Slave Trading, above all other traffic, they say, (to use their own comprehensive method of speech,) that when a man goes into the country and buys Camwood, he has to pay another to bring it to the beach; but if he buy a slave he will not only walk, but will bring a load of Camwood also. These things being considered, it is evident that an age is required to effect on the part of the natives, a voluntary abandonment of the traffic, by moral suasion alone. Settlements effect the object without at all infringing on the territorial rights of the natives. The moment the natives deed away their lands, their laws die with their title to it. If they continue to reside on the territory they have transferred to other hands, they of course become subject to the laws that are enforced. And it is a fact, well known to all, that the prohibition of slavery is one of the most prominent articles in the constitution of almost every settlement on the Coast. But in arresting the Slave Trade, the influence of colonies is not bounded by their territorial limits. In proof of this, we only need refer to those points of the Coast, beyond our territorial limits, which are now abandoned, but which were, only a few years past, famous resorts of slavers. It follows of course, that an establishment of a line of Colonies along the Coast, would effectually abolish the Slave Traffic, and that every Colonizationist is an Abolitionist on the most extended scale.—Sept. 30.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—On Sunday the 19th inst. a Sabbath School was opened in the second Baptist Chapel; 33 children and 3 adults presented themselves, and had their names registered as scholars. Suitable books, such as would enable us to arrange the children in classes, are very much wanting. As it is, each having a different book, we are obliged to hear them singly, which makes it extremely laborious and precludes the possibility of more than one lesson each, during the hours of School.—October 31.

HORTICULTURE.—We were permitted a few days ago, to taste a Peach from the garden of Mr. L. R. Johnson. It had not attained its full size; yet it was firm, the taste and flavor good, kernel perfect, and the down of usual length, the color that of (called in the old country) a Plum Peach.—September 30.



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ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its objects as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies, occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

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Dec. 11th, 1847

My dear Mr. Brewster,

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am very glad to hear of your success.

REPORT.

SINCE its last anniversary, JAMES MADISON, President of this Society and late President of the U. States, has descended to the tomb. Were it proper, it would be impossible within the limits of this occasion to enumerate the virtues, or present a sketch, however brief, of the character of this great and venerable man. His character, his virtues are before the world; both have, since his decease, been exhibited by our ablest, our most eloquent citizens to the admiration of his Country; and the honours which covered him in the high stations he successively filled are now gathering in unfading purity and brightness around his monument. On this monument may be inscribed "the Friend, the Patron, the President of the American Colonization Society."

Mr. Madison, like Judge Marshall, (to whose memory the Managers paid an humble tribute in their last Report) had contemplated the scheme of African Colonization not merely in its direct and immediate effects, but in its indirect and, if more remote, more extended and beneficial consequences; and in his letter of December 1831, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, he gave it as his opinion "that many circumstances seemed to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society, and cherishing the hope that the time will come when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country and filled so many hearts with despair, will be gradually removed, and by means consistent with justice, peace and the general satisfaction; thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty and to the world the full benefit of its great example."

He regarded (as did also the late Chief Justice of the U. States) the object of the Society as "of a truly national character," and in contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of such a number of persons to so great a distance, had with him, long turned his thoughts and hopes to the rich fund presented in the Western Lands of the Nation. It is known, he observes, that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding states would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it. "Should it be remarked," he adds, "that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the coloured population, are not equally so; it is but fair to recollect, that the sections most to be benefited are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of."

Desirous as was Mr. Madison to secure to the enterprise of the Society the favor and treasure of the Government of the Union, he was not disposed to withhold from it, while left dependent upon private bounty, his individual contributions. Several large donations testified to his interest in the Society, and the paper on which his last wishes are recorded directs that a munificent bequest from his estate should be applied to its benefit.

Mr. Madison sunk gently to his final rest at Montpelier, his seat in Orange County, Va. on the 28th of June, at the age of eighty five-years. To the last, it has been said, "his mind retained all its power and his temper all its cheerfulness."—While his great name will ever be associated with the Constitution of his country and admired by the successive generations whose freedom this Constitution overshadows and defends; while the light of his example, serene yet brilliant, will illuminate the pathway of our future statesmen, teaching them the virtues that adorn and the wisdom that exalts; the people of another race, another complexion, and another country, forming their political institutions after the model of those which he so powerfully contributed to establish, will acknowledge their debt, and stand through all time the living witnesses to his philanthropy.

The Board record with grief the decease of two of the revered Vice-Presidents of the Society, the Right Rev. Bishop WHITE and ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia. Of different communions in the Christian Church, yet of one spirit, they were alike, if not singularly eminent, for the simplicity and sweetness of their manners, the purity of their lives, the fervour of their piety, the extent of their benevolence and the power of their example. To Bishop White, probably more than to any other individual, is the Episcopal Church in this country indebted for its organization, peace and prosperity; than Mr. Ralston, the Charitable Institutions of the age had no firmer or more generous friend; both were friends and benefactors of this Society, and in expressing their sense of the loss which humanity and religion have sustained by their death, the Managers but respond to the voice of widespread bereavement and general public regret.

In submitting to the Society a concise statement of their proceedings during the year, the Managers commence with an account of expeditions.

EXPEDITIONS.

The Brig Luna, Capt. Bears, having on board eighty emigrants and two recaptured African children, under the care of the U. States Government, with liberal supplies of provisions, agricultural implements and trade goods, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 3d of March, and completed her voyage on the 7th of April. Of these emigrants forty-four were manumitted, on the condition of Colonization, by the will of the late General Blackburn of Staunton, Virginia; seven by the late Rev. John Allemon; and five by the late Mrs. Washington of Frederick county, Virginia; while four were emancipated by the Rev. C. W. Andrews of Frederick county; six by the late Jedediah Atkinson of Petersburg; seven by Thomas S. King, Esq. of Portsmouth; one by Mr. Davidson of Charlotte county; one by Mr. S. O. Moon of Albemarle county, Virginia; and two by M. A. McNeill of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Several others were free persons of colour from Norfolk. A num-

ber that were expected (as stated in the last Report) failed to embark in this expedition. Most of this company were young men, several of them preachers of the Gospel, and one a minister and Missionary of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, well known to many of our countrymen as having after a visit and examination of the Colony during fourteen months, returned to the United States for the purpose of concluding a final settlement of his affairs in Virginia and removing with his entire family to Liberia. His statements concerning the Colony, made in sundry places and before large audiences in the Northern and Middle States, convinced many that the scheme of African Colonization merited their decided and earnest support. The effects of these impressive statements were manifest at the time, and we doubt not will be permanent.

The Schooner Swift left New Orleans on the 28th of April, with forty-three emigrants, recently emancipated, mostly from the State of Mississippi, and arrived (after a long passage of 46 days) at Monrovia on the 7th of July. Among these were about twenty slaves liberated for Colonization by Edward B. Randolph, of Lowndes county, Mississippi. The expenses of this expedition were paid by the Mississippi Colonization Society, assisted by an advance of \$2500 by the liberal Executor (James Railey, Esq.) of the estate of the late James Green, by whose will provision was made for the manumission of a part of his slaves (26 in number, whose removal to the Colony was mentioned in the last Report) and the application of a generous portion of his large estate to aid the object of the Society. A majority of these emigrants were young, accustomed to labor on plantations in the South, and well furnished with the utensils and stores necessary to a comfortable settlement, and the successful cultivation of the soil, in the Colony. They are represented as intelligent, moral and industrious, several of them adorning by their lives their professions of christian faith, and all as inclined before their departure from our shores to organize themselves into a Temperance Society on the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits.

The emigrants by the Luna were landed at Monrovia, but subsequently removed to a new settlement on the Junk river, called Marshall, after the late Chief Justice of the United States. The Managers regret to add that soon after their arrival, the fever of the country prevailed among these emigrants, and that several of them fell victims to the disease.

The company by the Swift proceeded forthwith to Millsburg, about twenty miles from the coast, on the river St. Paul's, a settlement enjoying great advantages for health and agricultural pursuits.

A select company of emigrants is now preparing to sail in the Brig Rondout, chartered by the Society, from Wilmington, North Carolina. These people are from Virginia and North Carolina, and among those from the latter State is Lewis Sheridan, a free man of colour of respectability, education and property, who goes accompanied by his family and a number of his relatives, with the means and the view of devoting his time and exertions to the developement and improvement of the Agricultural resources of Liberia.

There will also go in this vessel, eighteen coloured persons, consisting of men, women and children, late the property of Dr. Shuman, of Stokes county, North Carolina, who not only generously manumitted them that they might go to Africa, but also gave them one thousand dollars in money, to be employed in their comfortable establishment in the Colony of Liberia.

The Brig Luna, Capt. Hallet, with eighty-four emigrants, fifty of whom were slaves recently liberated (on condition of their removing to the Colony) in Kentucky and Tennessee, sailed from New York on the 5th of July and arrived at Monrovia on the 19th of August. This expedition was fitted out under the direction of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of New York City; and the emigrants proceeded forthwith to the settlement founded by the joint endeavours of that Society and the Young Men's Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania, at Bassa Cove. Of those who liberated slaves that they might embark

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in his vicinity, to the Colonial authorities; and to abandon the slave trade. Although this chief agreed to the terms of this treaty with the outward show of penitence for his crimes, he is not to be trusted, and is said to have lost his influence with his own people, and to have been forced by other chiefs into measures of peace to save his life.

SETTLEMENT AT BASSA COVE.

A part of the unfortunate emigrants who had fled during the war from Bassa Cove, and found refuge in Monrovia, immediately returned to that place, and re-established their settlement. In a letter dated December 22d, 1835, to the Secretary of the New York Society, the Colonial Agent observes, "I have laid out the town in squares of seventeen rods, containing four lots and a highway. The streets run east and west, north and south, by the compass. Fifteen town lots are already cut down, and one large thatched house nearly completed. This place for salubrity and healthiness of location, cannot be exceeded by any spot on the western shore of Africa."

LAND PURCHASED.

Two valuable tracts of land have been added to the territory of the Colony during the year. The first, a small tract in the neighborhood of Edina and on the margin of the bay that forms the outlet of St. John's river, was purchased of a native chief named Bob Gray, a faithful ally of the Colony, who desires that the children of his tribe may learn the language and customs of the settlers. Between Edina and Bob Gray's town is a beautiful hill, on which, with permission of the Society, the Baptist Missionaries propose to found a Mission School, on the manual labour plan, that may afford instruction both to the children of the native town and Edina. The second tract is near the mouth of Junk river, and embraces the very eligible spot upon which stands the village or town of Marshall. This tract had been bought by the former Agent, Mr. Pinney; but the validity of the title granted

to the Society was not acknowledged by the Junk people; and it was thought best to conclude negotiations which will prevent all difference and contentions in future between the colonists and the native inhabitants.

MARSHALL.

Marshall stands upon an open, cleared, and rising plot of ground between the two rivers Junk and Red Junk, distant at least three miles from any Mangrove swamps, or other sources of disease, and fanned by the uncontaminated breezes of the ocean that rolls its waves upon its beach. A few houses were erected here two years ago by Mr. Pinney. A town of more than a mile square was laid off in 392 lots during the last spring, and a number of the colonists and recaptured Africans removed thither and commenced the construction of houses and the cultivation of the soil. "There cannot be (says Dr. Skinner) a healthy situation in any tropical climate, if this is not one. I should not have the least fear, had I a convenient house at Marshall, to bring out the remainder of my family, or to take under my care at that place any American for acclimation."

SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The united Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania have continued during the year to prosecute their enterprise with honourable resolution and remarkable success. The unexpected and appalling event of savage warfare involving the temporary overthrow of their settlement, indescribable distress, and the destruction of many lives, did not for a moment weaken their purposes; on the contrary, they regarded it as a new argument, an irresistible motive for effort and charity. "We could not (say the Managers of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, in their Report,) but gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in preserving as in the hollow of his hand, the feeble germ, which, though in great weakness, was planted in prayer and watered with tears;

nor could we forget that even with means most inadequate, and forced to contend at the same time with opposition the most determined and unrelenting at home, and with the obstacles necessarily occurring on a distant and savage coast, one star after another has risen on that benighted shore, and the success of half a dozen little colonies has triumphantly vindicated the system of Colonization against the evil auguries of its adversaries.

"Impelled by these considerations and cheered on by the confidence that our fellow-citizens would sustain us in this work of mercy, we lost no time in ministering to the necessities of our destitute colonists, and chartered the good brig Independence of 260 tons, which, at a cost of about \$10,000, was despatched on the 23d of November, 1835, with ample supplies, to meet the exigencies of the case."

In this vessel went as passenger Thomas H. Buchanan, Agent of the Societies of Pennsylvania and New York, whose administration of the affairs of the community at Bassa Cove has been well adapted to cherish its growth and give respectability to its character. Much was added to its strength by the expedition sent out in the summer by the New York Society. By the last advices, bearing date September 24th, 1836, it is stated that not a death has occurred there since its resettlement. During the last summer more than one hundred and fifty town lots have been cleared and several houses erected for the accommodation of future emigrants. Several public buildings are far advanced towards a completion.— "Our village, (says the Agent) though so recently covered with a dense forest, presents a cheering picture of industry, neatness and order. The well cultivated gardens, full of various vegetables, impart an idea of comfort and independence, while the broad smooth streets shaded here and there by the palm with its long feathery leaves, throws over the whole an air of picturesque beauty that is quite delightful. Generally, the emigrants are sober, peaceful, contented, and happy.— Their number exceeds two hundred."

The cause of African Colonization occupies a higher place in the judgment and regards of the people of New York and Pennsylvania than at any former period. Success has given confidence to hope and energy to benevolence. The donations and subscriptions to the New York Society from May 20th, 1835; to May 9th, 1836, amounted to \$23,000. The Churches are increasing their contributions. Many Auxiliary Societies have sprung up recently, within these States.—The Ladies, touched with sympathy for the miseries of Africa, are coming forward to relieve them, and have already given from five to six hundred garments to assist in the civilization of her rude and untaught children.

CAPE PALMAS.

The Colony of Cape Palmas, founded by the State Colonization Society of Maryland, aided by the generous appropriation of the Legislature of that state, continues to prosper.—From the origin of its enterprise in 1833, this Society has sent to Africa seven expeditions, containing in all about three hundred emigrants. The village of Harper contains about twenty five private houses and several public buildings; a public farm of ten acres has been, in part, cleared; about thirty acres have been put in cultivation by the colonists; their influence on the natives is salutary; schools have been established and prosper, and the people are pronounced by the late intelligent Governor, Dr. Hall, moral, industrious, religious and happy. This gentleman has resigned his office, and J. B. Russwurm, late a citizen of Monrovia, has been appointed to the station.

MISSION INTO THE INTERIOR.

Allusion was made in the last Report to the appointment of certain Commissioners by the Colonial Government, to proceed into the interior as far as Bo Poro, the residence of King Boatswain, for the purpose of negotiating peace between certain hostile tribes, and opening a friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse with the people of that region. D. W. Whitehurst, one of these Commissioners, visited the United

States a few months ago, and made report to the Managers of his observations during his absence of four months from the Colony. The Commissioners resided at Bo Poro (distant from 80 to 100 miles from Monrovia) several weeks, and though they failed, owing to the very disturbed state of the country, to effect the main object, they acquired information of great value, which, in the Journal of Mr. Whitehurst, is already before the public. They passed through a fertile and beautiful country; upon which were scattered numerous fortified native towns, inhabited by a savage but active and industrious people, and abounding in the productions of tropical agriculture. Of a town within eight miles of Bo Poro, Mr. Whitehurst writes, "Every thing conspires to render this spot desirable for human happiness, if the propensity for war, which the people have, could be gotten over; but as it is, every thing is secondary to the grand object of conquest or capture. Groups of cheerful beings were passed through, either planting or grubbing, while at the towns the women were generally employed in spinning cotton. Cotton grows abundant throughout the country, and every town is furnished, more or less, with the apparatus for dying and weaving. The sugar cane too we observed frequently, while the plantain and banana were in the greatest profusion. The first notice, at times, that we would have of our proximity to a town, would be the dense and beautiful foliage of those trees giving us notice of human habitations. We approached Talma through beautiful walks of lofty and magnificent trees, very thickly interspersed with those of camwood, whose fragrant blossoms imparted delightful aroma to the atmosphere." He remarks, "the situation of Bo Poro is very obscure, being located in a valley formed by a chain of double mountains completely encircling it, and giving to their elevation a remarkable similitude to the seats of a theatre. The scenery by which the town is surrounded, is magnificently grand; as far as the eye can see, you discern mountain towering above mountain, until they are lost in the distance. The chain runs regu-

larly for some miles; then a portion more lofty than the rest, towers aloft, whilst from base to summit the eye can behold but one expanse of the greenest foliage. The land then assumes a gentle acclivity, and its increasing altitude soon raises it upon an elevation with other prominences, until the whole assumes the appearance of one continuous chain.— Here, perhaps, the eye is met by a portion under cultivation, whilst there a path is distinctly visible, leading to regions beyond. At their base is to be seen the plantain, the sure evidence of the habitation of human beings, whilst from their shade will be seen ascending smoke from their various fires. On their summit the eye catches the outline of a distant town, whilst a barricaded one is more distinctly visible.— Upon the whole, the scenery is more magnificent than any that I remember having seen; and it is to me a matter of great regret that I am unable to sketch what was most vividly impressed upon my mind.”

But amid these scenes, so adorned and enriched by the hand of nature, and where the useful arts are not wholly unknown, men are the victims of the worst superstition and vice. By the slave trade they have been rendered more implacable foes to each other than are the Leopards of their forests, and even cannibalism, a crime not against reason and the moral sense alone, but revolting even to instinct, exists among them.

WARS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Native wars (as we have already mentioned) have raged during the year among numerous tribes and along a great extent of the African Coast. They have their origin mostly in the slave trade, which, to the reproach of Christendom, no means yet employed have been adequate to suppress. The Governments of England and France, in the year 1831, conceded to each other the mutual right of search within certain geographical limits, for the suppression of the slave trade, and resolved mutually to aid each other and use their best endeavours to induce the other Powers of Europe to agree to the

terms of their convention. Endeavours have been made to secure from Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, Portugal and Spain, between whom and Great Britain treaties for the suppression of the slave trade had before existed, an agreement in all the articles of this convention; and "to all the other powers of Europe, (says the *Edinburg Review*) and to the U. States, France and England conjointly have made the strongest representations on the subject, and urged them by every consideration of justice, humanity and policy, to make a combined and simultaneous effort for at once annihilating what they themselves twenty years before denounced as the curse of Africa and the disgrace of Europe." Denmark and Sardinia have agreed to the convention. Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden have not declared their judgments on the subject. Prussia, Russia, and Naples seem undecided.—Brazil states that when the Portuguese trade shall cease, slaves will no longer be brought to her shore. Portugal evades the question. Spain enters into a treaty which extends the right of search even beyond the limits prescribed by the convention with France, provides for the punishment of those engaged in the traffic, for the condemnation of the vessels, and for delivery of the recaptured Africans to British authorities. This treaty leaves the suppression of the trade mostly to the activity of England; and the number of Spanish vessels captured under the new treaty, and sent into Sierra Leone for adjudication, has greatly increased. It is said that our own country has returned to the proposition of France and England a negative answer. We know not the reasons upon which this answer is founded, but if, as we suppose, they relate to the right of search (although by the convention it exists but within narrow limits for one definite object, and is guarded by express stipulations,) we trust that a nation the first to adopt measures for the suppression of that trade, the first to denounce it by statute as piracy, will not fail to do what may be necessary to prevent her own flag of freedom from covering this detestable commerce; that she will at least

exert all her influence with Christian nations, that by common consent the slave trade may be known and punished as piracy by the laws of the whole civilized world.

The Colonies planted by England and by citizens of the United States on the western coast of Africa, have done much to expel this traffic from their neighbourhood. "It is a fact, (says the Editor of the Liberia Herald) known to all who have made any inquiries on the subject, that there is not a regular slaving establishment to the windward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Rio Pongas; nor is there in the Rio Pongas, as far as we can learn, an established market for the avowed purpose. Vessels casually purchase slaves there; but there is no regular market for the purpose. Nor is there to the leeward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Gallenas, a regular slaving establishment. Here there is an extent of coast of 120 miles cleared of the scourge by the influence of one settlement alone. Gallenas is the only slaving establishment between this and Sierra Leone; and to the leeward of us, there is none nearer than Bassa." According to this, from an extent of coast of 360 miles, this trade has been nearly extirpated by the influence of colonies, and this a region which it is said was visited formerly by a greater number of vessels engaged in that trade than now touch there for purposes of legitimate commerce.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

David Francis Bacon, M. D., a young gentleman of high scientific attainments and estimable character, has very recently been appointed principal Colonial Physician, and is about to embark for Liberia. He is accompanied by Dr. Wm. H. Taylor, a free man of colour educated to the medical profession at the expense of this Board, and in whose good sense and general capacity and integrity they have entire confidence.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In the course of the last summer a Society of young men was organized in the city of New York, to promote education

in Africa, and especially to found on some eligible spot in Liberia, and adequately to endow, an Institution of Learning of high character. This Society has already received pledges of support to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars, and does not doubt that the means of establishing such an Institution on broad and permanent foundations will speedily be secured. The design of this Society is not limited to the establishment of a single Seminary, but embraces the whole subject of Education for Africa, and proposes to entrust the funds it may collect, and the duties of general superintendence over its schools and colleges in Africa, to a Board of Trustees, constituted of individuals, selected for their high character and wisdom, from different portions of the Union.

REV. H. TEAGE.

During the summer, the Board received much valuable information from the Rev. Hilary Teage, Colonial Secretary and Editor of the Liberia Herald. Mr. Teage, though a young man, has resided for fourteen years and acquired almost his entire education in Africa. In the Herald, since his return to Africa, he has published his increased conviction, resulting from all his careful observation of the condition and prospects of his coloured brethren in America, "That the Colonization scheme presents the only safe and feasible plan that has yet been devised for the benefit of any portion of the African population of the United States."

FINANCES.

For information on the subject of the Finances of the Society the Managers refer to the Treasurer's Account, which accompanies this Report. The total amount of receipts during the year, is \$38,157.16. Though the amount received by the Treasurer during the year preceding the last, was \$51,662, yet, when it is observed that \$1000 was a loan from bank, nearly \$11,000 for stock issued by the Society, \$4,400 from the Navy Department for the removal to Africa of re-

captured Africans (\$200 only having been received from the last mentioned source this year;) it will be obvious that the receipts since the last annual meeting, from Auxiliary Societies, Donations, and Collections in Churches, have been larger than during the year 1835. It must be recollected, also, that the citizens of New York and Pennsylvania have contributed with increased liberality to the Auxiliary Societies in those States; so that the amount of donations to the cause exceeds very considerably that of any former year.

The disbursements to meet demands for supplies from the Colony, and to send out emigrants, (whose character and circumstances gave them strong claims for aid) have been so large as to prevent much diminution, during the year, of the debt of the Society. Hopes are entertained that the proceeds of certain legacies left to aid the cause of the Society, particularly what remains unpaid of the bequest of the late Mr. Ireland of New Orleans, will soon be received. Nor will any practicable means be neglected of establishing within the Colony such a system of Agriculture, and of introducing such improvements in the arts and the entire economy of the Colonial affairs, as may lessen greatly the Society's expenditures in Africa, and enable it soon to relieve itself from all pecuniary embarrassment.

CODE OF LAWS.

An improved Code of Civil and Criminal Law for the Colony, is in the hands of a legal gentleman every way qualified for the task he has been solicited to undertake, and far advanced towards a completion. The need of such a code has been long felt, and great benefits are anticipated from its publication.

DISCUSSION IN ENGLAND.

At former anniversaries the Managers have had occasion to advert to the interest felt in the scheme of the Society by many enlightened individuals in England, and to acknowledge many liberal donations from its generous friends in that coun-

try. No efforts have been spared by the enemies of the cause to sink it in the public sentiment of the British nation; but the Managers rejoice in the fact that during the last summer one of our countrymen, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge of Baltimore, has in the city of Glasgow and elsewhere vindicated this cause, with great power of argument and eloquence, from the injustice and vituperation with which it has been assailed, and exhibited it to the observation of England and the world as worthy to share largely in the affections of all who regard the progress of Christianity, or the highest interests of the coloured race.

MISSIONS.

The various Missionary Societies of the country continue zealously to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the civilized Colonies planted upon the African Coast for introducing education and the doctrines and institutions of the Christian Religion among the native population of that country; and their exertions have thus far been attended with success. Missionaries from four of the principal religious denominations of the U. States are already established in the several settlements, schools have been founded for native children, the language of the country has, to some extent, been reduced to a written form, and there is every reason to expect that many native tribes will soon be brought under the humanizing and sanctifying influences of the Gospel.

CAUSE IN VIRGINIA.

The progress of the cause in Virginia during the year, has been more encouraging than in any former period of its history in that state. Notwithstanding the entire failure of the appropriation by the Legislature, the amount of private contributions has been increased fourfold. It is confidently hoped, also, by the friends of the cause there, that the Legislature will, during the present winter, so modify the law regulating the appropriation, as will render it available to the Society.— It is the opinion of those best able to form an opinion, from

very extensive intercourse with the people of Virginia in reference to this subject, that the plan of Legislative appropriation meets with almost universal approbation. The Rev. C. W. Andrews, Agent for this State, has discharged his arduous duties with great zeal, energy, and success.

SECRETARY'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHWEST.

With the view of disposing of the remaining interest in the estate of the late Mr. Ireland, of New Orleans; of ascertaining the condition of several legacies recently left to the Society in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana; of conferring with the officers of Auxiliary Societies, especially of State Societies, on various questions of interest to the cause; and of securing from such associations, and from the liberality of individuals, pecuniary aid, and finally, of communicating such information to the citizens of the several places he should visit, in regard to the state and prospects of the Colony of Liberia, as might confirm the confidence and increase the number of the friends of Colonization; the Secretary of the Society, under the instructions of the Board, was engaged in a tour, from April to October, in the Southwestern States. The State Societies of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana, expressed their decided and ardent attachment to the Parent Institution, and their purpose vigorously and generously to sustain its operations. The Managers of the Kentucky Society suggested that efforts should be made, in concert, by the several State Societies, to relieve the Parent Society from every embarrassment; and in this opinion the Committee of the Mississippi Society fully concurred. Both in Natchez and New Orleans, he experienced the kindest attentions, and found that many of their wealthy citizens were the friends and benefactors of the Society.

Among the unsold portions of the estate bequeathed by the late Mr. Ireland, of New Orleans, to this Society, in joint connection with the two Asylums for Orphan Children in that city, was a valuable square of ground in Fauxburg Lafayette,

which, with the consent of the representatives of these Asylums, was sold at public auction for \$18,500. Though the Managers regard this sale as entirely fair and unexceptionable, yet, through some misunderstanding, it is to be presumed, an objection has been urged against it by the gentlemen entrusted with the interests of the Boys' Asylum, in courtesy to whom, and to prevent even a feeling of uncharitableness in the disposal of this property devoted to charity, the Board have consented that it should be resold. It is worthy of remark, that as this property is to be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, it was generously proposed by the gentleman acting in behalf of the Asylums, that the amount which might become due the first year should be paid over to this Society.

It will be recollected, that by the will of Mr. Green a number of his slaves were liberated, and a portion of his estate left in trust of Mr. Railey, Mrs. Railey, and Mrs. Wood, (the last two, sisters of Mr. Green,) with requests both verbal and written, that it should be applied (unless their judgment should dictate otherwise) to the emancipation and colonization of slaves from Mississippi in Liberia. The slaves emancipated by Mr. Green have already been sent by his Executors to the Colony, at an expense, including the ample supplies furnished them, of about \$7,000. The Secretary was informed by Mr. Railey, that although in the opinion of some, the Executors would be clearly discharged from the trust reposed in them, by the further appropriation of \$20,000, in fulfilment of the benevolent designs of Mr. Green, they had resolved to make the amount \$25,000. It is expected that this sum will in the course of a few months be ready to be applied to the objects to which it is devoted. As the whole matter in regard to this legacy is left to the discretion of the Executors, the cheerfulness and promptitude with which they have resolved to carry into full effect the charitable purposes of the Testator cannot be too highly appreciated.

At Prospect Hill, nine males from Port Gibson, Mississippi,

the seat of the late Capt. Ross, the Secretary had the pleasure of conferring with his very intelligent and highminded daughter, Mrs. Reed, on the subject of the great and humane purposes contemplated in the testament of her venerated father.— The provisions of the will of Capt. Ross are before the public. The will directs that should his slaves choose to emigrate to Liberia, his entire estate, after deducting some small legacies, shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to their benefit in Africa. But that should they decline to go to Liberia, they, together with the estate, shall be disposed of, and the proceeds be a permanent fund entrusted to the Colonization Society, the interest of which shall be applied to establish and support a Literary Institution in the Colony. Every thing possible may be expected from the benevolent views of Mrs. Reed towards carrying into speedy effect this will, prepared as she is to make any sacrifice of her personal feelings to the cause of humanity and duty. It is believed that the relatives of the deceased generally, concur in the sentiments of Mrs. Reed, and that the Executors of the estate will discharge their high responsibilities with fidelity and success. This will involves great interests. Capt. Ross was a remarkable man; distinguished for energy, integrity and benevolence. His slaves are mostly disconnected from those on other plantations, and therefore constitute one great family of about one hundred and seventy in number, who have enjoyed almost paternal care and kindness. To render them happy, appears to have been the great object of their master. For several years before his death, Capt. Ross, though a skilful manager of his estate, made no attempt to add to his capital, but developed and applied his resources to increase the comforts of his people. These people are moral, sober and industrious. The income of the estate is estimated at \$26,000 per annum.

Mr. Isaac Ross, (now deceased) a worthy son of Capt. Isaac Ross, directed by his will that the slaves on one of his estates should be placed at the disposal of the Colonization Society, that they might be removed to Liberia; and a similar provision

was made in regard to all his slaves of a suitable age, by the late Drury W. Brazeale, of Claiborne county, Miss., who directed further, that they should be supplied from his estate with the articles necessary for their comfortable settlement in Africa.

A large bequest (estimated at nearly thirty thousand dollars) has been left to the Society by the will of the late Hasten M. Childers, of Carrol county, Louisiana. It is said there is a legal defect in the execution of this will; yet the estimable and generous character of Mrs. Childers will, it is presumed, forbid, if possible, that a mere informality should defeat the ends of justice and humanity.

At Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Shelbyville, Harrodsburg, and Versailles, public meetings were held; gentlemen of talents and influence came forward to advocate Colonization, and resolutions were passed, without a dissenting voice, declaring the plan of the Society worthy of State and National patronage, and that it was expedient for the friends of this plan in Kentucky to submit the questions therein involved, at an early day, by memorials, to the Legislature of their State and to the Congress of the U. States. Societies in several cases were reorganized; men of all political and religious creeds, and of every class and profession, were united in the opinion that the scheme of African Colonization merited support; that it was a scheme of such magnitude and utility and practicableness, as to demand for its execution the combined means and powers of the State and Federal Governments. Such is the opinion in Kentucky, of those who fill with honor her highest offices, legislative and judicial in the State, and of those who represent her with such ability and eloquence in the national councils.

Though the season of the year was unfavorable to raising funds for any object of public charity, and though much time was occupied with other objects relating to the cause, yet the subscriptions obtained amount to \$10,015.23, of which \$7,963.23 has been paid. Of this amount \$3,711 was from Louisiana; \$2,930 from Mississippi; from Kentucky \$2,685.23.

including \$1,200 from the State Society at Frankfort ; \$590 from Mobile, Alabama; and \$100 from New Albany, Indiana.

In his report to the Board, already before the public, the Secretary acknowledges with gratitude to the great Author of Benevolence and of all success in benevolent enterprises, that during his extensive tour, and his intercourse with thousands of his countrymen in the vast and busy world of the West and Southwest, he has experienced from all kindness and hospitality only; that in the prosecution of endeavours to subserve the cause of African Colonization, he has in nearly every instance received cordial, in some powerful aid, and in no case encountered opposition; that he has found pervading, generally, the minds of virtuous and reflecting men in that portion of the Union, a desire that this cause should be sustained, as of concern to patriotism no less than to humanity, by the State and Federal Governments, connected with a disposition (until it shall be so sustained) to give to it their influence, their prayers, and their donations.

Whether we consider instances of the emancipation of slaves with a view to their colonization in Africa; the munificent bequests recently made to the Society, or the amount of money contributed by the Auxiliary Associations in Mississippi and Louisiana, we may conclude that throughout the Union there is no field of better promise to the cause; none from which emigrants in larger numbers, or more suitable, are to be expected; none which will yield ampler means for their prosperous settlement in Liberia.

Early in the spring the Managers of the Mississippi Society and the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Society announced their purpose of establishing, respectively, under the general superintendence of the Parent Society, new settlements or colonies in Liberia. Neither the Mississippi nor Louisiana Societies propose any change at present in their relations to the Parent Society; and any settlements they may plant are to be subject to the laws and government of Liberia. Yet the very movements in which they propose to engage,

involve nearly all the relations which can subsist between the Parent and Auxiliary Societies : and that these relations should be clearly defined and satisfactorily adjusted, so that the views and operations of each will be perfectly intelligible to the other, and all collision and perplexity in this country and Africa be avoided, is desired not less by the Managers in Mississippi and Louisiana, than by those of the Parent Board. The evils of a disagreeing, if not conflicting, policy are already experienced ; and every sober friend of African Colonization must desire to see framed a comprehensive system, which shall secure both here and in Africa that harmony of purpose and action to promote the plan, indispensable to any very extended and permanent success. A Committee of the Board of Managers was recently instructed to visit and confer with the Managers of the Branch Societies of New York and Philadelphia, in the hope that they might concur in measures tending to strengthen the bonds of union to the Parent Institution, and to give it the powers and influence indispensable to its unembarrassed operation as a National Society.— The Managers regret that questions of great interest between the Parent and these united Auxiliary Societies remain yet undecided. They trust that all the wisdom of the Society will be directed so to order and settle the relations between the Parent and all subordinate Institutions, that in any movement each shall have more power, and all more of harmony. The respected Chairman of the Mississippi Society expressed the hope that some general plan should be devised, which admitting to some extent of separate action in State Societies, might neither impair the energy nor weaken nor disturb the control of the Parent Society. There are advantages to be derived from enlisting State interests and emulation in the cause. The people of Maryland will probably give more to sustain a Maryland Colony, than for one equally related to every State in the Union. There are also disadvantages. It may be questioned whether, at present, they do not overbalance its advantages. In this scheme:

of Colonization, nothing effectual can be done, with small means, without system. The present contributions to the object, if united, may effect something ; should they be divided and expended by the several State Societies, will there be a gain by their increase to compensate for what is lost by divided counsels and divided strength ? Whether we consider unity of opinion throughout the country on a subject in regard to which, of all others, differences are most fatal to success ; or energy of action, in a case where all present available power is inadequate to the work ; or harmony in a complex system, where the irregularity of a part may retard the movement if not ruin the whole ; or economy in an enterprise, to the greatness of which the pecuniary means already secured bear no comparison, and which, without vastly increased resources, can never be completed ; or order and peace, common laws and uniform manners, in the Colonies to be planted on a distant shore ; the Managers are convinced that a Society, national in its character, conducting its operations through one central organization, has advantages over any other ; and that its subversion might endanger, if not destroy, the whole scheme of African Colonization.

RETURN OF THE LATE COLONIAL AGENT.

Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, who consented to accept (until some other well qualified person should be appointed,) the office of Colonial Agent, and who has devoted himself with most untiring zeal, disinterestedness and activity to the welfare of the Colonists, has been compelled by ill health, to return to the U. States. The Managers would do injustice to their own sensibility, did they not express the esteem they cherish for that moral courage and enthusiasm which prompted this gentleman, after suffering bereavement in the loss of a son, who with his wife and child died in the missionary service to Africa, to leave his own family, that on a distant and heathen shore, amid toil and peril, he might alleviate human suf-

fering and assist to build up the homes of Freedom and the Churches of the Living God.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.

The Managers are gratified to be able to state that Captain E. A. Hitchcock, a gentleman of commanding qualifications for the station, has received, by a unanimous vote, the appointment of Governor of Liberia, and strong hopes may be entertained that he will accept the appointment.

In conclusion, the Managers would present devout thanksgivings to the Almighty Father of mankind, by whose sustaining energies and providential care they have been permitted to continue their exertions during another year. Events since the last anniversary of this Society solemnly admonish its present members that they must soon resign their great trust to other hands, and from the scenes of Eternity alone expect to view the consummation of their enterprise. But their work shall survive them. The material they would renovate is human nature; the element they would move is the human soul, that glorious element of power embodying all the essential hopes and interests and fortunes of man.

Let this Society feel the magnitude and importance of its work. Let them regard it as a work patriotic and benevolent in all its tendencies, the execution of which is demanded alike by the love of our country, our nature, and our God; and which, contributing to the honor and safety of one Land, will shed over another—dark, savage, deep stained with *crime* and *blood*—the blessings of Freedom and Civilization and the inextinguishable light of Christianity.

Dr. *J. Gales, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society.* Cr.

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| 1835, December 12. | 1836. | |
| To Balance on hand this day, | By Cash paid on the following accounts, since the last Annual Meeting, | |
| To cash received from the following sources, since the last Annual Meeting, | For the discharge of a Loan, to the Patriotic Bank, | \$1,000 |
| From the several Auxiliary Societies, | In payment of a portion of the old Debt, | 2,698 40 |
| Donations, | For supplies chiefly furnished in the Colony and for salaries of Officers and Physicians there, | 5,335 27 |
| Installments in Churches, &c. | For Charter of Vessels and Supplies of Trade Goods and Provisions (including the Schooner Swift from Louisiana,) | 13,562 60 |
| Installments on Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription, | For Salaries and expenses of Travelling Agents, | 3,397 48 |
| Life Subscribers, | For Salaries of Officers at home, | 3,886 8 |
| Legacies, | For educating, maintaining and clothing a coloured Student in Medicine, | 524 75 |
| Sale of the Society's Stock, | For do. of a coloured youth left to the care of this Society by the late Mr. Ireland of N. Orleans, now sent to the Colony, | 80 42 |
| Emigrants and their Friends on account of their passage, &c. to Liberia, | For Office Rent, Fuel, Postage, Stationery and other Contingencies, | 685 87 |
| Navy Department for the passage, &c. of two recaptured African Girls, | For Printing, | 555 50 |
| From the Mississippi Auxiliary Society, and from the Ex'r. of the late James Green's Estate, advanced in fitting out the Schooner Swift from New Orleans, in April last, with 45 Emigrants and the necessary supplies, | For Redemption, Instalments and Interest on the Society's Stock, | 3,227 30 |
| A Loan from the Female Auxiliary Society at Fredericksburg, to be hereafter appropriated to a School Establishment in the Colony, | For Interest, Discount and loss on depreciated Notes, | 167 27 |
| Interest incurred on a donation made in the year 1832 by H. Sheldon, Esq. towards the establishment of a College in Liberia, | For payment to J. C. Dunn, of the amount received for the African Repository, | 292 7 |
| From Subscribers to the African Repository, | | |
| | Balance (including an uncurrent Note and a Note and Drafts not at maturity), | 35,408 1 |
| | | 2,749 15 |
| | | <u>\$38,157 16</u> |

The undersigned, appointed to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, from December 12, 1835, to December 10, 1836, have performed the duty assigned them, and having compared the entries with the vouchers, find the record correctly kept and the balance correct.

December 12, 1836.

PHINEAS BRADLEY,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

millions have been published, and circulated in almost every language spoken by man. The greater part of this audience can also recollect the time when there was no tract society upon the earth, and now you can scarcely visit a city, or village, or country settlement, without an association of some form to circulate these "little messengers of mercy," and through their exertions nearly three hundred millions of tracts, containing the truths of eternal life, have been printed and thrown into circulation; shall I say, sir, in the words of an eloquent writer, "nearly three hundred millions of leaves, shaken from the tree of life, are now borne by the four winds of heaven for the healing of the nations?" A spectator would imagine that these various institutions must necessarily interfere with each other, and that in proportion to the patronage afforded to each, the patronage given to the others would be diminished.—But the fact is directly the reverse. These various societies are like so many wheels in one vast, complicated machine; each moving in its own place tends to facilitate and expedite the motion of the other; or they may be compared to different planets in the solar system: each revolving in its own orbit, diffuses light, and heat, and glory upon another, and contributes to the perfection of the whole system.

But, sir, in this bright constellation which has already shed, and is still shedding their radiance upon our world, can you select one the *onward* march of which is more gratifying than that of the Society which is designed to elevate the character of the long insulted and oppressed offspring of Africa? Among our other institutions, one may be the favorite of the patriot, another of the philanthropist, and another of the christian; but that institution, which has for its objects the emancipation of the enslaved, the elevation of the depressed, the intellectual culture of the illiterate and ignorant, the civilization of the savage, and the extension of the means of salvation to hundreds of millions who are perishing without vision or hope, makes its appeal irresistibly to all that is generous in the bosom of the patriot, and philanthropist, and christian, and such, either immediately or remotely, is the object of the Colonization Society:—And, sir, the march of this institution is not merely *onward*, but *rapid* and accelerating. More emigrants have been colonized on the coast Africa within the last eighteen months than in many preceding years, and the amount of monies collected and subscribed has been probably fourfold greater than in any similar period since the commencement of the enterprise. Indeed, this cause in all its relations appears to enjoy the smiles of a benignant Providence. The colonists in all the settlements along the coast are represented as industrious, and prosperous, and contented. But facts are always the most impressive and unanswerable arguments. In addition therefore to the accounts contained in your able Report, which has been read, permit me to give the following communication from Mr. Buchanan, our Agent, dated Bassa Cove, June 28, 1836. "Our affairs here are generally in a flourishing condition; the people are industrious, healthy, and prosperous; the village has a beautiful and thrifty appearance, exceeding any thing of the kind, considering its infancy, that I ever saw; the streets are clean, and finely shaded with palm trees; their lots are well cleared, and teeming with luxuriant vegetation; the inhabitants have,

for weeks, been living on the fruits of their industry, drawn from a soil which five months since was covered with a thick wilderness. So far our little Jerusalem has been signally blessed by a merciful Providence, and not a death has occurred since December last. We have lately succeeded in the establishment of a weekly Mail between this village, and Monrovia, which I think will tend much to the improvement of the colonies." It is also stated by Doctor Skinner, another Agent, in his letter of January 1836, "I have laid out the lands at Bassa Cove in square lots running East and West, North and South by the compass. On several of the lots they have already commenced improvements, and have nearly completed a large, convenient house; this place for the salubrity of air and fertility of soil, is not exceeded by any spot on the Western shores of Africa. I do hope that the Society will not abandon its object, which, if persevered in will soon be followed by the most glorious results, and I expect that the time will shortly come when the town which I have been laying out will be the capital of a great empire."

Such is the testimony of different Agents, relative to the flourishing condition of our colonies; and permit me, Mr. President, yet to trespass on your patience by adding the statement of Mr. Samuel Benedict, a coloured man, who emigrated to Africa in July 1835, from Georgia, under the auspices of the New York Colonization Society:—And it may not be improper to remark that this Benedict is a coloured man of superior order: without the advantages of an early education, he has risen by the force of native intellect to very considerable distinction as a scholar; by his untiring diligence he had accumulated a competent fortune, and by his integrity of conduct secured the confidence of all who knew him. It may afford you some knowledge of his taste and attainments, when I mention that upon his embarkation for Africa he had in his possession a splendid copy of Henry's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, Clark's Commentary on the Bible, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Rollin's Ancient History, Blackstone's Commentaries on Law, with a collection of miscellaneous works on divinity, and medicine, and law. This Benedict some time after his settlement in the Colony, wrote to the Corresponding Secretary the following account of his situation, "I am so far pleased with Africa; indeed, instead of repenting that I am here, although I was well treated in Georgia, I would not return to live in the United States for five thousand dollars; there is scarcely a thinking person here but would feel insulted if you talked to him about returning. The people are now turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and are beginning to live within their own means. I believe that a more moral community is no where to be found than in Liberia, and I never saw more religious enjoyment in my life. I hope that God will send us good inhabitants; men of intelligence, and piety, and pecuniary means; this is all that we want to render us a happy republic."

Such, Mr. President, is the testimony of emigrants and Agents with respect to the situation of our settlements in Africa; and although colonization is interwoven with the progress of society since "men began to multiply upon the earth," I verily believe the success attending this enterprise stands without a parallel in the annals of our world. In tracing the history of nations, during

the lapse of 5,000 years, can you mention another instance in which a similar enterprise has incurred less expense, or experienced less disaster, or been connected with more to encourage? The Jews colonized under the immediate direction, of Heaven; they were guided "through the day by the pillar of cloud, and all the night by the pillar of fire," a pledge of the presence of the Redeeming Angel; the Phœnicians early colonized from Asia to Africa under the auspices of Dido, their Princess; the tribes of the Greeks and the Romans occasionally colonized to other countries; our pilgrim fathers colonized from the old to this new world, but I will venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that in all the history of the migrations of the human family no other has been attended in all respects with circumstances equally auspicious and animating to its friends. The Israelites, in their march from Egypt to Caanan, suffered alternately from hunger, from thirst, from malignant disease, from "fiery serpents," and from invading foes; from these and other causes they suffered to such degree that of the hundreds of thousands who departed from Egypt, two only survived to reach the land of promise; and what is the history of our venerable forefathers, who first penetrated the forests of this new world? I ask, sir, what is their history but the narrative of persecution and suffering and massacre? One hundred and one of the pilgrims of immortal memory reached the rock of Plymouth in December 1620, and before the following April forty-six of their number had fallen victims to hunger or other causes, and I need not inform this enlightened assembly that out of 9000 who were sent successively to James Town, of Virginia, at the immense expense of 150,000 pounds sterling, and fostered by the patronage of the British Crown, scarcely 500 were living at the expiration of 7 years. Now, sir, in some of the instances to which I have referred the mortality amounted nearly to one-half, in another to the nine-tenths, and in the other almost to the entire extinction of the Colony; but among all who have emigrated to Liberia under our Colonization Societies, the mortality has not probably exceeded one-tenth.

Now, Mr. President, the practicability and excellence of our enterprise is no longer a matter of experiment. "We have passed the Rubicon," the problem has received a satisfactory solution. It has been fully tested, and if we may venture to infer the approbation of God from the aspect of his providence, we are justified in concluding that our efforts for meliorating the miseries of this injured portion of his offspring, are an "offering acceptable;" that it has secured the high sanction of Heaven, and the command from the throne to our Society is, ONWARD, ONWARD.

Only, sir, glance for a moment across the Atlantic, and see the once abject, degraded man of colour, after he has touched the soil of his fathers and inhaled the genial atmosphere of liberty, how he rises in self-respect: "Redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," he appears erect, moving about in all the majesty of a freeman, and exulting in many instances in the anticipation of those noble immunities which free grace has furnished in the regions of light.

Where is the patriot, or the pious man who can refuse to aid us in our exertions for thus neutralising the cup of human woe? Who that believes the

record of eternal truth, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men, who dwell on all the face of the earth" will not co-operate with us in every rational and constitutional measure for restoring to the injured African the actual possession of his *birthright*? Who that expects to walk the streets of the heavenly city would not desire to be occasionally met by some once benighted African, now irradiated with the light of immortality, dressed in robes of white, with a palm in his hand and a crown on his head, saying, "to your exertions in the colonizing cause I am indebted under God for all those honours which I now enjoy and hope to enjoy through eternal ages."

Sir, permit me to cherish such a prospect rather than to possess the wealth of a Cræsus, or wield the sceptre of a Cæsar, or be borne in the triumphal car of an Alexander, or occupy the throne of the most magnificent Monarch upon the earth.

DAVID M. REESE, M. D., of New York, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the present aspect of the colonial settlements at Liberia, furnishes an ample and practical refutation of the prophecies and calumnies of our enemies, and that the industry, temperance, health, and morals of the colonists, while they are eminently favorable to the character of our emigrants, call for devout thanksgiving to God, and should serve to encourage the Society to greater zeal and perseverance in their noble enterprise.

The resolution was sustained by the following address from its mover :

At so late an hour, and in view of the gentlemen whose addresses are anticipated, I know too well what is becoming, to detain the meeting except by a few very brief remarks. These I am induced to make, by the request of your Committee, who have placed in my hands this resolution.

In the history of the American Colonization Society, there is nothing more remarkable, than the numerous conflicts and victories, which have successively followed each other, at almost every step of its benevolent progress. Apart from the novelty and difficulty of the enterprise; the unavoidable disasters which must ever attend upon the effort to plant colonies upon such a barbarous coast as that of Africa; and the embarrassments of the infant Society in undertaking so herculean a task with so limited means, this Institution has encountered the most fierce and formidable obstacles which the craft or malice of its enemies could invent. There have not been wanting a whole tribe of the family of croakers, who have decried the scheme as Utopian, and prophesied certain defeat and ruin to the whole enterprise. Others have been found to deny its political constitutionality, impugn the motives and principles of its founders, and falsely impute a design to trespass upon civil rights. While the recent organised combination, whose hostility to the cause has been proclaimed by the vain and mischievous war-cry of immediate abolition, have not ceased to regard the Colonization scheme as an insurmountable barrier in their way, and hence have conspired for its overthrow.

The resolution alludes to the prophecies and calumnies of this latter class of enemies, which have been as unprovoked as they have been cruel and unjust. But a short time since, a temporary adversity seemed to threaten the Society at home, and a severe epidemic was raging in the Colony, to which a number of the emigrants became victims. This latter event was seized upon with apparent gratification, and in trumpeting it through the land, it was gravely stated by a reverend Divine, and distinguished advocate of the party, that we were sending the hapless descendants of Africa into a second Golgotha, and that such was the sickness of the Liberian climate, the Asiatic cholera, in all the fury of its desolation, was *salubrity* itself compared with Monrovia. Sir, this calumny (for such it was and is, though often repeated, and among the means employed to deter our coloured brethren from consenting to be colonized,) has met its ample and practical refutation by the facts of the case, as they are now spread before the public, and by which it is now established beyond the possibility of denial or doubt, that a degree of exemption from fatal disease, is enjoyed by our colonists, such as the world never witnessed in a newly settled country in any climate. Indeed, such has been the Divine blessing upon a number of the settlements, that the emigrants, after a sufficient trial, are themselves convinced that a better state of health can be enjoyed there, than in those parts of our own country from which they have removed.

In like manner, sir, the Society has been gainsayed, and its colonists slandered, because of some instances of intemperance which occurred in the settlements, and an impression has been created that we were not only ruining our own emigrants by means of ardent spirits, but that by traffic with the natives in this article, we were inflicting upon the neighbouring tribes the unutterable withering curse of intoxication and its kindred vices. But this allegation, like the former, has been overthrown, and by the prudent measures of the Society, and the vigilant co-operation of the inhabitants of our Colony, the Temperance reformation has there gained an unexampled triumph, and there is better ground to expect the utter annihilation of the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks from Liberia, than there is to calculate on a similar result in any part of our own country, nearly all the inhabitants being already pledged to total abstinence.

But without alluding to the numerous groundless accusations urged against us by these enemies of the cause, and their confident predictions of the extinction of the Society, and the failure of our enterprise in Africa, it may be in place to refer to the charges of discontent, indolence, and vice, brought in so many forms against the colonists, and which have been refuted by a mass of testimony which is irresistible. It is now proved that the great body of our emigrants in Liberia, are turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, and the first fruits of their industry have been exhibited here in the production of corn, sugar, coffee, cotton, and other useful and profitable commodities, which have already been yielded by that fruitful soil. And it is equally well established that the contentment and happiness of our colonists, is proverbial, while the good morals which reign in Liberia, present a severe rebuke to the infa-

rior morality of most of the districts of our own country even among our white population, a fact which has been attested by numerous and respectable witnesses in Europe and America, who have visited the settlements. But I forbear to dwell upon these topics, and will only express the hope that this Society may still go on and prosper; offering no other reply, no farther vindication, than what its works afford. Facts, stubborn facts, are accumulating every year, which not only serve to stop the mouths of gainsayers of every class, but to multiply the friends of the enterprise in every portion of this land. A brighter day is dawning upon us; the present aspect of the Colony is a bright and cheering one, while recent exhibitions of public liberality inspire renewed hopes of extended usefulness to our own country as well as to Africa. Yes, sir, God has not given up Africa! but He designs by our instrumentality to enkindle upon her western coast the fires of civilization and the lights of Christianity, which shall not only spread among her degraded sons the blessings of our free institutions, of science and religion, but open an asylum for her long-lost children, whose attractions will soon be so powerful as to draw hundreds of thousands of them to that soil of happiness and freedom.

I have no fear that the present repugnance to Africa will long be felt by our coloured population. Sir, their hostility against being removed to Africa is unnatural and artificial. It has been created by calumny and falsehood, else it had never been felt.

"Lives there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

And suppose we and our families should be transplanted by some strange providence into central Africa, and suppose one generation should succeed another, while still our race should be kept distinct among the surrounding black population; think you, sir, that our descendants to the latest generation would ever forget that they were strangers in a strange land—that they were Americans, though born in Africa? Can any man believe that they would resist the proposition to remove them from bondage there to liberty here, and complain of "*expatriation*" forsooth? The idea is preposterous and absurd; for every heart will bear me witness that they would still regard this as their "*native land*," because it was the land of their fathers, and the race with which the God of nature has identified them. Ah, sir, the hearts of our coloured population are cast in the same mould, and if they were unsophisticated, they would hail with acclamation the scheme of this Society, and escape from the snare of blindness and prejudice in which their pseudo friends have entangled them. This will ultimately be the result of our toils and labours, however long the consummation may be postponed by untoward events in Providence, or the malicious devices of our enemies.

I love this Society, because I love the black man with my whole heart. All the sympathies of my nature rally around the coloured race, whether in our own or in other lands, and for their deep and cruel wrongs, oppressed and downtrodden in the dust as they are here and elsewhere, whether enslaved or nominally free, I feel a gush of emotion which I can neither restrain nor yet

describe. Some of the first specimens of the sensibilities of our nature, in all their tenderness and pathos, I have witnessed in my intercourse, professional and otherwise, with this afflicted people. I have seen them pursued by dark events, until misfortune seemed to claim them for its own, and calamity mark them out as its chosen victims. And when maternal love has wrung from the heart of female Africans, withering under affliction and bereavement, the deepest lamentations of which our common nature is susceptible, I have fancied that I could hear them express their anguish in the touching strains of the poet—

“Oh! ever thus from childhood’s hour
I’ve seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never lov’d a tree or flow’r,
But ’twas the first to fade away;
I never nurs’d a little one,
To glad me with its soft black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die.”

Surely, sir, we ought to sympathise with the sufferings of our coloured brethren at home and abroad, and I rejoice in this Society, mainly because it is devoted to the benevolent work of “binding up the broken hearted, and raising up the bowed down, and letting the oppressed go free.”

In conclusion, I would only add, that I regard this great enterprise as the noblest of all the objects which benevolence and religion have prompted in this Christian land;—the noblest of them all, because it comprises them all. Do we desire to promote peace on earth and good will to man? Ours is a Peace Society labouring in a field of wars and bloodshed beyond what is witnessed in any country under heaven. Are we the enemies of the slave trade and slavery itself? Where beneath the sun, is there such slavery of the body and the mind as that which binds the millions of Africa to petty despots, whose deeds of cruelty and blood are “enough to make the cheek of darkness pale”? But our Society aims to break the yoke and let the oppressed go free, and already have we curtailed the horrid slave trade, with a success beyond all the efforts of the civilized world. Are we friends of the Temperance, the Bible, the Tract, the Sunday-school, the Missionary Society? All these are concentrated here, and all these are even now in progress on the darkest spot of earth, through our instrumentality and by the Divine blessing on our infant Colony. And to bless and save that continent of heathenism, we are now humbly endeavouring to communicate both science and religion, education and Christianity. And already does our Colony provide the missionary of the cross not only with a field of labour, but with an open door, a great and effectual one for penetrating a land of barbarians, who for centuries have been utterly inaccessible.

Sir, I am done. Let us still labour and pray, for the cause is good, and the best of all is, that God is with us, and neither Balaam’s cursing nor divination will prevail against our Israel.

Dr. REESE’s resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of GEORGE GREENNELL, Jr., M. C., of Massachusetts, the following resolution, sustained by an address from the mover, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination throughout the Union, who have given their benevolent aid to its funds by taking up collections in their several churches on or about the fourth of July; and that it be respectfully recommended to them to continue the practice annually.

Mr. ZACCHEUS COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore, Maryland, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the friends of this Society are urged, by powerful considerations of patriotism and humanity, to exert their influence to form a public sentiment which shall sanction the application of the treasure of the nation to effect, on a large scale, the plan of this Society; and that it be recommended to the friends of the cause throughout the Union to solicit for this plan the patronage of their respective State Legislatures.

Mr. LEE, in support of his resolution, said that

The period had arrived, in his opinion, when it appeared necessary and just that this Society should present and enforce its claim for the patronage and aid of the Federal and State Legislatures. He therefore deemed it proper to offer at this time and in this place, the resolution just read, and believed the appeal it contemplated would be heard and responded to wherever a sense of justice and philanthropy prevailed. How far it was politic, new, to address ourselves to the Congress of the U. States, was a matter about which there was a difference of opinion among the friends of Colonization. For himself, he saw no sound objections to the exercise by Congress of the powers under the Constitution, of appropriating something out of an overflowing treasury, to the great and beneficent objects of the Society.

Twenty years ago, Mr. President, a few wise and good men assembled in a private apartment of this city, and laid in silence and comparative obscurity the foundations of this Society. They had seen and felt for years, with alarm and anxiety, the rapid spread of an *anomalous* free black population, carrying with it a train of evils which our experience at this time most sincerely deplores; they foresaw the disastrous consequences such an evil, unremedied or unchecked, would produce, not only to the master but the slave. Exiles from social and political privileges they beheld this degraded population—*negatively* free it is true, yet burdened and bowed down by a heavier load of moral and physical wrongs than their enslaved brethren: and differing from them only in this, that they are "*slaves without a master*," and bound to those around them by no ties of sympathy or consanguinity. To meliorate, therefore, the condition of this prostrate and outcast race—and to give to them the *fruits of liberty*, dispensed and received under their "*own vines and fig trees*"; to afford, in the next place, security to the slaveowners and resignation to the slaves, by removing from them the example and influence of this free black population, acting directly by their corrupting influence on the feelings and passions of

the slaves, and indirectly through the thousand channels fanaticism and a false philanthropy were opening; and finally, to vindicate and illustrate the great fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions repose, and to the maintenance of which we stood gloriously pledged to the world, by giving *true* freedom to those who have a right to demand it, and leading ultimately by just and cautious steps (with the full consent of all parties and interests in the country) to the gradual emancipation of those whose servitude is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of our Constitution and our social and national prosperity; were the noble objects of the founders of this Society: and by dedicating it to such purposes, they must command and receive the gratitude of one race and the applause of the other.

Among its founders, your name, sir, is conspicuously enrolled; and that voice which first hailed the birth of South American freedom, and from these walls sent forth her eloquent and soul-stirring appeal, has since been often raised in behalf of this Society. Among your associates in this great enterprise are some immortal names: and while man has the spirit to be free, or the virtue to be just, MADISON, MARSHALL, and MONROE, will be the more venerated on this account; for they lived and died the zealous friends of this great charity.

One of these sages, whose spirit has but recently joined those of his ascended compatriots, gave an enduring evidence of his attachment to the Society and its principles, by a liberal bequest, rendered the more touching and impressive from the fact, that the fund to meet it is to be raised out of the publication of the History of the Convention which framed our Constitution, from his *own pen*.

Thus from the publication and diffusion of this patriotic work, embodying as it will the spirit and principles of American Liberty, has this beloved Father of the Constitution reflected his own opinions of our Society, and attested the sincerity and fervour of his support to it while he lived, by devoting this great tribute of his pen to its aid after his death.

Is there not abundant reason to believe, that in some of the larger Commonwealths of the South the cause of Colonization is gaining ground? The Report just read informs us that several wealthy Planters of that section have already manumitted their slaves for the purpose of conveying them, through the means of this Society, to Liberia; while others are fast yielding their prejudices and becoming the friends and patrons of the Colonization scheme.—

And why should the enlightened of any part of the country hesitate? Colonization, as our Society professes it, is not, sir, that bugbear conjured up, as fanatics charge, to disturb the tenure between master and slave. It is a *mild, prudent, and safe* principle, which meditates great ultimate good to the masters and the slaves, with the full consent of the former, and without infringing upon or questioning vested rights. Unlike the exciting, imprudent, and unsafe expedients of *abolitionism*, it inflicts no injury on the slave, in the efforts to emancipate him; nor fastens closer on him the fetters it could not break; leaving the enthralled to the slow but just operation of a sound public sentiment on the subject, which must ere long lead to their redemption. Our So-

society is now labouring to prepare for them a republic and home in the land of their fathers, where neither

"The oppressor's wrongs,
The proud man's contumely,"

can follow or assail them; and thus hold out to those already free or emancipated, strong inducements to leave this and fly on the wings of this Society to a better and freer country for them; and also appeals by the strongest motives of *interest* and mercy to the slaveholder to liberate his slaves and aid in their removal.

The Report also informs us, that there are at this time upwards of 3000 emigrants at the Colony, partaking all the blessings of civilization and freedom: And there, where the accursed slave trade 20 years ago raised its bloody banner and desolated the coasts of Africa, you behold now, civilized, *educated*, erect man, walking abroad in his own majesty, bearing on his brow the stamp of freedom, and in his hands the charter of human rights.

Africa is rising up from the sleep of barbarism; temples of religion and songs of praise are seen and heard in her valleys and on her mountains,

Star eyed Science seeks her votaries there."

Already schools and colleges are thronged by her sons and daughters; commerce and trade are extending their enterprises; and indeed to one unaccustomed to such a spectacle, it would seem that some enchanter's wand had been waved over that benighted land: for lo! "it blooms and blossoms like the rose"; her rocks have been struck, and the waters of life and knowledge are gushing forth; her dead form has been reanimated, and Africa will be redeemed.

Who then, sir, can behold all this, and not bless the motives and acts of this Society?—and may we not certainly contemplate the period when the *whole* of this ill-fated continent shall participate in those blessings of civilization and knowledge (now enjoyed by the Colony) which more favored regions realize? It was the cradle of creation; light first broke upon the world, and the morning first blesses with its beams her borders—but makes her misery and darkness more mournfully visible. Let us, the new *Western Hemisphere*, send back the ever-burning lights of Christianity and peace to her.

Nos.....primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina vespere.

The venerable gentleman who first addressed you (Dr. Proudfit of N. York) justly remarked that the benevolence of this Society could not at this day be truly estimated. He is right, sir; for until that great continent shall be brought into the family of nations, and those beautiful vallies mentioned in the Report—where Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to man, but he, alas! is little less than the cannibal torturing and devouring human flesh; till the light of this Colony, like Bethlehem's star, shall penetrate and give salvation to this people; then and not till then, can the value and benevolence of this great charity be fully felt.

How appropriate, at this time, would be the dedication of a part of the surplus revenue arising from the sale of the public lands, to the objects of this Society; thus making the soil once cultivated by the slave, contribute to his final

disenthralment and removal to a free and happy country. Let us therefore hope that the enlightened patriotism of our rulers and legislators will ere long accomplish this desirable purpose.

On this interesting subject coming events, which are casting their shadows so darkly before them, must ere long force the conviction on the minds of all, of the incalculable importance of this Society, and the great good it is destined to perform, both to the white and black population of the country, if it is now promptly aided by individual and state resources. The resolution offered for your adoption will, therefore, we may hope, receive the candid and liberal consideration from the States, which their own true interests and its just appeal call for.

The white and black races cannot exist and prosper together; and history and experience alike instruct us, that the latter must yield to the triumphant march of the former. And in this country, sir, should it not be so? Humanity, civil and religious liberty, alike demand it. Already have its triumphs been rapid and unsparing; stripping the unfortunate and less numerous race of the best rights of man. *This is not the black man's country: we propose taking him to his native soil, where he may flourish and be respected.*

A once powerful and renowned people, the aborigines of this land, differing from the Anglo-Saxon in colour and habits, reduced by the latter to a small remnant, are at this moment waging a last fierce and fearful battle for their hunting grounds, and must soon fall by the slow but certain arms of their white civilized foe.

How, then, sir, can the result be otherwise?—ought it to be otherwise? Here our fathers, our great free Anglo-Saxon fathers founded this spreading empire, and enkindled those lights of civilization, which are inextinguishable. We must go on conquering and to conquer.

“Westward the star of empire makes its way.”

This is the white man's home. Let us labor, therefore, to remove from it now, by mild and benevolent means, the black man, before the conqueror's sword shall, as it must, destroy and overwhelm him.

Mr. LEE's resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. WILLIAM HILL, D. D., of Virginia, offered the following resolution, and addressed the Society in its support:

Resolved, That this Society has heard with pleasure of the establishment in New York of the Young Men's Society for promoting education in Africa; and that it will afford all suitable facilities and aid to the objects of that association.

On motion of the Rev. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, of Virginia, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the moral darkness which has for ages enveloped Africa, and the extreme miseries in which her population is involved, give her the strongest claims upon our compassion and charity; and that the establishment of colonies of free people of colour upon her coast affords the most encouraging means for introducing among her inhabitants freedom, civilization, and Christianity.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, of the District of Columbia, the following resolution, sustained by an address from the mover, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the decease of two of its revered Vice-Presidents, the Right Reverend Bishop WHITE and ROBERT RALSTON, of Philadelphia, this institution is bereaved of great public and private worth, and of powerful aid in its work of benevolence and philanthropy, and that it will cherish the memory of those benefactors of humanity.

The Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., after a few introductory remarks, offered the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society deeply deplore the death of JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States, and President of this Society; and that it will ever cherish the recollection of his exalted wisdom, patriotism, and philanthropy; and that, in honor of this illustrious man, the Managers be instructed to give to one of the next settlements which may be founded by them on the African coast, the name of MADISON.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, the Society adjourned to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock to-morrow, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

The Society met at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, pursuant to adjournment.

CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., a Vice-President of the Society, took the chair.

The meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, M. C., of New Jersey, offered and addressed the Society in support of the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the liberal bequests recently made to this Society give evidence of the increasing interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that we especially acknowledge, in the peculiar character of the donation of Mr. MADISON, a recognition of the wise philanthropy and pure principles of human liberty on which this Society is founded.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, M. C., of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, and addressed the Society in its behalf:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, this Society is especially worthy of support, in that it presents a great scheme of benevolence towards our coloured population, in which the North, the South, the East, and the West can consistently and harmoniously unite, to the distinguished honor of our country, and the deliverance from superstition, crime, and misery of another.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, of Washington city, offered the following resolution, in support of which he addressed the Society :

Resolved, That a committee of twelve members be appointed to take into consideration the entire subject of the relations between the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries throughout the Union, and report thereon at the next meeting.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, it was resolved that the President of the meeting be added to the committee.

And on motion of Mr. CLARKE, it was resolved that the President of the Society be chairman of the committee, and that he appoint its other members.

The following gentlemen were announced as the committee :

Mr. MERCER, Chairman, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOUTHARD, Mr. WHITTLESSEY, Mr. SEATON, Dr. REESE, Dr. PROUDFIT, Mr. DOUGLASS, Mr. GURLEY, Mr. FENDALL, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. PEABODY.

Mr. LEE of Baltimore offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the several State Legislatures, soliciting their countenance and pecuniary aid to the great and philanthropic object of this institution.

Mr. SOUTHARD suggested the following as preferable :

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several State and Auxiliary Societies to present memorials to their respective State Legislatures, soliciting their countenance and pecuniary aid to the great and philanthropic object of this institution.

Mr. GURLEY made some remarks in favor of an application to Congress for aid, but declined proposing any resolution to that effect.

The suggestion of Mr. SOUTHARD was adopted by Mr. LEE, and the resolution, as accordingly modified, was adopted.

On motion of Dr. LAURIE, the Society adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the lecture room attached to the First Presbyterian Church.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The Society met according to adjournment at the lecture room attached to the first Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. MERCER, a Vice-President, took the chair.

The President of the meeting, as chairman of the committee

on Auxiliary Relations appointed last night, stated that the committee had made some progress in the business entrusted to them, but were not prepared to make a report this evening.

On motion, the Society *resolved*, when it adjourned, to adjourn to meet to-morrow evening, in order to receive the report of the committee.

On motion of Dr. PROUDFIT,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to transmit promptly to the several Auxiliary Societies the resolution which was adopted last evening, in reference to applications to the several State Legislatures for aid.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate the officers and managers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Chair appointed as the committee Mr. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey; Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio; Mr. PHELPS, of New York; Mr. DOUGLASS, of Pennsylvania; and Dr. PROUDFIT, of New York.

The committee, after retiring, returned and made a report of nominations of officers and managers of the Society for the ensuing year, which, after some amendment, was accepted.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at the lecture room attached to the First Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M. and found the Committee on Auxiliary Relations, which had been appointed on Wednesday, present, and engaged in considering a plan of a report on the subject entrusted to them. The Committee were allowed to continue their deliberations in the presence of the Society. The plan was discussed at length by Mr. SEATON and Mr. GURLEY in opposition to it, by Mr. SOUTHARD in its support, and by Mr. JONES in reply, in opposition, till 8 o'clock, when the meeting of the Society was organized.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, a Vice-President, took the chair.

Mr. MERCER, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Relations, stated that the committee had been employed during the whole of the day in considering the subject committed to them; that its magnitude and complexity were such that they were not yet prepared to agree on a report, but that, in order to

bring the subject in a definite form before the Society for its action, they had agreed to submit *pro forma* as a report, the afore-said plan; which was accordingly submitted.

Mr. MERCER addressed the Society in explanation and support of the report, and was followed by Dr. PROUDFIT on the same side.

It was agreed that the sense of the Society should be taken on the first resolution contained in the report.

Mr. WHITTLESEY moved an amendment to the first resolution, which was carried. A discussion arose on the first resolution as amended. It was opposed by Mr. GURLEY and Mr. KEY, and supported by Mr. MERCER and Mr. DOUGLASS.

Mr. MERCER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Society approve the principles of the report of the committee, and that the report be referred back to the committee which reported it, with authority to supply any defects that may appear therein, and to forward the same to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of having the same submitted to the associated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, and the State Society of Maryland, for their consideration and approval.

The resolution was advocated by Mr. MERCER and Mr. CLARKE.

Mr. KEY moved as a substitute for Mr. MERCER's resolution to strike out all after the word "*Resolved*," and insert the following: "That the Auxiliary Societies now having colonies in Africa shall be allowed to appoint their governors for such colonies, and to adopt all such laws for the government of such colonies as they may think proper, not inconsistent with the laws established by the Parent Society, submitting, nevertheless, such laws to the Parent Society, and receiving and considering in a friendly spirit whatever objections may be made to them."

The question being taken on Mr. KEY's substitute, it was decided in the negative.—Yeas 3, Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being called for, were as follows.

Yeas.—Messrs. KEY, LAURIE,* and SEATON—3.

* Dr. LAURIE requests it to be stated that he voted in favor of Mr. KEY's substitute under an impression that it had been expurgated of the words, "submitting nevertheless such laws to the Parent Society, and receiving and considering in a friendly spirit whatever objections may be made to them." Had he been aware that those words were retained, he should have voted against the substitute, it not being his wish to refer to the decision of an Auxiliary Society, the question whether or not its laws conflicted with those of the Parent Institution.

Nays.—Messrs. HAWLEY, WHITTLESEY, MERCER, GALES, PEABODY, PROUDFIT, DOUGLASS, SOUTHARD, GURLEY, CLARKE, and FENDALL—11.

The question on Mr. MERCER's resolution then recurred. Mr. GURLEY moved to amend it by striking out the words "that the Society approve the principles of the report of the committee and."

The motion was supported by the mover, Mr. CLARKE and Dr. LAURIE, opposed by Mr. DOUGLASS, and Mr. PEABODY, and gave rise to a general discussion. It was put to vote, and decided in the negative.

The question on Mr. MERCER's resolution was then put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote.

Yeas.—Messrs. HAWLEY, WHITTLESEY, MERCER, GALES, PEABODY, PROUDFIT, DOUGLASS, SOUTHARD, and CLARKE—9.

Nays.—Messrs. KEY, LAURIE, SEATON, GURLEY, and FENDALL—5.

The Society then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1837.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN:

The Select Committee appointed pursuant to the resolution of the General Meeting of the 15th day of December last, in their effort to adjust on an equitable and durable basis, the relations which should subsist between the Parent Society, its several Auxiliaries, and those State Societies which are more or less independent of both, found it necessary to look to the relative condition of the Colonies already planted in Africa.

The security, freedom, and happiness of the colonists obviously rest on union among themselves; and while they depend for their nutriment and growth on the exertions and resources of the American Societies to whom they owe their origin, their union in Africa presupposes the harmonious cooperation of their friends and patrons in America.

Accordingly, the Committee have framed a Constitution of

General Government for the various settlements of Liberia, with a view to a reunion of the American Societies engaged in the colonization of Africa.

In framing this Constitution they looked to the history of the first European settlements on this continent; and indulging the hope that the infant colonies of Africa may hereafter attain the strength and prosperity of the former, they have blended the features of some of the provincial governments, with those of the Articles of Confederation and of the present Constitution of the United States.

To assimilate the political institutions of a few settlements of slender resources, dispersed along the shore of a continent sunk in barbarism, to the present governments of the United States, must be the work of time.

It will be both hastened and facilitated, however, by keeping perpetually in view, the model to be copied, and conforming the copy to the original, in each stage of the future progress of African civilization.

Keeping this purpose ever before the friends of that continent, in America, the efforts of the various Colonization Societies of the United States, to advance the improvement of the separate colonies which they have respectively planted, may be indulged, consistently with a due regard to the welfare of all. A laudable emulation at home, may, indeed, stimulate and guide to mutual advantage the same spirit abroad.

The Constitutions, therefore, and municipal laws of the separate Colonies, are left, by the Report, to the discretion of the colonists themselves, and of the American Societies, to whom they look for counsel and support; except so far as is necessary to their internal peace, their common defence, and their intercourse among themselves and with other nations.

The permanent union of the colonists as one people, and of their friends in America in consistent efforts for their prosperity, it has been the chief and anxious care of the Committee to establish and maintain.

Regarding the Constitution and Resolutions which they now transmit to the Board of Managers, as subjects of future amendment, they look to that source of improvement, as an adequate

remedy for such defects of their Plan of Government as may be now apparent: and which time will assuredly multiply in political institutions, designed to be remodeled as experience may suggest, so as to accord with the gradual development of the moral and physical resources of a new empire.

In behalf of the Committee, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, with great respect, your ob't. Serv't.

O. F. MERCER, *Chairman.*

REPORT.

Resolved, by the American Colonization Society, That the following Constitution of General Government, for the American Settlements on the Western coast of Africa, be recommended to the adoption of the associated Auxiliary Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, and to the State Colonization Society of Maryland; and that when the said Constitution shall have been approved by them and adopted by a majority of the inhabitants of those settlements, it shall be considered as conclusively ratified.

CONSTITUTION.

Whereas it has pleased a Gracious Providence to favour with success, the benevolent efforts of the citizens of the United States of America, to plant Christian Colonies of free coloured people, on the western coast of Africa, in order to lay a durable foundation for their future Union, Freedom and Independence, the following Constitution of Government is ordained and established.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The several colonial settlements planted in Liberia, on the principles of the American Colonization Society, are hereby declared to be united under one Government, to be styled the Government of Liberia.

Sec. 2. The Colony of Monrovia and the several Settlements appertenant thereto, shall make one Colony, under the common title of "Monrovia;" the Colonies at Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove shall maintain their present denomination, or receive such other as the associated Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, and the Maryland State Society, may hereafter respectively bestow on them.

ARTICLE II. *Of the Legislative Power.*

Sec. 1. There shall be a Legislature, entitled the Congress of Liberia, which shall hold one session, at least, in every two

years, at the town of Monrovia ; or at such other place as the Congress shall from time to time appoint. The first meeting shall be held on the first Monday in December next following the ratification of this Constitution ; and all succeeding meetings shall commence at such periods as the Congress may prescribe.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall consist of the Chief Executive Magistrate of each of the Colonies of Monrovia, Cape Palmas, and Bassa Cove, and of five Delegates, to be elected by the Legislative councils of the said Colonies in such manner as they may respectively provide, in the proportion of three for the Colony of Monrovia, and one for each of the other Colonies ; and the said delegates shall receive for their services, such compensation as their respective councils may determine and pay.

Sec. 3. The Governor of Monrovia shall preside over the deliberations of the Congress ; and in case of his absence, death, resignation, or inability, such one of the other Colonial Governors as a majority of the delegates present may elect. In the absence of those Governors, a President, for the time being, shall be, in like manner, chosen from the delegates present.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to call the members to order, and to preserve decorum in the debates and proceedings of Congress, according to such rules as they may adopt for their government. In his absence from the chair, for a period not exceeding one day, he may call on any other member to preside in his place. He shall be entitled to vote in all cases in which he is not personally interested, and shall, moreover, give the casting vote whenever the Congress is equally divided on any question.

Sec. 5. The presence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day till a quorum be formed, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of the absent delegates, in such manner, and in such penalties as the Congress may provide.

Sec. 6. The Congress shall be the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of the several delegates thereto, may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct ; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a delegate: Shall keep a fair journal of its proceedings,

and from time to time, publish the same; except such parts thereof as may, in their judgment, require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall by the desire of any two or more members be entered on the journal. They shall, by the first opportunity, transmit a copy of their entire journal to the American Colonization Society: they shall appoint a Recording Secretary and such other officers as may be necessary to the transaction of business and fix their respective compensation, which shall be paid by the several Colonies on a rateable assessment, according to their respective representation.

In all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, the delegates shall be privileged from arrest, during their attendance in Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 7. No person shall be chosen as a delegate from any Colony who shall be under twenty-five years of age at the period of his election; nor unless he be, at such period, a citizen of Liberia, and have been an inhabitant of the Colony for which he is elected, for at least six months prior to his election.

Sec. 8. Congress shall have power to prescribe uniform rules of naturalization for all persons of colour, provided that all persons now citizens of any Colony of Liberia, shall continue to be so, and that all coloured persons emigrating from the United States of America, or any district or territory thereof, with the approbation, or under the sanction of the American Colonization Society; or of any Auxiliary Society of the same, or of any State Colonization Society of the United States, which shall have assented to this Constitution of Government, shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizens of Liberia; except the same shall have been lost or forfeited by conviction of some crime.

Sec. 9. They shall have power to fix the standard of weights and measures, until the Congress of the United States of America shall have prescribed some standard of the same, when the American, shall become the standard of Liberia.

Sec. 10. They shall have power to settle the value of any African money, in the metallic currency of Liberia, which currency shall, in all other respects, be the same with that of the United States.

Sec. 11. In time of war or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, they shall have power to emit bills and to borrow money on the credit of Liberia, under such restrictions and limitations as may be provided by the American Colonization Society: and at such times they shall have power to provide a treasury for the common defence, to appoint a treasurer and such other officers or agents as may be necessary to the collection and disbursements of the public money, no part of which shall be appropriated but by an act, or resolution of Congress: the treasury shall be supplied by a rateable assessment of such sums, as may be necessary, upon the several Colonies; which, until a more equitable mode can be provided, shall be in proportion to the number of delegates, in the Congress, elected by each Colony; such sums, to be assessed, collected, and paid by, or in pursuance of the acts, or orders of the respective Legislative Councils of the Colonies, and all expenses incurred for the common defence shall be chargeable upon and paid out of the said treasury.

Sec. 12. The Congress shall have power to declare war, in self-defence, and make rules concerning captures on land and water: to raise and support armies in time of actual war; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy in time of war.

To make rules for the government of the land and naval forces.

To provide for organizing and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed under their authority; and to appoint over them, when so employed, or select from among them, the General, Brigade, and Regimental Staff officers: and to appoint and commission, for the existing war, all other officers in command thereof, of higher grade than the commandants of companies: reserving to the Colonial Governments respectively, the appointment at other times of all their militia officers, and in time of war, of all officers of militia whose appointment is not hereby vested in the Congress of Liberia.

Sec. 13. The Congress shall have power to make treaties with the several African tribes and to prescribe rules for regulating the commerce between Liberia and such tribes: but they shall enter into no treaty or alliance, nor ascertain and assess the sums and expenses necessary to the common defence, nor emit

bills, nor borrow money on the public credit, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land and sea forces to be raised, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 14. Congress shall have power to render uniform the tariff of duties on foreign imports into the territory of Liberia; but, in doing so, shall give no preference to one port thereof over another; and all such duties shall be collected by, and paid into the treasuries of the respective Colonies under the authority of their respective Legislative Councils.

Sec. 15. Congress shall impose no duty on the exports of any Colony, nor shall any Colony impose any duty on the entry or transportation of the produce or manufactures of any other Colony arriving in the same.

Sec. 16. The Congress may establish a communication by post, between the several Colonies and fix the rate of postage, but the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasuries of the several Colonies in which the same may be collected, and the officers required to sustain such communication, shall be appointed under the authority of the Colonial Legislatures, in such mode as they may respectively prescribe, and be paid such compensation as their respective Colonial Legislatures may provide out of the proceeds of the postage.

ARTICLE III. *Of the Executive Power.*

Sec. 1. The supreme Executive power of the Government of Liberia shall be vested in the Governor of the Colony of Monrovia, whose title shall be "President of Liberia and Governor of Monrovia," and in a council to consist of the several Colonial Governors or a majority of them. The President shall, if empowered, perform the duties of Agent of the United States of America for the reception of recaptured Africans, provided that, if any other person shall be appointed to such agency, he may, also, be a member of the Executive Council with a right to debate, but not to vote on any question.

Sec. 2. During the recess of the Congress all vacancies in the several offices created and filled by them shall be filled on the nomination of the President with the advice and consent of the Council, if present—if absent, by the President alone; and all such officers, so appointed, shall hold their offices until the expiration of the ensuing session of Congress.

Sec. 3. The President shall be, *ex-officio* commander in chief of the Land and Naval forces of Liberia, and of such portion of the militia as may be called into the service thereof. He shall receive his appointment from the American Colonization Society and shall be removable at their pleasure.

Sec. 4. The Executive power of the Colonies of Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove shall be vested in a Governor and such councilors, and inferior officers and agents, as the constitutions adopted for these Colonies by their respective Societies, may provide.

ARTICLE IV. *Of the Judicial Power.*

Sec. 1. The Judicial Power of the Government of Liberia shall be vested in a Supreme Court, to consist of the President of Liberia and the Governors of the several Colonies, and in such other Courts as the Congress may establish by law; and shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution of Government, and the treaties and laws made in conformity therewith; to all cases in which controversies shall arise between citizens of other nations, or between such citizens and the colonists; to all cases in which controversies may exist between the Colonies themselves, and to all cases wherein the rights or privileges of any minister, diplomatic agent, or representative of any of the African tribes may be involved.

Sec. 2. In all cases between the Colonies themselves, or which may threaten to disturb the peaceful relations between Liberia and other nations, or the several African tribes, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases it shall have appellate jurisdiction only.

Sec. 3. The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be conclusive evidence of the construction of the Constitution, treaties, and laws, and with the treaties and acts of the Congress shall have paramount authority to the acts of the several Colonial Legislatures and the decisions of their Courts; from the latter an appeal may be taken whenever those decisions involve the construction of any treaty, act of Congress, or prior decision of the Supreme Court of Liberia.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The assent of all the parties thereto, shall be necessary to any amendments of this Constitution; and the American Colonization Society shall have power to provide the mode of ascertaining and proclaiming such assent to any future amendment.

The citizens of the several Colonies shall be entitled in ever Colony to all the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of such Colony.

No order of nobility, nor hereditary political distinction of any sort shall be admitted in any Colony. No law shall be passed abridging the liberty of speech or of the press, nor any preference be given to one religious creed, institution, or denomination, over any other; but every person shall be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

No law shall be passed to prevent the people from peaceably assembling to petition for a redress of grievances; nor shall any religious test be enacted as a qualification for office.

The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation; and in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved inviolate.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in time of actual invasion or insurrection, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

The Committee further report the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That no Auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, unless with the consent of the Parent Society, shall hereafter acquire territory on the western coast of Africa, or plant any settlement or Colony there, or in an interior direction due east from the ocean, any where between the Galinas river and the territory of Kroo Settra, except within the declared boundary of a Colony already planted.

Resolved, That effectual means be promptly taken by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to purchase the territory on the western coast of Africa, not yet purchased by any American Colonization Society, between Cape Palmas to the south, and the territory of the British Colony at Sierra Leone to the north.

Resolved, That a code of laws for Liberia be formed by a joint committee to be appointed by the American Colonization Society, the associated Societies of Pennsylvania and New York, and the Maryland State Society, should they concur in the ratification of the proposed Constitution of Liberia; which code, when supervised by the said Societies and approved by the American Colonization Society, shall be promulgated, under the sanction thereof, and shall be subject to no repeal, alteration, or amendment, by the Congress of Liberia or the Legislative Council of any Colony, without the concurrence of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That each Auxiliary and State Society shall make quarterly reports to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society of their proceedings and of their receipts and disbursements. And that while the Parent Society extends its efforts to aid the resources thereof throughout the Union, the several State and Auxiliary Societies who have undertaken to plant and maintain particular Colonies in Africa, shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Parent Society ten per cent. of the sums which they may respectively collect; excepting all such sums as may be granted by the several Legislatures, or by individuals under an express condition inconsistent therewith.

**List of Officers and Managers of the American Colonization Society,
for the year 1836—7.**

[Published by order of the Board of Managers.]

PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
2. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BAYARD, of New Jersey.
4. ISAAC MCKIM, of Maryland.
5. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
6. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
7. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
8. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Connecticut.
9. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
10. PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Maryland.
11. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
12. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
13. LOUIS McLANE, of New York.
14. J. H. McCLURE, of Kentucky.
15. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the District of Columbia.
16. MOSES ALLEN, of New York.
17. Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia.
18. FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia.
19. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of the District of Columbia.
20. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. of the District of Columbia.
21. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.
22. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
23. JOHN McDONOGH, of Louisiana.
24. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
25. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
26. Rev. James O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Epis. Church.
27. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
28. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia.
29. Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.
30. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.
31. WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania.
32. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.
33. JOSHUA DARLING, of New Hampshire.
34. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont.
35. Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi.
36. WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York.
37. NICHOLAS BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island.

MANAGERS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | 7. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. |
| 2. Gen. WALTER JONES. | 8. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE. |
| 3. FRANCIS S. KEY. | 9. RICHARD S. COXE. |
| 4. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY. | 10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, <i>Secretary</i> . |
| 5. WILLIAM W. SEATON. | 11. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. <i>Treasurer</i> . |
| 6. PHINEAS BRADLEY, M. D. | 12. PHILIP R. FENDALL, <i>Recorder</i> . |

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, in effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. 3. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, one or more Secretaries, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. 6. The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. 7. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its objects as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies, occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. 9. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions in the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if an private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALE, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

Form of a Constitution of an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents and — Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

THE
TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Color

OF
THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
DECEMBER 12, 1837.

WASHINGTON:
JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER.
1838.



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WASHINGTON:
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1894
The 1st of July
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REPORT.

THE Managers of the American Colonization Society, in submitting to the general meeting their Annual Report, devoutly acknowledge the continued smiles of Providence on its interests. With numerous other associations that derive their entire strength from individual contributions, this Society has experienced, in some degree, the effects of a general derangement in the financial affairs of the country, and has deemed it prudent rather to improve existing advantages and cultivate the field already occupied than to extend very materially the sphere of its operations.

The office of President of this Society, vacated by the decease of the illustrious JAMES MADISON, has been filled by the unanimous election of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. In signifying his acceptance of the office, this distinguished friend of the Society observes, "Regarding the American Colonization Society as the only practical scheme ever presented to public consideration, for separating, advantageously to all parties, the European descendants upon this continent from the free people of color, the descendants of Africans, with their own consent; and of ultimately effecting a more extensive separation of the two races, with the consent of the States and individuals interested, I shall continue to cherish the highest interest in the success of the Society, and will contribute whatever is in my power to promote its prosperity."

The Managers stated in their last Report, that the Brig *Rondout* had been chartered by the Society to convey a select company of emigrants from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Liberia. Unfortunately this vessel did not afford the accommodations expected; and Lewis Sheridan (a free man of color of great respectability) and an interesting company of his relatives and friends, who had made arrangements to embark in her, postponed their

departure to a more favorable opportunity. The Rondout sailed on the 30th of December, with thirty-four emigrants, among whom were Wm. Taylor, a young colored physician, educated for the medical profession under the direction of the Board, and eighteen slaves liberated by Dr. Shuman of Stokes county, North Carolina, for whose comfortable settlement in the Colony he made liberal provision. Dr. David Francis Bacon, whose appointment as principal Colonial Physician was mentioned in the last Report, also took passage in this vessel.

Repeated and earnest efforts were subsequently made to secure a passage for those who had been disappointed by the Rondout, in other vessels to the Colony, but without success; and the Managers, unprepared in the reduced state of their resources to charter a vessel exclusively for them, finally assented to a proposition from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society to convey them to the settlement at Bassa Cove.

The Rondout anchored in the harbour of Monrovia on the 3d of February, having completed her voyage in thirty-four days. Most of her emigrants were placed in comfortable dwellings at Millsburg, and warned (but we regret to say with too little effect,) against imprudent exposures to the noonday sun and night air, the causes of dangerous disease to those unaccustomed to them in the African climate. Several of this company appeared utterly to disregard the advice of the Physician and all the lessons of experience, and paid the forfeit of their rashness with their lives.

On several former occasions the Managers have announced their purpose of sending out but few emigrants, and those under special circumstances only, until the Society should have become relieved from its pecuniary embarrassments, and further progress been made in the general system of improvement at Liberia. This policy has been approved by the Society, and, though it has encountered objections, is believed to be also approved by a very large proportion of the intelligent and considerate friends of the cause throughout the country. Whenever (as it has several times occurred) emigrants have been offered, and their expenses defrayed from other sources than the treasury of the Society, the Managers have promptly aided and enabled them to fulfil their desire of obtaining a home in Liberia. Two very interesting cases of this description have occurred since the last annual meeting.

Mrs. Rebecca Smith, widow of the late John Smith, of Sussex county, in Virginia, having died; his administrator transmitted to the Society's office a copy of his will. By this document it appeared that he had bequeathed to his wife all his slaves during her life; and directed that after her death, they and their increase should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, giving to each of them a supply of clothing and one year's provision, exclusive of provision for their maintenance during the voyage. The Testator farther directed that the expenses of removing and settling them should be defrayed out of his estate. These emigrants are fifty-nine in number.

In July, 1833, the Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, Virginia, died, having by will emancipated his slaves, thirty-one in number, for colonization in Liberia, and provided means for their transfer and settlement. The title of these slaves to their freedom being, however, denied by some of Mr. Stockdell's heirs, they found it necessary to assert it in a court of justice; and after considerable litigation, the contest was ultimately decided in their favor.

A recent correspondence with Mr. Thomas Potts, administrator of Mr. Smith, and with Colonel James W. Walker, executor of the Rev. Mr. Stockdell, resulted in an agreement on the part of the Managers to remove to Liberia, and there locate the above mentioned manumitted slaves. Means were furnished to them by Mr. Potts for defraying the expenses of removing Mr. Smith's and supporting them for one year after their arrival; and by Colonel Walker for defraying the expenses of removing and supporting, for six months after arrival, those of the Rev. Mr. Stockdell. The ship Emperor, Captain Keeler, has been employed by the Managers to convey these emigrants, with their supplies, (which have been purchased in ample quantities for their support during the periods indicated by their former owners respectively) to Liberia, and with a few other emigrants, most of whom are connected with these by marriage; this vessel has just sailed from Norfolk for the Colony. This vessel also conveys to Africa Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, late Governor of Liberia, who now returns thither in his former capacity of Colonial Physician. The Managers congratulate the Society on having obtained for these emigrants on their voyage and for the critical period immediately following

their debarkation, the advantage of this experienced and attentive physician's superintendence and aid. The return of this devoted friend of Africa, to the scene of his former labors, trials, and sufferings, will, it is confidently expected, be productive of great benefit to the Colony. Miss Mary Skinner, daughter of Dr. Skinner, accompanies her father, to assist him in his benevolent labors, and especially to take and preserve drawings of the plants and other interesting objects in the natural history of Africa. She was formerly a teacher in Liberia. There are several cases in which benevolent holders of slaves have manumitted them for removal to Liberia and have provided partial means for defraying the cost of their removal and settlement. The Managers would have been gratified could they, in accordance with the policy before referred to, have supplied, out of the Society's Treasury, the deficiency, and have sent these individuals with the emigrants manumitted by Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Stockdell. This being impracticable, they will necessarily remain in the United States till the amount wanting shall have been made up out of the proceeds of their own labors, or by private liberality.

Of the general health of the Colony, the Board have received very favorable reports. On his arrival, Dr. Bacon, after careful inquiry, found but about twenty-five cases of disease in Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, and other places in that region—only two of which he considered really dangerous. "Throughout," he remarks in his first letter to the Board, "the whole of my very brief experience here, I have found the few serious cases which have come under treatment, to improve more rapidly than my most sanguine hopes had anticipated; and I feel every way encouraged to renew and strengthen the high hopes of usefulness and success which excited me to an enterprise which my most rational friends were so ready to condemn as desperate."

The experience of another year has contributed to strengthen an opinion long since adopted by the Board, that the causes of disease in Liberia will lose much of their power as the country becomes subdued by the enterprise, and cultivated and adorned by the industry of civilized men.

It has been matter of regret to the Managers, that Captain E. A. Hitchcock, whose unanimous election as Governor of Liberia was announced in the last Report, and from whose character

and energy great advantages were anticipated, felt himself compelled to decline the appointment. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, has administered the affairs of the Colonial Government in a manner honorable to himself, and very conducive to the good order and general prosperity of the Colony.

In regard to the several African settlements under the general superintendence of this Society, the Board can report only gradual, but important improvements, in agriculture, education, and other interests essential to their growth, happiness, and stability. Respectable officers of the United States Navy, recently from Liberia, concur with the officers and citizens of the Colony in testifying to the general comfort and contentment of these communities—to the public spirit that animates them—and, especially, to their increasing endeavors to secure prosperity and independence by the cultivation of the soil. In their former Reports, the Managers have found cause to express regret at the too common neglect of this pursuit. They believe that it is now regarded by all industrious and intelligent settlers, as of vital importance. A scarcity of provisions among nearly all the tribes bordering on the Colony, produced by war and the slave trade, has proved the precarious nature of supplies to be derived from the natives, and shown that the colonists, to enjoy either independence, or a comfortable subsistence, must become agriculturalists. Great advantages have been experienced, and more are expected, from a public farm, recently put under cultivation on Bushrod Island, and designed, especially, to give employment to the poor, and aid in their support. This farm will also afford specimens of the best modes of tropical agriculture. The land is of superior fertility, and its situation so near Monrovia, as to admit of easy communication to market; and yet so separated from it, as to prevent any undesirable intercourse between its occupants and the citizens of that place. Twenty acres were under successful cultivation on the first of June—six acres of which were planted with the sugarcane. The plan of compelling paupers, when in health, to contribute by their labor to their support, has already greatly reduced their number. The whole number on this farm by the last advices was fourteen. It is designed to employ the women in the manufacture of cotton cloths, and in other occupations suited to

their health and ability. A public farm has also been opened at the Junk settlement, on which individuals are permitted to labor in return for articles received by them from the Public Store. Thus far it has succeeded well.

An Agricultural Association has been formed in the Colony, to encourage the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar; and a few shares of the stock have been taken by the acting Governor in behalf of the Society. "It is truly gratifying," he remarks, "to witness the zeal with which all classes of people are now turning their attention to the subject of farming. It is now with difficulty that a mechanic can be persuaded to work at his trade, even at an advanced price."

The United States ship of war *Potomac* visited the settlements of Liberia on her return from the Mediterranean, in November and December of last year. The Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Chaplain of this vessel, neglected no means in his power of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the people of Liberia. On his arrival in the United States, he stated publicly, "That Monrovia had suffered somewhat from embarking too largely in trade; but that the other seven settlements were in a highly flourishing condition—that the colonists were industrious—their farms well cultivated—their children at school—their property increasing." He had asked numbers of them whether they would be willing to return to the United States, and had, in every instance, been answered no.

The commander of this ship, Capt. Nicholson, in concluding his report of this visit to the Secretary of the Navy, observes—"I would further say that the colonies have now taken firm root in the soil of Africa, and though they may be depressed at times by adversity, yet by the gradual development of their resources, and the judicious assistance of their friends, they must finally flourish to be an asylum to the colored man, and an honor to their founders."

And here the Managers are happy to introduce the opinions of the citizens of Monrovia, as deliberately expressed in the form of resolutions at a public meeting on the 29th of September, 1836, convened for the purpose of making known to the world their views of African Colonization. This most interesting meeting was addressed by several citizens of the Colony, under deep

sense of obligation to this Society, and with an enthusiasm and eloquence worthy of the cause they had assembled to promote. Said one—"I arrived in Africa on the 24th of May, 1823; at that time the Colony was involved in a savage war; immediately I had to shoulder my musket, and do military duty. The circumstances of the Colony were trying in the extreme; but never have I seen the moment when I regretted coming to the Colony. My object in coming was liberty, and under the firm conviction that Africa is the only place, under existing circumstances, where the man of color can enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and equality, I feel grateful beyond expression to the American Colonization Society, for preparing this peaceful asylum." Said another—"I thank God that he ever put it into the hearts of the Colonization Society to seek out this free soil on which I have been so honored to set my feet. I and my family were born in Charleston, South Carolina, under the appellation of free people; but freedom I never knew, until by the benevolence of the Colonization Society, we were conveyed to the shores of Africa. My language is too poor to express the gratitude I entertain for the Colonization Society." Said a third—"I came to Liberia in 1832; my place of residence was the City of Washington, D. C., where I passed for a freeman. But I can now say, I was never free until I landed on the shores of Africa. I further state that Africa, so far as I am acquainted with the world, is the only place where the people of color can enjoy true and rational liberty. I feel grateful to the Colonization Society for what they have done and are doing for the man of color." Said a fourth—"I beg leave to state, that my situation is greatly altered, for the better, by coming to Africa. My political knowledge is far superior to what it would have been, had I remained in America a thousand years. I therefore seize this chance, to present my thanks to the American Colonization Society, for enabling me to come to this Colony, which they have so benevolently established." The following resolutions, among others, were then passed as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

On motion of Rev. J. REVEY,

"Resolved, That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the American Colonization Society has done for the people of color, and for us, particularly; and that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of color."

On motion of Mr. H. TEAGE,

" *Resolved*, That this meeting regard the Colonization Institution as one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the present day. That as a plan for the melioration of the condition of the colored race, it takes the precedence of all that have been presented to the attention of the modern world: That in its operations it is peaceful and safe—in its tendencies beneficial and advantageous: That it is entitled to the highest veneration and unbounded confidence of every man of color: That what it has already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists who compose it, as being, under God, the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and oppressed portion of the human family."

" Whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this Colony are unhappy in their situation, and anxious to return—

" On motion of Rev. B. R. WILSON,

" *Resolved*, That the report is false and malicious, and originated only in design to injure the Colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends; that so far from a desire to return, we should regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

At this meeting a resolution was adopted expressing gratitude to the benevolent ladies of the United States, particularly of New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond, for their efforts to promote education in the Colony, and testifying to the promising condition of the schools sustained by their contributions. These benevolent associations and the faithful exertions of missionaries residing in the Colony have excited among its inhabitants ardent desires for knowledge, and inclined many of the chiefs and tribes of the country to solicit instruction for their children. Of common schools, the number is nearly, if not quite, sufficient. The American Society for the promotion of education in Africa, has appointed a Board of Trustees and made an appeal to the public for aid in founding, at some eligible station in Liberia, a Seminary in which youth may acquire a knowledge of agriculture, the mechanic arts, geography, navigation, and such other branches of science as may best qualify them for usefulness as teachers, or for success in the business of life. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while having under its care seven regular day schools, and others in the Colony, has established at Millsburg, on a spot of singular beauty, salubrity, and fertility, under the care of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, a Manual Labor School, denominated the White Plains' Manual Labor School, (in honor of the liberality of individuals in White Plains, New York, who have largely assisted to found it) at which from thirty to fifty orphan or destitute children, either from among the colonists or natives, may receive support and education. These children are to be

bound until they are twenty-one to the Superintendent of the Liberia Mission, who is pledged, as representative of the Missionary Society, to grant them ample means of living and of instruction in letters and the most useful arts. It is thought that the admission of children from the Colony and the bordering African tribes, to the same school, will tend to their mutual benefit by inclining the former to regard the latter with more kindness, and the latter more earnestly to seek, and with more facility to acquire, the language, the manners, the habits, and the character of a civilized people.

By the facilities and advantages afforded through the various settlements of free colored persons in Liberia, Christians of all sects and countries are invited, and may be enabled, to establish their divine religion among the populous, but barbarous and degraded tribes and nations of Africa. The iron gates of this vast continent, covered with the darkness of centuries, are thrown open, and the friends of Him, who left his gospel as a legacy to the human race, are summoned to enter with power to enlighten and bless, and add another continent to the empire of Christianity. The principal religious denominations in the United States have commenced their missionary operations in Western Africa with resolution and success. Through the benevolent enterprise of missionaries sent forth and sustained by the church missionary, and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies of England, hundreds, and we believe thousands, of native Africans on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, at Cape Coast Castle, and at the Cape of Good Hope, have been rescued from the infamy of vice and the terrors of superstition, and made sharers in the liberty, the hope, and the peace of Christianity. From the mountains of Switzerland have apostolic men gone forth with the word of God, to Africa; and while the earliest words of good will to her children were on their lips, some have fallen in their great service of faith and love. Honored, but not solitary, they sleep on the heights of Monrovia. The missionaries of our own churches stood by them and fell with them in their holy work. And yet the hands of the diligent and the fearless—the voices of the devout and faithful—are seen and heard on that field of promise: the various denominations of American Christians are striving with noble emulation to occupy those stations among the heathen, to which they find ready access through the settlements of Liberia. To this Colony, every

friend of African missions should feel strong attachment. It is a spot reclaimed from the vast wilderness: it is an asylum in which the missionaries may enjoy protection and kindness during their exposure to the early trials of the climate, and to which they may retreat in days of sickness or misfortune: it is a citadel on the confines of barbarism, where those who contend for the Christian faith may find security from danger—repair their energies wasted by excessive toil—add vigor to their hope, and confidence to courage. Attempts to establish Christian Missions in Western Africa, independently of Colonization, would probably suffer a total defeat. From twenty-five to thirty missionaries—many of them white ordained ministers—are now engaged in their benevolent enterprise, within the limits, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Colony. Their schools adorn every settlement. They have kindled an intense desire of knowledge, both among the colonists and the native population. Their influence has extended far into the interior. They have acquired a knowledge of several native languages, and reduced some, hitherto spoken only, to a written form. They enter the native villages and preach to crowds, that eagerly gather around them, the words of everlasting life. Superstition retires before them, and her victims come forth from clay-built huts, from glens and forests wild, to hear from the ministers of Christ, those divine truths which turn from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God. Native teachers and missionaries will soon be qualified to establish and conduct Schools among their countrymen, and we may trust also to impart to them a knowledge of Christianity. A Missionary, says the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cape Palmas, is much needed here, to itinerate among the settlements around us. He may, not going more than thirty miles from Cape Palmas, embrace within the sphere of his labors more than fifty thousand souls; and no people in the world, so far as human foresight may determine, are more ready to receive the gospel. The whole of Western Africa, so long exposed to all outrage and violence and crime, is now awaking to a sense of her wants and her miseries, and imploring of the Christian world that relief, which, in God's good Providence, she and she alone can bestow.

The horrors of the African Slave Trade still exist. This trade is the fruitful parent of savage wars, and of cruelties and sufferings surpassing the boundaries of the human imagination. The most

fierce and atrocious conflicts, instigated by slave traders, have prevailed, during the last two years, among the tribes in the vicinity of Monrovia. The crime of cannibalism, shocking, it might be supposed, even to barbarous natures, has been perpetrated during these wars. On the capture of a small town among the Gorahs by the Deys, thirty victims were sacrificed to this detestable practice, "We have been informed," says the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, "that Pedro Blanco alone has exported from the Gallinas 1800 slaves during the last six months, and that he has recently received advices from the Havana, of the safe arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000. There are two factories in the Gallinas, which are supposed to be about equal in exports. This gives them an export of 3600 slaves in six months, or 7200 in twelve, and that from a point at which it has generally been supposed the trade was nearly extinct." In January last, sixty-three slave vessels were reported as lying at one time at Loango waiting for cargoes. The British Commissioners stationed at Havana, report that never since the establishment of their office, had the Slave Trade at that port reached such a disgraceful pitch as in the year 1835, and that not less than 15,000 negroes in fifty vessels must have arrived there during that year. There is reason to apprehend that African slaves will be illicitly introduced through the Havana into Texas, and rumors exist that agents from that country, and even commercial houses in the United States, are disposed to enter into arrangements for the purpose. That vessels built and fitted out from American ports are engaged in this traffic, there can be no doubt. The civilized communities of Liberia have done much for its abolition in their vicinity, and are turning the attention of many chiefs of the country from this abominable trade, to humane and useful pursuits. The Managers trust that every friend of the colored race, and especially that the governments of Christendom will continue and increase their efforts for the suppression of this trade, constituting as it does infinitely the greatest obstacle in the way of the civilization of Africa.

The joint Societies of New York and Pennsylvania have continued resolutely and successfully to prosecute their enterprise: and the benevolent of these States have sustained them in a prompt and generous manner. In December last, the Managers of this Society, in the hope of finally disposing of some vexatious questions which had arisen in their relations to the Young Men's Col-

onization Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Colonization Society, entered into an agreement with the Delegates of those Societies, by the terms of which the northern boundary line of their settlement or colony was to be so run as to include and bring under its government the settlement of Edina, provided the people of Edina should themselves give their consent to be transferred to, and pass under, the government and authority of that colony. The Managers are informed that this conditional agreement has been approved by the people of Edina; and they are gratified to learn that both this settlement and that at Bassa Cove enjoy a large share of prosperity. The office of Governor of the Bassa Cove colony, vacated by the return of Thomas H. Buchanan, Esq. (whose able administration of its affairs has been duly acknowledged) has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. John J. Matthias, lately of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, who with his wife sailed several months ago for the African coast. These united Societies have just despatched an expedition with a very promising company of free persons of color from North Carolina, among whom are Lewis Sheridan and his relations, mentioned in the early part of this Report.

"Within the last two years," say the New York Managers in their last Report, "in addition to liberal contributions made by individuals and churches, there have been obtained almost exclusively in our own State, members, male and female, by the subscription of thirty dollars or upwards, one hundred and ninety; clergymen of different denominations, chiefly by the female members of their respective churches, either members for life by the subscription of thirty dollars, or managers by fifty dollars or upward, sixty-six; ladies and gentlemen, honorary managers, by a hundred, one hundred and fifty; two hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred dollars, seventy-one; Patrons, by the subscription of a thousand dollars or upwards, nine."

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Society report about seven thousand dollars raised in six weeks, during a visit, at his own expense, of one of its members to the western part of the State; and mention other encouraging indications of public favor in their State towards the cause.

The State Society of Virginia has advanced with zeal and energy in this cause. To its interests, at all times, many of the enlightened, the wise, and the pious of that Commonwealth have

shown heartfelt regard. During the last winter the subject of extending efficient aid to the scheme of Colonization, by the modification of a former law appropriating, on certain conditions, \$18,000 a year for five years to the cause, was submitted to the General Assembly by the Managers of that Society, and the application was seconded by memorials, able and eloquent, from several parts of the State. It is intended to renew the application at the next session of the Legislature. The Managers of the Virginia Society and their very able Agent, the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, have adopted the best methods of bringing to the consideration of that body the united opinions of the friends of the plan throughout the State. At its last anniversary, that Society instructed its Managers to take proper measures for obtaining a suitable tract of territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of a new plantation, to be called New Virginia; and to be settled by free people of color, including manumitted slaves from that State, as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained for the purpose from the patriotic contributions of their fellow citizens and the generous aid of the Legislature of the Commonwealth. From this State rising of \$2,500 has been paid into the treasury of the Parent Society during the year.

In the month of January last, the Mississippi State Colonization Society resolved to proceed in their enterprise of founding on the coast of Africa, under the general control of the Parent Society, a colony to be styled Mississippi in Africa, and empowered the Rev. R. S. Finley to obtain donations and fit out an expedition to lay the foundations of this colony. A tract of land had been purchased, under the authority of this Society, by the late Governor of Liberia, Dr. Skinner, on the western bank and near the mouth of the Sinou river; and in the month of April last, the schooner *Oriental*, Capt. Richards, sailed with a company of emigrants from New Orleans, under the care of the Rev. J. F. C. Finley, as Governor, and Dr. J. L. Blodgett, Physician and Surgeon, to take possession of this territory. Of a purpose to despatch this expedition no information was given by the Mississippi Society to the Parent Society: and there is the more reason to regret this, as the emigrants were landed at Monrovia, where, had their arrival been expected, arrangements, better adapted to their circumstances, would have been, under the direction of the Board, made for their reception.

The State Colonization Society of Louisiana resolved, about the same time, to plant a similar colony in Africa; and each of these Societies determined, if practicable, to raise \$20,000 a year for five years, in order to execute efficiently their large designs of benevolence.

The last Report of the Managers of the Maryland Society gives an encouraging view of their colony at Cape Palmas. The population is about 300; and Missionaries from four different denominations are there established. Large acquisitions of territory have been made, and the State Society now owns both sides of the river Cavally from its mouth to the town of Dinah, about thirty miles from the ocean. Full provision has been made to secure the education of the colonists; agriculture is pursued as of vital importance; and a code of laws has recently been published by the Society well adapted to promote the ends of private right and public order and justice.

The Plan of Federal Government for the Colonies of Liberia, reported at the last annual meeting by the Committee on Auxiliary Relations, and adopted by the Society, has been submitted to the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The first two Societies have given it their sanction; the last has withheld its approbation, and published its reasons for non-concurrence. In connexion with these reasons, the Managers of the Maryland Society have presented an elaborate defence of the system of independent State action as best adapted to promote the scheme of African Colonization; and have attempted a reply to the opinions on this subject submitted by the Board of the Parent Society in their last Report. If entire confidence in the soundness of these opinions, was not felt by this Board at the time they were expressed, the argument of the Maryland Managers has contributed to dispel every doubt of their reasonableness and importance. Had the Maryland Society, sustained as it is by the munificent appropriations of the State Legislature, been satisfied to pursue its own plan of independent action, without endeavoring to weaken the energy and even to subvert the very existence of the National Society, no objection to its proceedings could be urged against it. But when, with extraordinary respect for its own peculiar policy, it pronounces the appropriate functions of this Society at an end, and declares the views of the friends of Colonization throughout the country to be so discordant as to forbid the idea of such an

unity of sentiment and action in any general Society as is necessary to entire success; the Managers must regard its opinions not as unfavorable merely to the Parent Institution, but as threatening to endanger the whole scheme of Colonization. By the experience of another year, their conviction is strengthened, that "whether we consider unity of opinion throughout the country on a subject in regard to which, of all others, differences are most fatal to success; or energy of action in a case where all present available power is inadequate to the work; or harmony in a complex system, where the irregularity of a part may retard the movement if not ruin the whole; or economy in an enterprise, to the greatness of which the pecuniary means already secured bear no comparison, and which, without vastly increased resources, can never be completed; or order, peace, common laws and uniform manners, in the colonies to be planted on a distant shore, the Managers are convinced that a Society, national in its character, conducting its operations through one central organization, has advantages over any other;" and regarding as they ever have done the efforts of this and other Colonization Societies as preparatory to the greater movements of the State and Federal Governments, the question now submitted to the American people is whether a National Institution, adapted to unite the North, the South, the East, and the West, on common principles, in a cause, of interest no less to Patriotism than to Humanity, shall find effectual support; or, whether there be substituted therefor, numerous State Associations, united in no common sentiments, harmonizing in no measures, and bound together by no sacred ties of sympathy, affection, and respect. Shall the Parent Society be abandoned, or broken into fragments, when the cause is assaulted by the concentrated power of the Abolitionists on the one side, and very inadequately defended and sustained by its southern friends on the other?

The painful truth must be told. Causes have been for years, and still are, in operation to diminish the funds and weaken and retard the movements of this Society. It cannot proceed with energy without additional resources. Funds, which formerly came into its treasury, are now retained and expended by Auxiliary Associations. The Managers know that its difficulties have not arisen from imprudence. They can be relieved only by the increased zeal and efforts and contributions of its friends. To them the appeal is made; and if the scheme of this Society be of

vast magnitude and beneficence,—if it involve the dearest interests of two races of men, and of two continents,—if its very existence be menaced by conflicting elements, threatening equally the peace and union of the country; let all Patriots and all Christians not only give to it a prompt, a firm, and a generous support, but invoke for it, in a tone not to be denied, the aid of the several State Legislatures, and of the Congress of the United States.

In obedience to instructions from the Managers, the Secretary of the Society, during the spring and summer, visited several of the Southern States; and found it necessary, owing to the circumstances of his family, to spend more than three months in the State of Georgia. The report of his proceedings, has been already submitted to the public in the *African Repository*. In North Carolina, the friends of the Society expressed a determination to engage with new zeal and energy in the cause; and the public meetings held in Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, were attended by the principal citizens, ready to give to the scheme both their approbation and contributions. But a few days were spent in South Carolina, yet inquiry led to the opinion, that even in that State a reaction has commenced in the public mind favorable to the Society. Hitherto the press in South Carolina has excluded every thing in favor of Colonization. The subject is not understood. Opinions are, however, changing in that State. The passions of men, so long inflamed and agitated by political controversies, are sinking to repose. There are in that State not a few enlightened and warm friends to the Society; and a discreet and able agent might, it is thought, do much to remove the existing ignorance and prejudice in regard to it, as well as secure to it additional friends and resources.

At Augusta, Washington, Lexington, and Athens, in Georgia, the only important points visited, gentlemen of high character were found prepared to sanction the views of the Society. The moral influence, in its favor of the late Judge Crawford, the first Vice-President of the Society, and whose memory is cherished with honour by the people of Georgia, 'is felt extensively in that State. The misrepresentations of enemies, and the excitement at the North on the abolition question, have produced to some extent, even in candid and benevolent minds, distrust of the views and tendencies of the Society, and inclined them to caution in regard to public meetings on the subject, yet the best informed, the most in-

telligent, and reflecting approve the design, and desire the prosperity of the Institution. Information concerning the Society is greatly needed in that community. Individuals in Georgia have already determined on the removal, ultimately, of their slaves, as freemen, to Liberia: and should that Colony continue to prosper, thousands will unquestionably, in every State of the South, be voluntarily liberated, and assisted to secure on its territory those blessings it is so well adapted to confer upon them, their posterity, and their race.

Since the last meeting of the Society, measures have been adopted to obtain such an act of incorporation as might effectively protect the rights of the Institution. The charter which it had received from the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1831, had been deemed by every successive Board a valid charter. But in many instances in which private interests were adverse to the rights of the Society acquired under the devises of benevolent individuals, professed doubts of its sufficiency were made the grounds of a threatened resistance to such devises: and sometimes, in the judgment of the Managers, a disadvantageous compromise was preferable to litigation. Desirous to prevent any pretext in future for such or any other doubts, they resolved on obtaining, if practicable, a new charter; and they naturally resorted to the Congress of the United States, as the local Legislature of the territory in which they resided. After some discussions in the Senate, to which body their memorial was first presented, it was laid on the table; and a subsequent motion to take it up was unsuccessful. As delay must inevitably attend any further efforts in that quarter, the Managers addressed their application to the Legislature of Maryland for such modifications of the charter obtained from it in 1831 as might meet all objections, or for a new act of incorporation. The latter was promptly granted by that enlightened assembly on the 22d of March last; and on the 13th of May, the Society, at a meeting held at Beltsville, in Prince George's County, Maryland, was organized; and signified by a written communication to the Governor and Council its acceptance of the charter. This charter, while it preserves to the Society all the rights which it may have obtained under the former act, is believed to be fully adequate for securing its future acquisitions.

For information in relation to the Finances of the Society, the Board refer to the Treasurer's statement of the receipts and dis-

bursements for the past year, which is annexed to this Report. From this account it appears that the total amount of receipts, is \$29,117.29, and of expenditures, \$27,966.87.

A deficiency in the receipts of the Society, during the general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country was to have been expected. Indeed, this deficiency would have been greater, but for the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of property bequeathed several years ago to the Society by W. H. Ireland of New Orleans, (but which, for prudential reasons, had not sooner been disposed of,) and also the amount of several other recent and liberal legacies of the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Connecticut, and of Mr. Madison. The generous legacies left by the Rev. Mr. Stockdell and John Smith, Esq., for the benefit of slaves liberated by and with their own consent, colonized in Liberia, have been already mentioned.

It has been impossible for the officers of the Society, in the reduced state of its receipts, to meet in every instance the current demands upon it; but it appears from the Treasurer's account that nearly six thousand dollars of the former debt of the Society have been paid during the year: and the Managers have pleasure in stating, that of that debt, amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars in January 1834, not more than four thousand dollars remain unpaid, except about \$20,000 in stock issued by the Society, payable in twelve annual instalments, and which it hopes to redeem without difficulty. Some other debts, it is true, have been since contracted at the Colony, and a few during the last year. But the Board trusts that when the present derangement in the currency of the country shall be removed, and the amounts due from certain Auxiliary Societies shall have been paid—and especially when the Agents of the Society shall find that success in their collections, which in former years has attended their efforts; these debts will soon be discharged.

Dr.

J. GALES, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society,

Cr.

| 1837. DECEMBER 12. | | 1837. DECEMBER 12. | |
|---|-------|---|-------------|
| To Balance on hand, on settlement 12th Dec. 1836, | | By Cash paid on the following accounts since the last annual meeting: | |
| To Cash received from the following sources, since the last annual meeting: | | \$2,749 15 | \$5,909 96 |
| From the several Auxiliary Societies, | - - - | 8,469 17 | 8,468 23 |
| Donations, | - - - | 864 75 | 5,583 21 |
| Collections in Churches, &c. | - - - | 2,861 52 | 740 60 |
| Installments on Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription, | - - - | 2,300 | 2,967 72 |
| Life Members, | - - - | 180 | |
| Legacies, | - - - | 9,196 | |
| Sale of Society's Stock, | - - - | 200 | |
| Emigrants and their Friends, on account of their passage to and maintenance at Liberia, | - - - | 5,940 | 497 50 |
| Interest on Brewster's Note, on account of his Uncle's Bequest to this Society, | - - - | 33 | 2,770 71 |
| T. H. Fletcher, Nashville, for the use of Mr. Donelson's People in Liberia, to be accounted for to the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Society, | - - - | 293 50 | 195 56 |
| From the Treasurer of the U. States, in payment of an account of the Lieut. Governor of Liberia, for maintaining the crew of the Schooner Caroline, wrecked on the African coast, | - - - | | 288 83 |
| From Subscribers to the African Repository, | - - - | 172 20 | |
| From do. to the Liberia Herald, | - - - | 98 | 365 50 |
| On Loan from the Patriotic Bank, | - - - | 10 | 51 |
| | | 800 | 30 |
| | | | 98 |
| | | | 1,150 42 |
| | | | \$29,117 29 |
| To Balance on hand, | - - - | \$1,150 42 | |

The undersigned, appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts from 10th December, 1836, to the 12th December, 1837, have compared the entries with the vouchers, and find the record correctly kept.

DECEMBER 1837.

JAMES LAURIE,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society held its twenty-first annual meeting at the Capitol, in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 12, 1837, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was unusually crowded by spectators.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, the President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. James Laurie, D. D. of the District of Columbia.

The President (Mr. CLAY) then addressed the Society.

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society:

On the first occasion of meeting you since I received the appointment which I now hold, I am prompted by my grateful feelings to present cordial thanks and my respectful acknowledgments. To be called to that high station which has been successively occupied by a Carroll, by a Washington, the most distinguished and beloved of all who bore his honored name, and by a Madison, whose long life was one continued exhibition of public and private virtue, of patriotism, of intelligence, and of benevolence, was among the most gratifying public honors which I have ever received, and it will always remain one of the most cherished recollections of my life. But, gentlemen, considering the noble aims and humane purposes of this Society, there is an honor resulting from the office of presiding at its deliberations greater than any which can be communicated even by their illustrious names. It was established twenty years ago; and the peaceful acquisition of a large territory in Africa, eight flourishing settlements and towns, containing a population already civilized, or in the process of civilization, with schools of instruction as to our duties here below, and temples erected to the ever-living God, pointing to the hopes and blessings of Christianity above, attest the success of the labors of the Society, and encourage to further and invigorated exertions.

The Society was formed to demonstrate the practicability of colonization in Africa, and, if it were unhappily dissolved to-morrow, that great purpose of its founders will have been completely accomplished. No one can now doubt that, with the application of adequate means, such as the governments of the several States of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent. The founders of the Society never imagined that, depending as it does upon spontaneous contributions from the good and the benevolent, irregularly made, without an established revenue, and without power, the Society alone was competent to colonize all the free persons of color in the United States. They hoped, and the Society still hopes, that, seeing what has been done, and can be done, governments may think fit to take hold of the principle, and carry it out as far as they may deem right, with their ample powers and abundant resources.

The object of the Society was to colonize, with their own voluntary consent, the free persons of color in the United States. It had nothing coercive or compulsory about it. It neither had the disposition nor the power to apply force. Throughout its whole existence it has invariably adhered to that principle. It never sought to shake or affect in the slightest degree the tenure by which any

property is held. It believed that the States alone, in which the institution of slavery exists, had the exclusive right to decide upon its continuance or termination. It hoped to be able to do what it has done—to point out a mode by which any of them or any of their citizens might find a home and a refuge for liberated slaves. And, accordingly, many humane proprietors of slaves have embraced the opportunity thus offered.

It has been objected against the Society that its aim and tendency have been to perpetuate slavery, and to draw still tighter the bonds of the slave. It has, on the other hand, been proclaimed that its purpose is to abolish slavery forthwith, and to let loose the untutored and unprepared slaves upon society. Both objections cannot be founded in truth. Neither is. The Society does not meddle with slavery, either to prolong or to discontinue its existence. Its abstract opinion, or rather the abstract opinions of its members, is well known. They believe it a deplorable evil; but here it is to be touched, if touched at all, with the greatest caution and delicacy, and only with authorized hands. Both principle and policy restrain the Society from disturbing it—principle, because the Society believes it is a matter exclusively appertaining to the States and citizens immediately concerned; and policy, because to agitate the subject at all, would deprive the Society of the co-operation of a large portion of the Union, and prevent it from accomplishing an attainable good, by the pursuit of what it is constrained to think an impracticable and dangerous object.

But the Society attacks no person and no association. It neither assails those who believe slavery a blessing, nor those who believe it a great curse, and seek its immediate extirpation. It pursues the even tenor of its way, appealing to the understanding, to the humanity, and to the religion of an enlightened community. It had hoped to escape unmerited reproaches and unjustifiable attacks; but it has not, and it has only defended itself. Because it cannot agree or co-operate with the abolitionists, they assail it. Because it believes that the agitation of the question of abolition is unwise and unhappy, alike destructive to the harmony of the whites, and injurious to the cause of the blacks, which is espoused, the motives and purposes and tendency of colonization are all misrepresented and condemned. Why should this be? The roads of colonization and abolition lead in different directions, but they do not cross each other. We deal only with free persons of color; their efforts are directed towards the slave. We seek to better the condition of the free person of color; they the slave. Why should our humane design be impeded or derided or thwarted by those who profess to be in the prosecution of another but distinct design, which they profess to consider also humane? No, gentlemen, we are no ultraists. We neither seek to perpetuate nor to abolish slavery. Our object is totally different from either, and has been proclaimed and clung to from the beginning of the Society to this hour.

It has been contended that colonization is altogether incompetent to effect a separation of the two races of our population; that the evil of discordant and incongruous elements must continue, unless some more powerful agency is discovered; and that the American Colonization Society has been able to accomplish nothing deserving of any serious consideration.

Those who thus assail us, seek to try us by an imaginary standard of their own creation. They argue that the whole of the African portion of our population amounts to some two or three millions; that in a period of twenty years we have been able to colonize only a few thousand, and hence they infer that colonization cannot exercise any sensible influence upon the mass of the African element of the American population. Now, all that we ask is to be tried by the standard of our

own promises and pledges. Have we ever held out to the community that this Society, without power, without even an act of incorporation from the general government, without any regular revenue, could separate the two classes of the African portion of it? Have we not invariably disclaimed any purpose on our part to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the larger part of it—the slaves? Have we not, on the contrary, constantly avowed our intention to be to colonize only free persons of color, with their voluntary consent? We have thought, and we have said, that we believe that the *principle* of colonization was susceptible of being applied to the extent of a total separation of the two races. But we have not attempted it. We have left that to the care and the judgments of those who alone can rightfully and constitutionally decide the matter. We promised only to be the pioneer, and to show the practicability of the principle. And have we not, with the blessings of Providence, already successfully fulfilled every just expectation that we ever authorized?

Those who complain of the tardy operations of the Society should recollect that great national enterprises are not to be speedily executed, like those of individuals, in the short span of the life of one person. Many years, sometimes more than a century, may be necessary to their completion; and this is emphatically the case when we reflect upon the magnitude and the duration of the wrongs inflicted upon Africa. Near two centuries elapsed, during which her sons were constantly transported to the shores of the New World, doomed to a state of bondage. A period of similar extent may possibly be necessary to restore their descendants to the parent country, with all the blessings of law and liberty, religion and civilization. A sudden and instantaneous separation of the two races, if it were possible, would be good for neither, nor for either country. We should be greatly affected by an immediate abstraction to such a vast extent, from the labor and industry of our country: and Africa could not be prepared, morally or physically, to receive and sustain such a vast multitude of emigrants. For both parties, and for all interests, the process of separation, like the original unnatural union, had perhaps better be slow and gradual. And the consoling reflection may be entertained that, during every step in its progress, good will have been done.

The surprise should not be that so little has been effected, but that so much has been achieved by the Society, with such scanty and precarious means at its command. There stand the colonies, on the shores of Africa, planted under its auspices. With but little or no further aid from this country, they now possess inherently the power of sustaining themselves and protecting their existence. The practicability of colonization is forever demonstrated. Let us, then, persevere in the great and good cause; and let us hope that the same Providence which has hitherto smiled upon us, will continue to extend to our labors His countenance and blessings. I promise a zealous and hearty co-operation.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the following list of Delegates in attendance from Auxiliary Societies:

From the *Connecticut Colonization Society*, Henry L. Ellsworth.

From the *New York City Colonization Society*, Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. David M. Reese, M. D., Anson G. Phelps, Moses Allen.

From the *Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, Charles Naylor, M. C., Thomas Buchanan.

From the *Auxiliary Colonization Society of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, Thos. M. T. McKennan, M. C.

From the *Wheeling, Virginia, Colonization Society*, Joseph L. Fry, M. C.
 From the *Trumbull County, Ohio, Colonization Society*, Elisha Whittlesey, M. C.
 From the *Female and Male Colonization Societies of Greene County, Ohio*,
 Thomas Corwin, M. C., Patrick G. Goode, M. C., and Samson Mason, M. C.
 From the *Clinton County Colonization Society, Ohio*, Thomas Corwin, M. C.
 From the *Zanesville and Pulnam Colonization Societies, Ohio*, William K. Bond,
 M. C., Alexander Harper, M. C.
 From the *Indiana State Colonization Society*, Oliver H. Smith, M. C., George
 H. Dunn, M. C.
 From the *Female Colonization Society, Georgetown, D. C.*, Rev. Henry Slicer,
 Rev. John C. Smith, Rev. Augustus Webster, Samuel M. McKenney, and Thos.
 Turner.

The SECRETARY read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers.

On motion of General MACOMB, the Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT then addressed the Society, and offered the following resolution; which was seconded by HENRY A. FOSTER, M. C., from New York, who also addressed the Society in support of the resolution:

Resolved, That, from the improvement already obvious among the colonists in Africa, we are encouraged to persevere in the scheme of Colonization, and have reason to hope that the former degradation of the colored race will shortly issue in a corresponding elevation, intellectual, moral and political.

The Reverend mover, in supporting the resolution, proceeded to observe that in the moral government of God, the day of prosperity and the day of adversity, were generally set the one over against the other. This held equally true of families, of communities, and of nations; and it afforded a corroborative proof of the existence of a superintending Providence that governs, in a wise and equitable manner, the destinies of the world. By contending with adversity the human mind was disciplined and chastened, and all its powers roused into action and strengthened by exertion. It was by the discipline of the pit and of the prison-house that Joseph had been prepared for the splendour of a royal court and for the weighty responsibility of the government of a great empire. So the offspring of Abraham, by their hard bondage, in brick and in mortar, had been fitted to enjoy the subsequent repose of Canaan. The same analogy of Providential dealing was conspicuous in the history of our own pilgrim fathers, who after an arduous and trying struggle against an oppressive government, had emerged from the calamities of a seven years' war to the possession of one of the fairest inheritances ever bestowed upon man. From these and similar examples, the Reverend speaker deduced a hope for the children of Africa, and augured the rising of that ill-fated continent out of all its woes to that place among the population of the globe for which it seemed to have been destined by the great Ruler of mankind. The rapidity with which the African people drank in knowledge as soon as it was brought within their reach, seemed to indicate that the ancient fire of African genius, which once burned so brightly, had not been extinguished, but was only hidden for a time by the hand of oppression. The proofs they had exhibited of mental energy and elevation afforded a cheering presage of the revival of former days, when other Tertullians and other Cyprians should thunder, and other Austins and other Scipios rise upon a future age and shed the radiance of immortality on a land now

sunk in darkness deeper than that of Egypt. Already had the wilderness begun to bud, and soon should the wide and cheerless desert of African ignorance and barbarism rejoice and blossom as the rose. Soon should the now oppressed and enslaved negro be seen walking erect in all the majesty of freedom, and where now nothing was heard but the clanking of the servile chain, songs of praise and of thanksgiving should rise from the sanctuaries of the living God, whose spires would be seen pointing to heaven from spots now polluted by the Dagon of idolatry. The rose of Sharon was already striking deep its roots in the African soil, and soon should it unfold its beauties and spread wide its perfume over wastes long abandoned to savage desolation. He said that this was not an exaggerated picture. Such a hope was supported by facts of the most important and encouraging character. He referred to the establishment of elementary schools, now in successful operation; to the contemplated founding of a seminary of higher grade, and the princely contributions which had been made to secure an object so important. He adverted to the rapid progress of the natives in acquiring our language, and in such of the arts and sciences as they had had an opportunity of studying; and in support of the favorable representations he had given of the moral and intellectual, as well as the physical condition of our colonies, he quoted the testimony of Captain Nicholson of the Navy, Mr. Seys and others, as also the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the colonists at Liberia. He then argued that the man who could shut his eyes to the blaze of evidence which was every day accumulating of the happy and improving condition of our colonies on the African coast, must do so willingly, from the dominion of an obstinate prejudice. Indeed, so abundant was the light of truth on this subject, that he might, without irreverence, apply to the case the words of the great Incarnate Truth himself: "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they believe though one should rise from the dead."

All this amount of good had been effected by the Colonization Society, in a silent, unostentatious, pacific manner; interfering with no domestic relations, kindling up no insurrectionary spirit, exciting neither the jealousy of the master nor the resentment of the slave. The Society in its practical effect, operated as a safety valve to those dangerous elements which threatened so much danger to the social happiness of this country. If any man believed that God has made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on the face of all the earth; if he contended that the colored man was possessed of every quality, mental and corporeal, which fitted the white man for the duties and enjoyments of life; if he held the institution of slavery to be immoral, anti-republican, and contrary to the first truth proclaimed in the Declaration of our National Independence, and under these impressions wished to liberate the slaves under his control, this Society afforded him the opportunity to do it without violating the laws of the State, or endangering the peace or safety of others. Thus far the Society had relied, for its resources, solely on individual munificence; but he now appealed to all who heard him, to say whether an enterprise so benevolent was not worthy of the national patronage? He presented the picture of a series of free and prosperous republics extended along the western shore of the African continent, and spoke with enthusiasm of the glory which would encircle the name of those who had been the founders and early patrons of such a series of States: declared for himself that he would prefer that honor to all the glories of the greatest monarchs and conquerors of the world: and concluded with an expression of his firm belief, that a design so worthy of the Philanthropist and the Christian, would be crowned with the blessing, not only of regenerated and disenthralled Africa, but of Heaven.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following are Mr. FOSTER's remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: In rising to second the resolution offered by my venerable friend from New York, I feel that the able manner in which he has presented the subject, leaves but little for me to say. I cannot, however, refrain from adding my testimony in favor of what the friends of Colonization are effecting here, and in Africa.

In discussing this resolution, I need not stop to prove the present degradation of the African race, whether in his own native clime; or with the *name* of a free-man, in the United States; or as a slave under his task-master. It would be a useless attempt, to prove him, in either situation, (what we know him to be) degraded, far below the rank to which nature has entitled him; and difficult would it be, to tell whether the millions in Africa—besotted in ignorance, vice and superstition—or the slaves of this country, are most entitled to our commiseration.

I am not the apologist of slavery: I would not uphold those who introduced it here; but we find it interwoven with the institutions of several of the States; and the hand of violence cannot, and should not, be raised for its extirpation; and if such an effort could be successful, and all the slaves in this Union, could this moment be restored to freedom, their situation would be no better than it is now; they would still remain a servile and degraded people.

But I look to the operations of this Society to carry out the plan of raising the African race, if not here, at least in Africa, to that standing which Providence intended they should occupy.

Our venerable friend has pointed to what our Colonization Societies have already done for Africa—to those stars which have already shed their faint, but glorious beams, for three hundred miles along her coast—and to the peculiarly favorable circumstances of that country, for carrying forward the work of Colonization as fast as the benevolent in this country shall provide the means; and I believe that if I live to your age, I shall know that those stars have become suns, to radiate the beams of morality, science, and religion, to every quarter of that benighted continent.

To the Abolitionist, who presses the duty of immediate emancipation, and the arbitrary question of right, without reference to consequences, I might fail to impart my feelings, or my views; but a candid observer will readily see that it needs only the exertions of the friends of the black man to ensure success.

Sir, you have just told us that this Society has been in existence only twenty years; and yet how much has it accomplished! The friends of immediate emancipation, say it has accomplished nothing; and yet no kindred effort has ever done so much in twenty years, as has been performed by the charities of those who are the friends of the colored race; nor has so much been effected in colonizing any other distant land. Go back with me to the first settlement of this country, and look at the efforts which were made, the expenditures incurred, and the lives sacrificed, in the experiment of establishing settlements on our coast; and how small the number of colonists *here*, at the expiration of twenty years, compared with those sent by us, who are now in Africa! And yet in the *one* case, they were stimulated to action, some, by the selfish motives of avarice and ambition; and others, by a desire to flee from oppression; while in the *other*, the work has been left to philanthropy alone.

There is good reason why the undertaking should be successful. Those who have gone to colonize Africa, have found the soil and climate adapted to produce

spontaneously, many of the necessities and luxuries of life; and have, after a short residence there, been enabled to provide themselves with all things necessary for their comfortable subsistence. They have gone to their own country—to a climate peculiarly adapted to their race; and instead of having to contend with savages, and all the severities of a rigorous climate, as did our forefathers, they were welcomed by brethren of their own color who are endeavoring to learn from them some of the arts of civilized life, and who look up to them as friends and benefactors. Yes, Sir, more has been effected, and there are more colonists from this country now on the African coast, than there were on ours at the same time from the first settlement.

Why should we doubt that this work will be carried forward? I know, that if we withhold the means, nothing will be done; but from past experience, we have reason to believe, that the same hearts and hands which have helped thus far, will still go forward; that increased efforts will be made, and that the opposition to this noble cause will give way before the light of truth and reason. I know that this Society has been much misrepresented by men who *profess* to be the exclusive friends of the African race; but already has the voice of truth dispelled many of the aspersions which have been cast upon us, and our better knowledge of Africa and the colonies, shows that there are no physical difficulties in the way of success; and when we have the testimony of a NICHOLSON, like that which has just been presented to us, we have but little to fear from further misrepresentation.

Is it asked, how is this work to be carried forward? I answer, much, *very much*, has already been done. The chief difficulty is in planting the germe: when that is once done, the consequent course receives an accelerated impetus: like the snow-ball, small at first, and slowly increasing in size, though constantly doubling with each successive revolution, until it becomes an avalanche. Already have commercial dealings commenced between this country and the African colonies, and each successive year will add to the intercourse and knowledge of the respective countries; and the colored man of this country, will learn that the dangers of that climate, of which he now hears so much, are no worse than that of the Southern States of this Union; and that *there* he can be a freeman indeed; while here, if he remains, whether as a slave, or nominally free, he is degraded, and destined to be degraded. *Here*, he can never rise to the level of the white man, but must always remain his menial. We may call it "prejudice;" be it so. And whether it be just, or unjust, it will never change until "the Ethiopian shall change his skin:" *there*, he may rise according to his merits, and he will know, and feel it; and instead of a few hundreds sent out at great expense, we shall see thousands and tens of thousands seeking the shores of their father-land as an asylum from oppression, as we now see the subjects of other governments flocking to this country.

Sir, look at the tide of emigration which is yearly rolling its fifty, sixty, and eighty thousands of foreigners upon our shores; and why may we not calculate, that within the present century, almost an equal number of our colored population, will annually leave this country for the land of their ancestors? Those who seek a home here, are neither fleeing from slavery nor from that degradation of cast, to which the colored skin is subjected; nor can they expect to attain all our political rights, and be welcomed to a social equality with us, until after years of patient well doing: while the black man who returns to Africa, knows that he leaves all his shackles behind him, and stands forth at once, not only a freeman, but is looked up to by his native brother as his superior and benefactor, and is stimulated to virtuous action by all the incentives which, with us, operate upon the white man.

Before the close of this century, I doubt not, there will be mighty republics in Africa, whose foundations were laid by the benevolence of the friends of Colonization: whose benign influence upon the millions of that now heathen and benighted land, shall cause them to bless the efforts of this Society. The friends of this Society will see that their labors have not been in vain, and will have abundant cause to rejoice that they have been instrumental in doing so much good to their fellow men. Not only will happy colonies be founded by our efforts, but we shall accomplish much more; we shall enlighten the natives also. From whom will they learn the arts of civilized life, so readily, as from men of their own color—their brethren—their friends—whom they have welcomed to their shores?

The light of civilization will continue to increase in Africa, and I believe we shall see the darkness and mystery of the dealings of Providence towards her now unhappy race, opened up as clear as the noonday sun; and that slavery, with all its *present* evils, has been used as a means to carry forward great designs of wisdom and mercy.

I would say to every sincere friend of this cause, you can do much to carry on this great work—to bring glory to our country—to ensure happiness to millions of the human race—to place Africa in her proper rank among the nations—and to take from our own land a degraded population, which never can be happy here.

Dr. REESE offered the following resolution; which, after an address by the mover in its support, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the attempt, so frequently repeated by the enemies of this Society, to fasten upon it the reproach of exciting the popular passions and disturbing the public peace, must originate either in gross and criminal ignorance of the facts in the case, or in a malicious prejudice, which the Society has neither provoked nor merited.

He observed that this resolution directed the attention of the assembly to a fact which, if every day's experience did not prove its existence, would be thought incredible: the fact, that the Colonization Society had enemies; enemies numerous, persevering, and desperate. These persons, said Dr. R., not content with representing the scheme of African Colonization as Utopian, impotent and worthless—not satisfied with denouncing all its plans and aims, have assailed the integrity of those who have long and faithfully labored in the cause, and have imputed to them the very evils which these their opponents have themselves occasioned. The time has been, and that not long ago, when they represented this Society as insignificant and feeble, and all its plans as mere delusion. They affected to treat the whole affair with contempt and ridicule, as a mere tub thrown to the whale. But now that the great experiment of African Colonization has fully succeeded—now that they behold colonies yearly multiplying on the African shore, and by the thrift and good order of their inhabitants, and an unlooked for progress in agriculture, in commerce, in morals, letters and religion, all beginning to attract the attention of the world—now, when they find their predictions of our failure put to confusion, all their opposition to our designs unavailing, and all their misrepresentations overthrown by the force of truth—now, we hear no more of the impotence and the delusiveness of the Society's schemes. Oh no; the tune is changed: and now we are told that the Society, thus early in its history, has become potent for evil; and what may it not accomplish if permitted thus to augment its resources and its strength? Why this change? Has the Constitution of this Society changed? Have its aims and purposes and policy changed? No; they are unchanged and unchangeable. Why, then, is the tone of contempt and scorn chan-

ged for that of bitter reviling? Why are the former sneers of our adversaries turned into a long and loud and deep complaint against our growing power? The reason is sufficiently manifest; and it is one that should cheer the hearts, raise the hopes and strengthen the hands of the friends of the Colonization cause. The reason is to be found in the complete success which has crowned our experiment. Yes, we have fully, gloriously succeeded. Already is Liberia enrolled among the nations; and were this Society extinct to-morrow, the permanence of that rising though infant republic would not admit of a reasonable doubt.

Another reason of this change of tone in the opposition is to be found in the fact that the intrinsic benevolence of our enterprise has so commended it to the confidence of the wise and the good, that the great body of American philanthropists have given it their decided countenance, and are now among its foremost supporters; that the patronage of the Society is more and more extending itself, and that there is a well founded prospect that the usefulness and efficacy of the Society will continue to increase from year to year. Dr. R. here went into a course of very severe remarks on the violent and persecuting spirit which had been manifested by the Abolitionists toward the Society, which he attributed mainly to the fact that much of those means which they had hoped to turn to the furtherance of their own schemes of agitation throughout the country, had been diverted to the promotion of the more sober and practical design of Colonization. Hence the crusade which had been proclaimed against the Society; hence the subsidizing of the vast power of the press; hence the employment of every charm of oratory and song—of the sacredness of the pulpit, and the charms of the lyre, for the avowed purpose of its destruction. The war against the Society was a war of extermination; and so confident had its enemies once been of success, that they had even proclaimed its death and published its funeral! But the Society, praised be heaven, was yet alive and likely to live: it not only survived, but survived with raised and rising hopes, and means constantly augmenting.

Dr. R. adverted with indignant warmth to the attempt of these opponents of the Society to lay at its door the blame of every invasion of the liberty of speech, and every tumultuous and riotous proceeding which had been excited by the rashness and violence which had marked the proceedings of their own advocates and agents. Not only had the Society been accused of acting where it was, but where it was not; for many of these disgraceful scenes had taken place where the Society had neither members nor friends. He argued to show that this bitter prejudice against our Society was unprovoked and unmerited. When, or where, had the Colonization Society provoked it by heaping foul abuse on any? When had it intruded inflammatory papers and pamphlets upon any? When had it claimed the right to trespass on the rights of others? When had it disturbed and interrupted the national legislation by memorials of silly women and yet more silly men, loading the tables of Congress, after the fruitlessness of all such attempts had become apparent and the results had proved to be evil, only evil, and that continually? When the Colonization Society should hurl defiance in the face of the Chief Magistrate, and declare before heaven and mankind that though the land should rock from the mountains to the sea, and all its streams run blood, not an inch would it give ground, not an agent would it recall; when it should attempt to browbeat the community, and with mock solemnity canonize men who had fallen the victims of their own folly; and the ministers of the altar had perished in mobs with carnal weapons in their hands; then, indeed, it might with more justice be accused of creating riots and inciting men to deeds of violence and blood. Thus far it had neither provoked nor merited such a charge. Thus far the Colonization scheme

had been eminently conservative: it had, indeed, no elements of destructiveness belonging to it. On the contrary, its existence, its perpetuity and success were like to prove one effectual barrier against the inroads of such a spirit. It was not only conservative in its tendency, but eminently pacific in its character and course. When its agents visited any town and found that the attempt to prosecute the ends of their agency, would be the occasion of exciting tumult and disturbance, so far from glorying in it as meritorious, their course was to forbear making any attempt, however moral the measure might be, and however within the line of their vested rights, which would even hazard the possibility of such a result. Unless they could advance the Colonization cause by peaceful means, they were not to attempt it at all. Yet the charge of instigating mobs had been reiterated, lest, for want of a public disclaimer, some men were in danger of believing it to be true. This cry was like the cry of "thief" or "fire," raised by felons and incendiaries, only for the purpose of turning public attention from the real offender.

But was every man who opposed Abolition doctrines and practice, to be set down, of course, as a friend of the Colonization Society? Would to God it were so; the Society would then number a thousand to one against its enemies. But those enemies need not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they had no opponents but this Society and its friends. They did the Society honor over much. As had been aptly said by the President of the Society in his introductory address: We had no quarrel with any; in this warfare we acted only on the defensive; this Society had priority, in point of time, to all others which professed to benefit the colored population. It was pursuing the even tenor of its way when certain deserters from its ranks raised a clamor, not so much against slavery as against the Colonization Society. Yes; to this day, more than a moiety of the printing paid for by the Abolitionists, had been put forth not for the good of the colored man, but against the American Colonization Society; and it had proved about as successful in the one case as the other.

We, said Dr. R., profess ourselves neither pro-slavery men, nor anti-slavery men. We intend only to transport to the shores of Africa such free persons of color as are willing to go. This is our simple, our single, our only undertaking. We desire, indeed, and confidently hope, to be the means of kindling up on that wide and benighted continent, the beacon lights of science and Christianity; but our immediate design is Colonization, and Colonization only. We appeal not to the corrupt passions of men, but to reason, to conscience, to religion; and our appeal will be heard. If I believed that the Society was justly chargeable with instigating mobs and stirring up riots, I would abandon it to-morrow. If it could be shown that we promoted disaffection between different portions of this happy Union, it would be the duty of every lover of his country to quit our ranks. No. Our motto is that of a President of these United States in his Message to Congress—"the Union must be preserved;" or, that other, breathed from the fervent lips of a true patriot—"the Constitution, now and forever!—Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!"

The Rev. Mr. SLICER offered the following resolution, and addressed the Society in support of it. It was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the churches of different denominations which have contributed to aid this Society, and that the clergy throughout the Union be respectfully requested annually to present the claims of the Society to the congregations under their care.

MR. PRESIDENT—I had designed to submit to the meeting some general remarks upon the moral and religious bearing of this great scheme of colonizing the fre

people of color, with their own consent, upon the Western coast of Africa; but, Sir, the lateness of the hour will forbid my presenting my views at large, and I shall content myself with offering to this meeting a few observations.

The resolution, which it is made my duty and honor to present, recognizes the connection of the Christian Ministry with this enterprise, and the interest which the Church of the 'True God' has in its success.

Sir, I hold this truth to be indisputable, that the action of Christianity upon the human heart and character, always has, and still does excite in the human bosom sympathy for the suffering, and (overcoming the natural selfishness of man) leads him to the performance of deeds of benevolence and humanity; and if the *depth of the sufferings endured* should be the *standard of the sympathy cultivated*, and of the *benevolence exerted*, then should every Christian Church and every Christian individual take a lively, a deep, and an abiding interest in the temporal and moral condition of the whole African race.

If we contemplate the deep degradation of Africa's millions, and the dense moral gloom that has for centuries enshrouded their minds, as partakers of the 'common salvation,' we shall feel a solemn responsibility resting upon us to extend to that benighted and bleeding continent, *by every possible means*, the blessings of Christianity and of civilization.

I shall not attempt, Sir, to present even *a single page* of the history of her wrongs, and of the depredations which even Christian nations have committed upon her; from the time, when the first dark Portuguese slave-ship was seen, like a vulture hovering upon her coast, down to the present hour, she has been the common plunder of every heartless invader. Annually 150,000 of these children of Ham, have been torn from the graves of their ancestors and from the home of their childhood—from kindred and country, and immured in the miserable holds of the slave-ships—and those who survive the horrors of 'the middle passage, sold into perpetual slavery, and doomed to be wasted by oppression. What an accumulation of wrongs have her children been subjected to, during the prevalence of *this foul traffic*—and the existence of *those wars* among her own sons, which have been kept up to furnish plunder to those dealers in human flesh!

Which of the sands, Sir, of her wave-beaten shore, or of her sun-burnt desert, has not been steeped in the blood or tears of her slain or grief-stricken children? "What wind has passed over her plains without catching up the sighs of broken or bleeding hearts?" And although the tears of the black man have fallen unheeded, and his sighs have passed in the breeze unheard by his oppressor, yet there is an eye that never sleeps, and an ear that hears 'the sighing of the prisoner'—and there is a common Father in Heaven, 'Who made of one blood all nations,' and who will avenge the wrong of all his children.

The African slave trade, Sir, is the broadest and darkest blot upon the page of this world's modern history—and this nefarious traffic *can never be abolished, but through the agency of Colonization and Christianity.*

Africa, Sir, with her 30 (perhaps 60) millions was purchased by the blood of Christ—and although a *hoodwinked philosophy* has denied that her sons are men (*and has thereby sought to strike them out of the family of Adam and of God*)—a philosophy that would connect 'morality with the contour of the countenance,' and 'estimate the capacity for knowledge and salvation, by a scale of inches, and the acuteness of angles,' yet *these, with other heathen, shall be given to the Messiah for His inheritance*, when the *uttermost parts of the earth* become his possession. The word has gone forth and shall not return void; *God shall rebuke strong nations from after—He shall break the bow, and burn the chariot in the fire—they shall cast their idols*

to the moles and bats—"beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks," and Ethiopia, that now reaches out her *imploring hands* to the Christian Church, and asks for the cheering light of Christian truth, and the succours of Christian hope; and who now asks Christian nations for indemnification for the wrongs done to her, shall lift up her *confiding hands* to the white man's God and Saviour.

Sir, if the truth of revelation can be trusted, and the almightiness of God can be relied upon, Africa shall arise from the gloom, the slumber, and the degradation of ages; and putting on the garments of salvation, and bearing in her hand '*the rose of Sharon*,' she shall stand forth as in the days when she gave Bishops to the Church, and furnished Martyrs for the flames. The mighty work has begun—the Wesleyan Missionaries have kindled a fire upon the Southern coast, and have pressed the cup of salvation successfully to the parched lips of the Hottentots, and the Christians of the United States have struck a light upon the Western coast, by means of the Colonization Societies—and at no distant day, shall those kindled fires commingle and extend their radiation into the interior of that dark continent; and Africa, emancipated and disenthralled, shall stand forth a monument, alike of the wisdom of the Colonization enterprise, and of the benevolence and efficiency of *Christian Missionary labor*.

There is no time to be lost, the tide of time is bearing Africa's children by thousands to the judgment seat, with their minds unenlightened and their wrongs unredressed—the Church should awake and *go forth at once to the rescue; she must furnish the sinews of this war*—the means—the money. The gentleman from New York said, Sir, that this Society is pacific—pacific, Sir. Yes, it is so to the slaves of the South and their owners, and to the North and those mistaken men whose philanthropy prompts them *to spend their efforts and money, where it can be of no avail*—(and with whose plans and measures I can feel no sympathy)—and yet, Sir, *this is a war*—a war of extermination waged against ignorance, barbarism, crime, Polytheism, and last, not least, against the African slave trade. And this war cannot be sustained without the prayers and the contributions of the Church. I am happy in being connected with that Church, which has two Missionaries sleeping in premature graves upon the shores of Africa: there lie all that was mortal of Cox and Wright, and the companion of the latter. They, animated, not by a *sickly philanthropy*, but by the love of God, and by love to the millions of that continent, periled their lives and fell martyrs in the cause of Africa's emancipation. But they lived long enough to light the lamp of hope for her, and it now stands burning by their graves. And though dead, they yet speak—to Africa—to us—and charge us, by how much the sons of Ham have drank deep of sorrow's cup—by how much they have been common plunder to all the earth—by so much to hasten, to aid in their rescue, and to send back her christianized sons, and the Christian Missionaries—*until Africa shall be all that the arts of civilized life, the lights of science, the mercy of God, and the redeeming power of the gospel, can make her*.

General CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., offered the following preamble and resolution, and addressed the Society in their support:

Whereas experience has demonstrated that the colonizing of our free people of color on the western coast of Africa has been the means of founding an orderly, industrious, and happy society, possessing all the necessities and many of the comforts of life; of greatly lessening the slave trade, so long the scourge of that

and the curse of this continent, and of diffusing the blessings of civilization and Christianity through savage and benighted nations,

Resolved, That in order to promote objects so important, more effective aid should be provided than private benevolence can be expected to supply; and that to enable the American Colonization Society to purchase additional territory in Africa; to introduce and diffuse an effective system of agriculture; to improve the common schools of Liberia and establish a seminary of higher order; to furnish facilities for further and larger emigrations from the United States: the Managers of the Society be requested to make an urgent appeal to the citizens of such States as are favorably disposed towards the objects of the system of colonization, to induce them to petition their respective Legislatures to grant to the Society an annual donation, adequate to the accomplishment of its benevolent, patriotic, and pious purposes.

In support of the preceding resolution, Mr. MERCER made a very able and eloquent speech, in which he referred, very particularly, to the early proceedings of the Society, and to the aid which had been indirectly obtained from the United States Government, by the act of 1818, instructing the President of the United States to remove any Africans recaptured by officers of our Navy, when about to be introduced into the country in violation of law, and colonize them on the coast of Africa. He spoke of the effects of the scheme of Colonization in the suppression of the slave trade and of the great blessings it must confer upon the people of Africa.

General MERCER's preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

A late hour having arrived, the Society, on motion, adjourned to meet at half past six o'clock to-morrow evening, at the First Presbyterian Church.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at the First Presbyterian Church, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., a Vice-President, took the Chair.

Mr. GURLEY said that in the preamble and resolutions he was about to submit, he had embodied his reflections on the course of policy desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to be adopted, at this time, by the Society. He feared that the friends of this Institution had not duly appreciated the greatness of their enterprise. The plan of this Society was not limited in its beneficence to those now free; it embraced in its salutary influences our country, our entire colored population, and Africa. He thought its friends had departed, or rather descended, in many instances, from the original and high ground of the Society;—that they had lost confidence in the adequacy of the plan it proposed for the good of the colored race. The friends to this Society are doubtless more numerous than at any former period; but he feared they were its friends on principles far less broad and animating than those adopted by the fathers of the Institution. It met the approbation of the pious as a Missionary Society, but was viewed with little interest by

many as providing happiness and a home, not only for those now free, but thousands and millions that might be liberated. If this Society showed that it conferred benefits upon those already free, it in fact exhibited a plan which might be a motive for voluntary liberation, and if adopted by the States of the South, might result in the freedom, the instruction, and the happiness of millions in this country and in Africa. But to effect a work so great, the treasure and power of the Nation are demanded: To secure these, let all the friends of Colonization unite and persevere with lofty hopes and tenfold energy.

Mr. GURLEY then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Inasmuch as this Society has, for years past, been suffering under pecuniary embarrassments, and as, from various causes, (among which the partially separate operations of some Auxiliary Societies, and the entirely independent action of the Maryland State Society, and the recently disturbed and distressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the country, must be deemed prominent,) these embarrassments are very slowly, if at all diminishing, the Society are convinced that measures must be devised and executed to augment, very materially, the resources of the Society, or that its operations must be exceedingly irregular and inefficient, if not, in a short time, altogether suspended. Donations to this Institution can be expected only from those who are informed of its principles and proceedings, and who feel an interest in its success. The first thing to be done, then, in order to secure relief from pecuniary embarrassment, must obviously be to diffuse extensively a knowledge of the views and prospects and condition of the Society, and by arguments and appeals awaken public interest in its behalf. This can be effected only by the Press, by Agents, or by both. And if the Society possesses no adequate means of increasing its publications and agencies, it must proceed upon the presumption that such publications and agencies will sustain themselves or entirely abandon the cause.

It is well known that the most distinguished friends of this Society have, from its origin, regarded its exertions as rather experimental and preliminary than as sufficient and final; and have expected that the great scheme of the Society, shown to be practicable by private charity, would be conducted forward to those vast and beneficent results which it was designed to embrace, by the united treasure and power of the States and the General Government. It is clear that neither the States nor General Government will apply their means to aid this scheme, until public opinion shall sanction such application, and that *efforts* are indispensable to commend the cause of African Colonization to the regards of the American People, before their opinion will ever be expressed in favor of such application. Should this Society neglect to put forth these efforts, to what other means can we look to enlighten and form public opinion on this subject?

1. *Therefore Resolved*, That this Society will encourage the establishment in this District of a weekly newspaper, to be devoted in part to the cause of African Colonization, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the Union to extend their patronage to such paper, as well as to do all in their power to increase the circulation of the African Repository.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to employ at the earliest possible period at least twenty able and discreet agents, to explain publicly the views, and enforce the claims of this Society, as also to receive donations for its objects; and that the friends of the Society, throughout the country, be invited to give information to the Board of Managers of gentlemen known to them as prepared and inclined to engage in agencies for this Society.

3. *Resolved*, That a memorial be prepared, addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying that an expedition may be fitted out, in which commissioners of this Society may be permitted to embark, to explore the Western coast of Africa, to ascertain the situations most desirable for colonies; to aid said commissioners in negotiations for such regions of the coast as may be most advantageous for purposes of Colonization; and, also, praying said body to grant such other aid to this Society as in their wisdom they may deem expedient; that said memorial be printed in the Repository, and that the friends of the Society, throughout the Union, be requested to obtain signatures to this memorial, and forward the same to the Congress of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Board, the best reasons exist why all the friends of the Society should press forward in their great work with vigor and hope, not permitting occasional calamities or pecuniary embarrassments to weaken their resolution or activity.

5. *Resolved*, That should other countries than Africa, without the limits of the United States, invite the Colonization of our free colored population, the subject of extending the constitutional right of the Society to plant colonies in those countries merits the consideration of the Society.

These resolutions were supported in an address by the mover, who was followed by the Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, in some remarks on the general objects of the Society, in which he expressed his approbation of the resolutions.

Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, then addressed the Society at length, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I come from a slaveholding State, and from the midst of a slaveholding people. I was once a member of a Colonization Society auxiliary to this. I was its warm and ardent advocate, until the fanatical spirit of the Northern abolitionists manifested itself in a tone and in a strength which threatened the personal security as well as the rights of property of the Southern People. I then became jealous; I strongly suspected that this Society, looking beyond its professed objects, was secretly abetting the schemes of these fanatical crusaders, and encouraging them in their warfare upon the institutions and domestic rights of the South. With these suspicions I came here to be a spectator—a spectator, did I say?—not a spectator only, but an observer of your operations, that I might determine for myself whether or not my jealousy was justified by your proceedings, and whether my suspicions were well-founded in fact. The noble and patriotic sentiments I have heard advanced upon this occasion, both at the meeting last evening, and on this, by many gentlemen from the North, who are supporters and members of your Society, the determined spirit which they evince to defend the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the South against lawless and fanatical violence, satisfies me that my jealousy and my suspicions were unjust, being unfounded in point of fact. I take pleasure in repairing the injury which I have done the Society. I feel entirely convinced that the only object of the Society is that which it professes—the colonization of the *free people of color* in Africa—an object in which the philanthropists of the North and South may cordially unite in promoting. And I now confess that the only feeling of regret which I experience, is that of seeing not one Southern citizen participating in the deliberations of the Society, except yourself, sir.

Before entering upon the course of remarks which I propose to submit upon the resolutions now under consideration, and to prevent any misunderstanding of my views, I beg leave to remark, that I deny to the Government of the United States the right to interfere with the question of domestic slavery in the States or in the District of Columbia, affecting its existence in any shape or form. I deny to the State Governments, also, the power to abolish the right of property in slaves; this can only be done by the People, in their primary sovereign capacity.

I have but little to say, Mr. President, in relation to the fanatical, lawless crew, styled abolitionists, who are busily engaged in preparing the public mind in the North for a crusade against the institutions of the South, in violation of the pledged faith of the Constitution, and every principle of international law—in violation of the laws of God and man. To them I have only to say that we have no fears; we bid them a stern defiance; they may rage, they may storm, but we defy them. Whenever they shall choose to abandon the protection of the State institutions and laws which now gives them impunity; whenever they shall choose to drop their warfare upon paper, aided by the misguided and deluded support of *priest-ridden* women and children, and transfer their operations among us; whenever they shall pass the line of the Susquehanna, and plant their footsteps on Southern soil, I stand pledged to God, to the country, and to the world, that they will be met with a spirit that will rebuke their foul, nefarious undertaking, and roll back upon them that tide of destruction which they had prepared for the South. There is no earthly power that can effect, by force, the views of these men; nothing short of the arm of Omnipotence itself can effect it; the attempt will be vain.

But, Mr. President, although there is no danger to the institutions of the South, to be apprehended from the physical power of the abolitionists, there is danger of another character, which every patriot, every philanthropist, and every friend of republican institutions should earnestly deprecate, and exert every faculty of his mind to avoid. I mean the stability of the Union. What patriot, what heart that is keenly alive to the preservation of free institutions, and the security of the rights of man, that does not tremble at the very idea? Shall this holy ark of liberty—shall these free institutions be overturned and destroyed—shall the freedom of thought, of speech, of religion, the protection of life, liberty, and property be jeopardized? Destroy this Union, and the work is accomplished. Upon its ruins despotism in its most hideous form will rear its horrid head, and prostrate forever this the only free Government upon earth—the only hope of the good and the great, the free and the bond, of every clime, and of unborn millions. Instead of the daily spectacle of republican institutions, in their pure and simple operations, we shall have royalty, with its attendant splendor and magnificence, rioting in its power, while the clanking chains of oppression which bind the People will be unheeded and unheeded. The course of the abolitionists is well calculated to produce this effect. Week by week, day by day, and hour by hour, they are creating among your youth feelings of strong prejudice and hostility to the institutions of the South. Counter prejudices and feelings of hostility are created among the youths of the South by wanton misrepresentation and traduction, which must end, one day or other, unless extinguished, in fierce and *bloody collision*. These passions are already much excited, and are daily gaining strength; they may become so matured as to be uncontrollable and inextinguishable; they should be rebuked while now they can be controlled. I know, Mr. President, our friends of the North believe, from the fact of our hitherto forbearance, that nothing can drive

the South to such an extremity. This, sir, is a fatal delusion, and may be productive of fatal effects if indulged. I know the South has borne much, and will yet bear much; they have loved, and they still love, the Union with filial affection, because they appreciate its value, and fully understand what would be the effects of its destruction; but they love liberty more; and, in the progress of time, the oppressions of the Union may become more intolerable than even the oppressions of royalty itself. There are bounds beyond which no People will or ought to endure. I then appeal to the friends of liberty, to the friends of the Union in the North, to check and control that system of reckless fanaticism among them which has such dangerous tendencies, and which may inflict so much mischief upon the country. When I remember that liberty itself was purchased by the common toil, the common sufferings, the stern republican spirit, and the commingled blood of our Northern and Southern ancestors, and this Union founded by their united wisdom and patriotism, I frequently ask myself the question, can their sons have so far lost the spirit of their sires as to throw away so valuable an inheritance to gratify the mere speculative notions of fanatical zealots, who would stop at no sacrifice to accomplish their mad schemes? I must hereafter learn the answer from the actions of our Northern friends. Upon them depends whether we shall remain united and free, or be divided and enslaved. *They can—we cannot—*control the operations of these enemies of the Union, and rights of the South; these disturbers of our peace, and traducers of our character. This is the only subject which can, by any possible means, produce so direful an event as the destruction of the Union; and I fondly trust that there is a sufficient amount of patriotism in the North to afford a timely and salutary interposition.

Mr. President, the professed object of this Society is to colonize the free people of color on the continent of Africa; it is a great, a benevolent, a magnificent object, and worthy the patronage and support of every humane, benevolent heart in the North or in the South. This scheme demands the ardent, the energetic support of the people of the North and the South, whether we consider it as addressed to their *interest*, their *pride*, their *patriotism*, or their *benevolence*. As addressed to their interest, it proposes to remove a class of population from among us, which, from its degraded condition, and its want of proper inducements to energy, activity, and industry, is a pest to every society in the midst of which it is located. In the North they are not received into association with the whites; they are riotous, disorderly, and debased. In the South, in addition to these characteristics, they disquiet and corrupt the slaves, and incite them to disobedience and rebellion. It is then, the interest of all to get rid of this population. As addressed to their pride, it proposes to form a new empire, to plant a colony in the midst of benighted, debased, and superstitious Africa, which may, under your nurture and your care, emit that light of religion and of liberty which shall dispel the moral and religious gloom which now envelopes the African continent, break down the unhallowed and degrading temples of idolatry and superstition which enslave the African mind, and overthrow the powers of despotism which oppress and enslave her people.

What feelings of pride and gratification would swell our hearts, if in looking through the vista of time we could behold this germe which your benevolence has planted, grown into an extensive and powerful Republic, imbued with the principles of liberty, and sustaining American institutions, giving liberty, prosperity, and happiness to millions of human beings, hitherto degraded in the scale of human

existence? How would this pride swell into exultation if you could see the star-spangled banner floating over the sable battalions of Africa, in their march overthrowing the strongholds of despotism, and establishing free institutions over the whole continent of poor, ignorant, enslaved, and degraded Africa? But how would this exultation burst into inward rejoicing if you should live to see in part this great reality—this great work, the product of your care, your toil, and your benevolence, so far secured as to leave no doubt of ultimate success. Persevere, and such will be the glorious result of your untiring and benevolent exertions; and when you have done it, you may embrace in your benevolent contemplation the whole world of mankind, and cordially unite with the poet in his warm and enthusiastic invocation:

"Take, Freedom, take thy radiant round,
When dimm'd, revive; when lost, return,
Till not a shrine through earth be found
On which thy glories shall not burn."

As addressed to our *patriotism*. It proposes to rid the nation of a population dangerous, not only to the quiet, peace, and tranquillity of the whole country, but presents a theatre on which the North and the South may rally in mutual confidence, and dry up one of the great sources of discord which now distracts and divides them. Let the probable success of this scheme but be demonstrated, and I do not doubt that it will supplant, in the affection and confidence of the whole nation, the abolition societies, and produce, instead of discord and division, union and emulation among the people of both sections. It is the fear of this that prompts the abolition presses to pursue with such reckless and relentless hostility the American Colonization Society. Whenever it shall be known that the Society can accommodate the emancipated as fast as emancipation shall prevail, there is no doubt that all eyes will be directed to its operations, and the abolition societies dwindle into that insignificance and contempt which their unhallowed designs richly merit.

As addressed to their *benevolence*. This association is worthy of all confidence, and the most ardent and persevering support. It proposes to remove a class of our fellow-beings from a location in which the policy and actual safety of another and more numerous class forbid their instruction in the arts and sciences, and that mental and intellectual improvement which can alone elevate them to that standard of dignity which properly attaches to man—to a land where, under the fostering care of the Society, they may enjoy life, liberty, and religion, to the fullest extent, and receive that course of instruction in the arts, sciences, and literature, which will enable them to maintain the true dignity of human existence, and secure the supremacy of that system of government and laws calculated to promote their own happiness and prosperity, and transmit them a rich inheritance to their posterity. In this work you not only promote the welfare and happiness of a few individuals, but you aid in advancing and extending the great causes of religion and liberty. How powerfully does the end to be accomplished invoke the energetic and untiring exertions of every humane and benevolent heart. To us these unfortunate people have a right to appeal; on us they have irresistible claims. They are here by our policy and our coercion; they have no means of their own. The laws of the slaveholding States, founded upon sound policy, will not permit them to remain there; the laws of the non-slaveholding States will not permit them to emi-

grate to them. What then is to be done? Are they to be sent among the merciless savages of the West, there to be destroyed by the tomahawk and scalping knife? Humanity says, no. Are they to be planted amidst the ice and snow of the arctic regions? This cannot be done. Where then are they to go? Send them to the land of their fathers, where they may enjoy peace, life, liberty, and security. Send them to the land of their fathers, that they may enjoy, in undisturbed security, the product of their industry, and the fruits of their labor. This they cannot do without means. They have them not; and to you they appeal—on you they call. Shall the call be in vain? Your future operations must respond.

The practicability of the scheme has been, to my mind, most satisfactorily demonstrated. Already you have acquired a territory sufficiently capacious for double the whole black population of the United States. Already a colony has been planted which is making rapid progress in agriculture, in art, science, government and religion. Already their safety is secured against any hostile aggression of the neighboring tribes. Already the improvements in the condition of the colonists, moral and religious, demonstrate their capacity for still farther and more extended improvements. What then is the hindrance? Nothing but the want of enlarged means, increased effort, and more daring enterprise.

Mr. President, in the providence of God—why and wherefore, it is in vain for frail, fallible, finite man to inquire—man has, in all ages of the world, been made the instrument through which great events, either moral, political, or religious, have been accomplished. So now, this great, this important, this magnificent, this benevolent scheme is to be accomplished through human agency, sir. We have the means, if we had only the benevolence and the enterprise to apply them. A nation of people abounding as this is in such extensive wealth, to talk of the inadequacy of their means to accomplish the colonization of our free people of color, is absolutely ridiculous—the means are ample. I fear the spirit of benevolence is restricted by the love of the purse within too narrow limits; and that is the material *inadequacy* of which you complain. There is expended, in the idle and giddy rounds of dissipation, every year, a sum more than sufficient to accomplish this great, this benevolent and glorious enterprise. The objects of no society ever were or ever will be accomplished by annual meetings, the adoption of a few resolutions, and a few pretty, eloquent speeches, unless these displays be accompanied with untiring energy and perseverance. Nor, sir, will your meeting here every year, hearing an inaugural address, and an annual report read, hearing a few speeches, and adopting a few resolutions, ever accomplish your designs. They will not supply the great desideratum—the *means*. You must apply your purses, your energy, and your enterprise, in action; action, energetic action, is the secret of success in all undertakings; and the want of it is the secret of your present embarrassed and languid condition.

Mr. President, the hostility to your Society is not singular; all associations, however benevolent the object, or innocent the design, have had the same hostility to encounter. Christianity itself, the best gift of God to man, has made its way through hosts of enemies, who have assailed it with every sort of weapon. Could this Society have calculated, knowing human nature as it is, to escape opposition? Surely not. Opposition should not depress or discourage you in the prosecution of your designs; it should stimulate your determination to succeed with more inflexibility. The enemies of the Society have resorted to many stratagems, not only to discourage and embarrass you, but to deter the objects of your benevolence

from emigrating. Among other misrepresentations, they speak of the insalubrity and sickness of the climate of the colony, and charge every death which takes place among the colonists to the climate alone. I do not doubt that the change of climate has been fatal to many of the emigrants; yet I do not doubt that the insalubrity and unhealthiness of the climate is greatly exaggerated. If it is expected that a colony is to be planted where there will be neither death nor disease, then indeed will there be sad disappointments: such a spot cannot be found on earth. Have we forgotten so soon the history of the first settlements of every colony which has ever been founded? Have we forgotten the history of the first settlement of our fathers at Plymouth and Jamestown? Have we forgotten that death shot its unerring darts thickly among them? That disease and the merciless Indian savage murdered them by hundreds in their progress from the Atlantic to the Mississippi? Sir, there is scarcely a spot that is not stained with the mingled blood of the father, the mother, and the child, fresh flowing from the heart, shed by the cruel and infuriated Indian savage. Disease and death, to this hour, follow the pioneers of our Western settlements. But what have these sacrifices produced? Direct your view to our learning, population, our wealth, our power, our commerce, our laws, and our free institutions, religious and political, and see the product! These sacrifices, even of life, are such as have been, and always must be, made by the existing for succeeding generations. They cannot, in the nature of things, be avoided. Our fathers would not have endured the toils and sacrifices of the Revolution if the light of liberty was to have been extinguished with their existence. The sacrifice of life, then, which has been made on the African shore, should not deter you from the prosecution of your great enterprise: because I do not doubt that their sacrifice will be productive of the most glorious and happy results to their posterity.

Mr. President, before I conclude these loose and desultory remarks, there is one view of this subject which presses with peculiar force upon my mind, and which I must be indulged in expressing. Sir, when we look to the past, and see what we were a few years ago, few in number, and struggling for our very existence, with the most powerful nation on earth, and compare it with what we now are, I cannot but press my views a little into the future, and contemplate what will be the state of things some fifty or a hundred years hence, according to the same ratio of progression. If now we find, with our present sparsity of population, this class of people an incumbrance almost too ponderous to be borne, what will it be with its increase when our own population shall have swelled to some hundred millions, and the productions of our soil more inadequate to sustain our existence? Would it not be the part of wisdom now to remove the incumbrance, when it can be done, than to await until their increase and our own want of means shall make the task more difficult, if not impossible? I trust that this consideration will sink deep into the reflections of the American People, and beget a spirit of energy and enterprise compatible with the magnitude of the duties which devolve upon them in relation to this interesting subject.

Mr. President, the quiet and peaceable, yet sure and steady operations of this Society will do more in the work of emancipation in one year, than all the incendiary and inflammatory efforts of abolition societies would do in a thousand. The work of emancipation must not only be voluntary on the part of owners, but it must be gradual; while the spirit of our people will resist all interference by others, there is no disposition to prevent voluntary emancipation, and through this

avenue your Society will find full employment for all its means and all its energies. These sources were fresh and full until they were dried up by the mad attempts of the fanatics; they may be opened anew, but not by violence or insolent interference—you must address men's reason, not their passions.

We do not know what events are in the womb of futurity, but I believe, as I fondly hope, that all and each of you may live to see the auspicious hour when, by your labor, your toil, and your benevolence, the colony which you have planted may rise into an empire, sustaining American institutions, and diffusing the lights of science, literature, liberty, and religion, over the continent of now ignorant, barbarous, and degraded Africa. I cordially approve the general objects of your association, and trust that they may be amply successful.

[NOTE.—It is proper to say that I do not approve of the resolution which authorizes an application to Congress for an appropriation of money to aid the funds of the Society. I do not think that Congress has the constitutional power to make such an appropriation.—J. G.]

Addresses were then made by Mr. CRESSON, from Pennsylvania, Dr. REESE, from New York, and Mr. LEVY, from Florida, on the general objects of the Society. Mr. CRESSON opposed the first resolution, and Dr. REESE supported it. The third resolution was opposed by Mr. SEATON, and the fifth by Mr. CLARKE and Mr. MAXWELL.

It was, on motion, agreed to take the question on the preamble and the several resolutions separately. The question was accordingly so put, except on the fifth resolution, which was *withdrawn* by the mover.

The preamble, the first and the second resolutions were carried.

The third resolution was lost.

The fourth resolution was carried.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution concerning some unsettled questions between the Parent Society and the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, which, after some discussion between Mr. PHELPS, Mr. FENDALL, and Mr. BUCHANAN, was modified by the mover so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, in order that a fair adjustment thereof may be made, and that the judgment of the committee, or of any two of them, be considered as binding on all the parties concerned.

Messrs. PHELPS and ALLEN, the Delegates from the New York Society, and Mr. BUCHANAN, Delegate from the Pennsylvania Society, expressed their assent to the resolution thus modified, and it was unanimously carried.

Messrs. MERCER, WHITTLESEY, and UNDERWOOD, were chosen the committee.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the following resolutions were adopted.

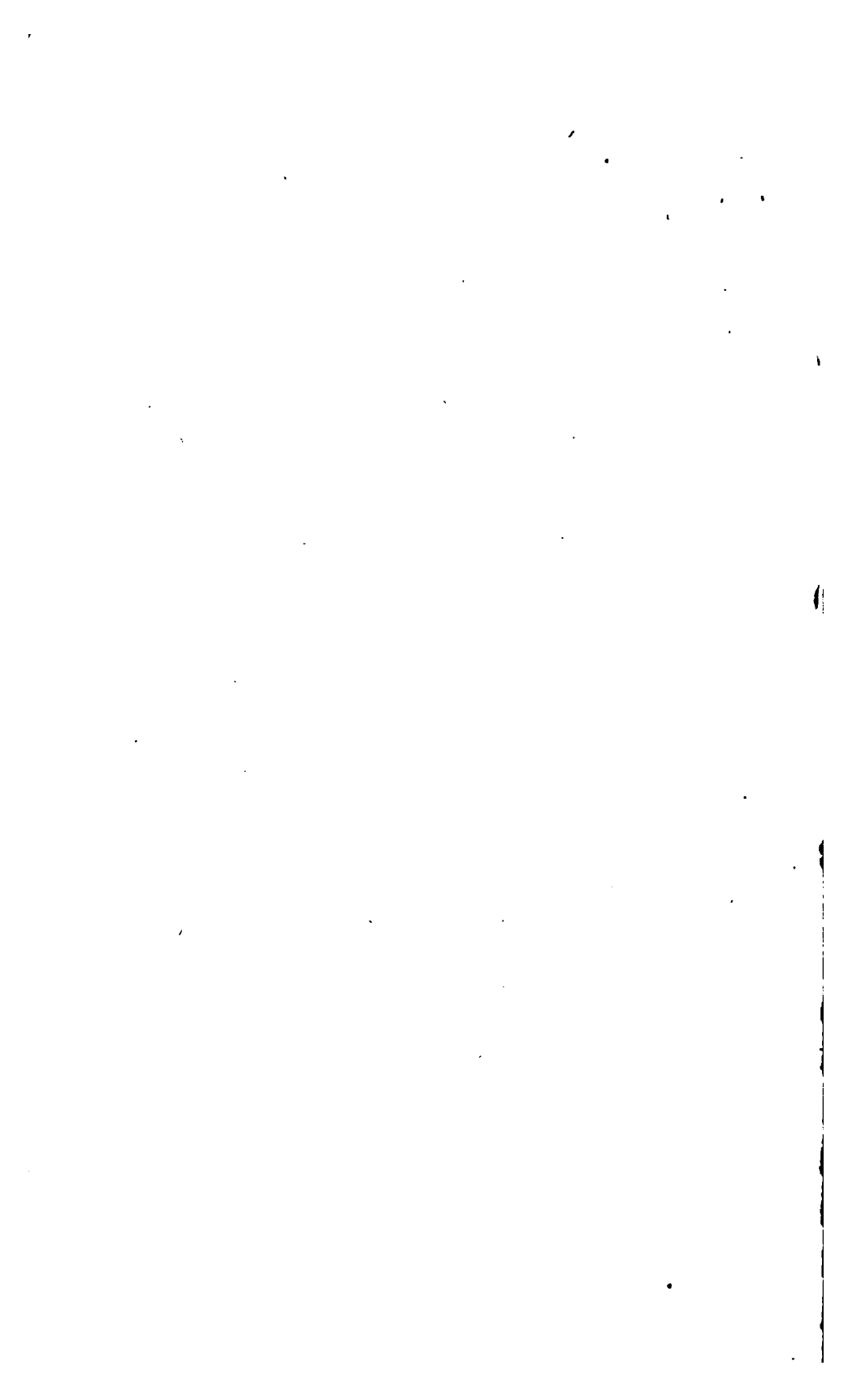
1. *Resolved*, That the indications afforded during the past year of an increasing attachment, among the citizens of Liberia, to agricultural pursuits, and especially the recent establishment of an Agricultural Association at Monrovia, are an encouraging augury of the future prosperity of the Colony.

2. *Resolved*, That the subscription by the Lieutenant Governor of Liberia, on the part of this Society, to several shares of the stock of the said Association, the ratification by the Board of Managers of that subscription, and their active policy for several years past in fostering an agricultural spirit at the Colony, are approved by this Society; and that it recommends to said Managers to extend such further aid to the Agricultural Association of Liberia as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. SEATON, the Twenty-first Annual Report was re-committed to the Board of Managers, in order that it may be prepared for the press and printed.

The Society then went into an election of Officers and Managers, and re-elected the present incumbents.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on some day to be fixed by the Managers hereafter and announced,



APPENDIX.

The following communication discloses a project which, if carried into effect, must prove of incalculable benefit to the cause of Colonization. Its author is Judge Wilkeson, of St. Augustine, Florida, a gentleman of great wealth, intelligence and energy; and we trust he will find many gentlemen of influence and means ready to co-operate in this noble undertaking.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *March 7, 1838.*

My Dear Sir: I can make you no apology which will be satisfactory to myself for neglecting so long to acknowledge your favor of December 29th. On my arrival here, I found it necessary, for the comfort of my family, to go to housekeeping; (the effects of the war are no where more sensibly felt than in our public boarding-houses.) I had therefore to purchase a house, repair and fit it for occupancy, and, in the mean time, two cargoes of lumber and necessaries to unlade and secure, and also to keep my men at work on my plantation; so, my dear sir, all this, with the correspondence connected with my own personal business in the State of New York, has so occupied me, that I have not had time until now to reply to your kind letter. Hereafter I hope that no apology will be requisite.

Sir, the project, of which I communicated to you the outlines in Washington, is briefly set forth in a letter to Lewis Sheridan, a colored man of North Carolina, who has embarked for Africa with his family. I expected to find him at Washington, but he had gone into the country. I waited a day, and was sorry to leave without seeing him. On my arrival at Charleston, though pressed for time, I addressed to him the letter referred to, a copy of which I subjoin.

“CHARLESTON, *December 7, 1837.*

“*Mr. Lewis Sheridan:* Sir, although a stranger, I have taken the liberty of communicating to you a project, by which I propose to place the colored man in a favorable position to prove his ability to engage in trade and commerce and other important business, where talent, integrity and industry are requisite to success.

“The high character which you have acquired in North Carolina, for moral worth and mercantile ability, might be regarded as evidence that the colored man stands on ground equally elevated as the white man, making allowance only for the difference of education, and political condition. Still, sir, I would suggest that this is a favorable time for the philanthropist and real friend of the African race to unite in multiplying evidences that the negro is capable of taking his place in the honorable and elevated callings of life. I here submit to you my project, and solicit your opinion of its practicability and influence on the colored man. I propose to raise money by contribution, which shall be applied to the purchase of

vessels suited to trade and transporting passengers to the coast of Africa; which vessels shall be sold to colored men, capable of managing them, and who will reside in, and hail from, Africa, and pay for the vessels within a given number of years, by carrying emigrants to the American Colonies on the coast. I anticipate no difficulty in raising the necessary funds, particularly at this time, when the benevolent public is so much alive to every thing relating to the African race. Nor can I doubt that many vessels could be officered and manned by colored people, well qualified to navigate them safely and economically. When the practicability of this project is once proved, in what a new and favorable light will the negro appear; and from his capacity to endure the rays of a vertical sun, in the climate of Africa, he could safely prosecute the trade and commerce of that quarter of the globe, which are now, and always have been, attended with such fearful risk of life to the white man. Navigation, once commenced by the negro, and a regular trade established between this country and Africa, can we doubt that the colored people of this country, who possess enterprise and property, would engage in that trade, and turn their attention to Africa as their future home, where they will enjoy, not nominal, but real freedom? If regular packets, navigated by colored men, were established between this country and our Colonies on the coast of Africa, would not the natural tendency be to do away the existing prejudices against emigration? The colored ship owner would have an interest to induce his enterprising colored friend to settle in Africa, as a planter or trader, and thereby contribute to the articles of commerce. As colonization is now conducted, the influence of the emigrant can be brought to bear but very partially upon his friends in this country, however much he may desire it. Again, the increased facilities of visiting the western coast of Africa which would be furnished by this means, would induce many of our colored people to visit the country, and thus develop the advantages of a settlement there, and dissipate prevailing prejudices. May it not be expected that in a very short time companies of enterprising free negroes would be found for emigration to Africa, the same as is now practised by our eastern citizens in removing in colonies to the far west, or by Europeans in emigrating by companies to this country? The coast to leeward of Liberia, being more healthy than the points now occupied by the American colonies, would furnish inducements for new settlements which might be extended for more than a thousand miles, embracing some of the most healthy and productive parts of the African coast. You have, no doubt, reflected much on the subjects embraced in this letter; will you favor me with your views in relation to them, and particularly in relation to encouraging the free Negro to engage in navigation? Would you become interested yourself and present the subject favorably to your enterprising friends in Africa?

Yours, &c."

The above letter, which was sent by private conveyance, (the mail not going direct) either was not delivered, or Mr. Sheridan had not time before sailing to answer it.

The first idea of this project was suggested to me by observing that few colored men in any section of our country are prosecuting any extensive business, but are generally engaged in subordinate capacities, and in performing the most menial services. Feeling a great desire for the elevation of the colored man, I embraced every opportunity afford-

ed by several visits to the southern and southwestern States of making myself acquainted with the condition of both slaves and free people of color, and their susceptibility of elevation in this country. I found among the slaves as skilful mechanics as our country affords. The Dover Iron works, among the most extensive in America, are carried on by slaves, from digging the oar, and cutting the wood for coal, to refining the iron, and rolling it into bars and plates, and the extensive and complicated machinery kept in the most perfect order. The mechanic labor on the plantations in the southern States, is usually performed by slaves. They are in fact the blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, weavers, and shoe-makers of the country, and their work is performed with skill and expedition. I am satisfied that the colored man is as capable of acquiring trades as the white man, and that the reason he is so seldom found in the middle and eastern States carrying on mechanic business, is not for want of ability to acquire the knowledge and skill, but on account of the difficulties and discouragements incident to his condition, and which are alike applicable to all colored men who seek to elevate themselves in this country. The merchant will not employ them as clerks: the mechanic will not employ them as journeymen: should he perchance find such employment, he applies for board and is refused—other workmen will not eat with him; thus he meets at the very outset in life with difficulties which he cannot surmount. He may have education, and mechanic skill; of what avail are they so long as neither can be profitably employed? He has no one to take him by the hand and help him onward—his heart sinks with discouragement—he must either steal, beg, or accept of menial employment,—and instead of being surprised that so great a majority are thus employed, it is a wonder that more are not vagabonds. It may be said that all these difficulties proceed from the wicked prejudices of a wicked world; be it so, their effects on the colored man are none the less calamitous, and ages may roll away before these prejudices are corrected, and generations of colored men may pass away to the grave while their professed friends are setting the world right. My project offers present relief, opens a field to him in which talents, education, and skill can be successfully employed, yes, and extensively too; for can it be doubted, that if one successful voyage is made by colored men, ships would be procured as fast as competent officers and sailors would accept of them on the conditions proposed, and thousands of colored men would hasten to qualify themselves to act as officers? Good colored seamen are now numerous. The terms on which I propose to place the vessels in the hands of the colored man are liberal. Require no cash payments, take the whole amount of the ves-

sel in transporting passengers to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, and other societies now existing, or to be formed, for colonizing on the coast of Africa. One, two, three, or more years should be allowed, if required to pay for the vessel. Or, it might be proposed, that if the free colored men of this country, either by themselves or in connection with their friends in Africa, should form a society or company for colonizing in Africa, and acquire a title to one hundred square miles of land, and settle on it one hundred emigrants from the United States, then and at such time any balance due on any vessel or vessels so sold shall be assigned and transferred to such society or company.

This project seems to me, after much reflection, so well calculated to accomplish what so many thousands honestly desire, although great diversity of opinion prevails in relation to the means to be employed, that I have great hopes of seeing the experiment made the ensuing fall. I cannot doubt that money can be raised to purchase a ship. I shall make the effort, and if necessary, I will be one of ten persons to furnish the amount required, and devote my time to the object. I therefore hope that gentlemen residing in various sections of this country, who may favor this plan, will interest themselves in recommending it to such colored men as they find competent and willing to engage in the enterprise. I will give my views further on this subject by next mail.

Sir, in concluding to engage in this matter I have done it with fear and apprehension, but I have great confidence that something good will grow out of the effort; more capable men will engage in it; I count on your aid. Will you please place this communication before the public as soon as possible.

Sir, I am yours,

Most respectfully,

SAML. WILKESON.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. 3. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, one or more Secretaries, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. 6. The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. 7. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies, occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. 9. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

Form of a Constitution of an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____ and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of color of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society —

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

An. Report 22.

VOL. XV—No. 1.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

*Published by order of the
Managers of the American Colonization Society.*

JANUARY 1839.

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the Colonization Society.*

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As before
American Colonization Society
Rev. Mr. McLean Secretary & Treasurer
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.]

JANUARY, 1839.

[No. 1.]

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

SINCE the re-organization of the American Colonization Society, at the last annual meeting, new arrangements have been made in relation to the African Repository. It will hereafter be published twice a month, in Nos. of 16 pages each, without a cover, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year, if paid in advance, and two dollars a year, if payment be delayed longer than six months.

While the pecuniary cost of the work is thus lessened, its pages will after this No. be enlarged and contain an increased amount of matter. The new arrangement is further recommended by the considerations that intelligence will reach subscribers more frequently than heretofore, and that the numbers will be subject to only newspaper postage.

The contents of the African Repository will be, as heretofore, information concerning the condition and prospects of the several Colonies, such proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee at Washington as it may, from time to time, be deemed advisable to publish; proceedings at Colonization meetings in the United States; occasional essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence which may be received relative to the geography, civil and natural history, manners, and customs of Africa, and to missionary operations on that continent and facts and documents relating to the slave trade, and to efforts for its suppression.

The extent of the information thus promised will make this work, what its title indicates, a *Repository* of information on its numerous subjects, which can at any time be referred to. Its proved utility in this respect is understood to be the reason which chiefly operated with the Board of Directors in retaining its octavo form, as being more suitable for preservation than a larger sheet. The new organization of the American Colonization Society must render it as interesting to all the local Societies which have concurred or may hereafter concur in that arrangement, as to the Parent Institution. It may be hoped, therefore, that they will furnish it with exact and regular intelligence of their proceedings, and further aid it by increasing its subscription list. The intelligent friends of the cause are respectfully invited to contribute to its pages.

The editorial department is under the control and supervision of the Executive Committee. Every effort will be made to render the work acceptable as the official organ of the Colonization cause; and to ensure its punctual publication and transmission. On the other hand, full reliance is placed on the punctuality of subscribers in paying for it, and on the zeal of Colonizationists in adding to the number of such subscribers.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The friends of African Colonization will learn from the proceedings of the Parent Society at its last annual meeting, that a radical change has been effected in the oldest and the principal organ of the cause.—The separate efforts of auxiliary and independent Societies had for several years past produced a state of things which called loudly for measures for combining them into some general plan of operation, which should give full scope to the peculiar advantages of state action, and at the same time secure concert and harmony between themselves and other agents of the Colonizing principle. To devise such a plan was as difficult as it was necessary. That selected was, like the Constitution of the United States, the result of compromise and concession; and like that celebrated instrument, cannot be expected to be at once universally acceptable. But the parallel is, we trust, destined to be continued farther; and that the new Constitution of the Society will demonstrate by its practical benefits the wisdom of its adoption. A most encouraging augury of its future success is found in the unanimous determination of all who participated in it, to give it a cordial and zealous support.

The Board of Directors have taken prompt measures for rendering the plan productive in practice of all the advantages of which it was believed to be capable in theory. They have secured efficient operation at home, by placing the whole subject of domestic agencies under the direction of a gentleman believed to be every way qualified for the trust; they have appointed as Governor of the United Colonies a gentleman of high reputation, and experience, and who acquired, during a former official residence in Liberia, the confidence, respect and affection of those of whom he is now the chief magistrate; and the Board have farther taken measures for providing immediate supplies for the Colonies, for terminating the pernicious practice of drawing colonial drafts, by keeping the storehouse well provided; and for affording to the citizens the benefits of a local currency.

The movements of the Board, both in the United States and in Africa, have been guided by a principle of comprehensive and energetic economy; and require only a moderate measure of support from the American people to lead to results proportioned to the grandeur and benevolence of the scheme. Such support, we are not permitted to doubt, will be afforded. If every individual friendly to the object, will only exert in its favor a tithe of the zeal which a cherished personal interest would elicit from him, the time must soon arrive when Liberia will be a prosperous and a powerful nation, and public sentiment will radicate the principle of African Colonization into the permanent policy of the United States.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS TWENTY-
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

IN meeting their constituents on this, the twenty-second anniversary of the American Colonization Society, the Managers regret that they are unable to announce an improvement

Finances. in its financial condition. The general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country, which was noticed in their last Report, has continued to affect unfavorably the resources of all the benevolent Institutions; the increased virulence of Abolition hostility to Colonization has obstructed its progress at the North; and in the South, as indeed in every other portion of the Union, adequate exertion has been prevented by the want of Agents, though no proper means have been omitted to obtain them. These, and other causes, have reduced the receipts into the treasury, since the last annual meeting, much below those of several former years; and the effect has been proportionably embarrassing. The very existence of the Colony has from time to time made extraordinary efforts necessary on the part of the Managers. It is with peculiar pleasure that they are enabled to state, after a careful examination of the subject, that the colonial drafts which have been presented to them since the last annual meeting, appear to have been resorted to only through necessity, and are moderate in amount. In a few instances, the Treasurer has been obliged to suffer protests of drafts for non-payment, but in general, payments have been punctually made. The amount remaining, at the last annual meeting, of the old debt, could not be reduced during the past year; nor could the annual instalments on the loan stock be, in every case, promptly met. But though great financial difficulty has existed, the Colony has been kept up; and this during a period of general pecuniary distress in the country, and of consequent diminution of the resources of the Society.

Legacies. In their 20th annual Report the Managers communicated the general provisions of the will of the late Capt. James Ross, of the state of Mississippi, by which the privilege was given to his slaves, about 170 in number, of emigrating, after the death of his daughter, Mrs. Reed, to Liberia, with means out of his estate sufficient for their comfortable settlement. That excellent lady, after manifesting the strongest desire to anticipate during her life the fulfilment of her father's wishes, died in September last. By her will she has liberated her slaves, 120 in number, on the condition of removal to Liberia; and has bequeathed a valuable estate, real and personal, to the Mississippi Colonization Society. The death of Mrs. Reed devolved on the Managers of the Parent Society the duty of securing the benefits designed for it by Capt. Ross's will; a duty, in performing which the initiatory steps were promptly taken.

The legacy from the Rev. Jonathan Pomeroy, deceased, of West

Springfield, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, the receipt of which was mentioned in the last Report, amounted to \$1000. The testator, after bequeathing several other specific legacies, directs that the residuum of his estate should, in a given contingency, which has since occurred, be divided equally between the American Colonization Society, and three other specified Institutions. The residuary share of each will, it is expected, amount to \$5,000. The legacy of \$500 bequeathed by the Rev. John Brich of Illinois, who died in the spring of 1837, will, there is reason to expect, be paid within two years. A legacy of \$250, from the late Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge of Connecticut, and one of \$1000 from the late Walter Herron of Norfolk, in Virginia, will probably be both paid at an early period.

On the subject of emigration to the Colony, the policy of the Managers for the last four years has, they are gratified in believing, been approved by their constituents generally, and by the considerate friends of Colonization, whatever regret may have been caused by the circumstances in which that policy originated. While the financial embarrassments of the institution should continue, it was the obvious dictate of prudence as well as justice to avoid augmenting them by expeditions to the Colony at the expense of the Treasury; and to apply the current income, except in cases of donations for specified objects, to the reduction of the debt, the procurement of such supplies as the occasional necessities of the Colony might require, and to the great work of improving its condition. In conformity with these principles, but few emigrants have been sent out since the year 1834, besides those for whose transfer and settlement special provision had been made. In all such instances no avoidable delay was permitted in the accomplishment of their wishes.

The principles just referred to were enforced during the last year by circumstances which scarcely left the Managers an option on the subject. Accordingly no emigrants have been sent to Liberia during the past year by the Parent Society. In their last Report the Managers stated that the Ship Emperor, Capt. Keeler, had been employed to convey to the Colony, fifty-nine manumitted slaves of Mr. John Smith, of Sussex County in Virginia, and thirty-one of the Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, in the same State. On the 12th of January last, those and a few other emigrants, being in the whole 96, were landed in good health at Monrovia. Eighty-three were located at Millsburg and thirteen at Caldwell, and their lands were promptly assigned to them. Mr. Smith's will directed that, after his wife's death, his slaves and their increase should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, with a supply of clothing and one year's provision, exclusive of the cost of their maintenance during the voyage, and that the expenses of their transfer and settlement should be defrayed out of his estate. The directions of Mr. Stockdell's will, as to the expenses of transfer and settlement, were similar; except that the provision for supporting his people after their arrival at the Colony, was limited to six months. These generous arrangements enabled the

Managers to make a large and interesting accession to the Colony, without violating the principles already referred to.

Early in the present year the Managers consulted Meetings in with many enlightened friends of Colonization who Washington. were members of Congress, then in session, on the exigencies of the cause, and on the adoption of measures

for its advancement. Several public meetings in the national Metropolis were, in consequence, held, and an Address to the People of the United States, signed by many distinguished Senators and Representatives from different sections of the Union, inviting aid to the Society, and assigning in brief, but emphatic terms the reasons of the invitation, was extensively circulated. An appeal emanating from sources so high in public confidence, could not fail to produce salutary results. But these were perceptible chiefly in an awakened interest throughout the United States in the objects of the Institution, and a disposition in quarters hitherto unfriendly, to listen to arguments in its behalf. The immediate pecuniary result was confined to the District of Columbia; and though highly honorable to the patriotism and generosity of the contributors, was, of course, inadequate as a measure of relief from existing difficulties. That extensive benefit, in this respect, would have speedily ensued, had competent agents been despatched to the several States, is not doubted. Vigorous and persevering efforts were accordingly made, as there had before been, to obtain

Agents. such agents: in every instance the compensation offered was as liberal as the nature of the service and the condition of the Society justified; and in a few cases it was deemed judicious to propose extraordinary inducements, in order to attract to the service of the cause, talents and influence, of which the value had been tested in other situations. These overtures were met generally by hesitation; sometimes by rejection; and yet oftener, after a partial acceptance, they were ultimately declined; an indecision which accumulated embarrassments on the action of the Board. Shortly after the last annual meeting, the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, whose agency in the State of Virginia had been signally advantageous to the cause, felt himself to be constrained by domestic reasons to retire from it. His success and the importance of the field, occasioned peculiar solicitude and proportional difficulty in filling the vacancy. In August last, the Managers were fortunate enough to obtain the services of the Rev. Thomas B. Balch, a gentleman who, to conspicuous personal merit, added a hereditary claim to their confidence, as the son of one of the founders of the Society, and who participated in its direction from its origin to the close of his valuable life. The success of Mr. Balch during the brief interval since his appointment has equalled the sanguine expectations of the Board, and authorizes the hope of important results from his further progress. Among the objects to which it is desirable that he should invite public attention in Virginia, is such a modification of the law of March 4, 1833, appropriating \$18,000 a year, for the colonization of free

people of color, as will extend its advantages to slaves becoming free subsequently to that time. The failure of the application made to the General Assembly at its last session, to make such a change in the law, has been ascribed, on probable grounds, to causes not affecting the principle of the application. There is yet stronger reason for supposing that the rejection of it was not coincident with the will of the people of Virginia. When the Colonization Society of that State held its annual meeting in January last, its correspondence had extended over about 50 of the several counties of the State, and disclosed but a single case of repugnance to the desired modification. From the respect uniformly shown by the enlightened Legislature of Virginia to the will of their constituents and the indications of their favor to the Colonizing plan, it may be inferred that the time is not far distant when that plan will receive efficient aid at their hands. On no portion of the Union can its operation be more auspicious than on that renowned member of the Confederacy to which it owes its birth, and whose most illustrious worthies have been its warm advocates and liberal benefactors. Should the law of 1833 be relieved from its present restriction, the arrears of the fund which it provides would place in immediate activity for colonizing purposes about \$100,000.

It has long been the opinion of the Parent Board, as well as the Managers of the State Society, that Virginia presents a field of agency too extensive and laborious for a single individual. When an additional agent, competent and willing, can be found, the State Society will doubtless concur with the Parent Institution in appointing him, as it has done in the case of Mr. Balch, and in every other measure promotive of the cause. The faithful support which the Virginia Society has afforded to the American Colonization Society uniformly, and often in trying times, deserves the most cordial and respectful acknowledgments.

The strong interest in favor of Colonization, which is manifested in the great and growing State of Ohio, demands an agent in that State, additional to the Rev. Wm. Wallace, to whom the South-western portion of it was assigned in May last. This gentleman accepted his appointment at a subsequent period, and has displayed commendable activity and diligence in the discharge of his duties. The agency of the Rev. Wm. Matchett in Virginia and Delaware, though only occasional, has been attended with agreeable results.

The difficulty already adverted to, which had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable agents, was among the considerations which induced the Board in August last to appoint Judge Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, in New York, General Agent of the Society for the whole Union, with authority, under instructions from the Board, to commission, instruct, or remove such agents as he might deem necessary; to fix the amount and mode of their compensation; to receive and apply to the payment of the debts of the Society, the sums which might be collected by himself, or the agents of his appointment; and to adopt and execute such other measures in aid of the great object of the Society, as he might deem expedient; it being understood

that he should keep the Board regularly and fully informed of his proceedings. Doubts existed as to the competency of the Board to delegate such essential portions of the trust which had been confided to them; but a crisis was believed to have arrived which necessitated and therefore justified measures of unusual strength. Representations of Judge Wilkeson's high character for integrity; of his energy and ability as a man of business, of his extensive acquaintedness throughout the Union, and of his disposition to make extraordinary personal sacrifices in behalf of the cause, determined the Board that if so liberal a confidence could properly be reposed in any individual, a fitter depository of it could no where be found. Judge Wilkeson accepted the appointment, declining any compensation for his services, and promptly proceeded to the execution of his duties. He has obtained several agents. Among these is Mr. Elliott Cresson, heretofore distinguished by his zeal and labors in the cause. This gentleman accepted an appointment to visit Vermont and other Eastern States, and has every where been received with pleasure and respect. The Rev. Moses Chase, of Oneida County, in New York, has also accepted an agency in that State, with the consent of the New York City Colonization Society, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the packet enterprise. His success has been commensurate with his high character and qualifications. The success of Mr. Cresson's tour demonstrates the practicability of reviving the Colonization spirit even where apathy has long prevailed. Judge Wilkeson has deemed it advisable to postpone the positive engagement of any other agents until after the close of the present meeting of the Society.

Prior to Judge Wilkeson's appointment as General Agent, he had, at one of the Colonization Meetings in Washington City which have been already mentioned, submitted for consideration a collateral plan for aiding the cause. The principal features of it were that a vessel should be purchased to be sold to such free persons of color as would agree to man her with colored seamen, and navigate her as a regular packet between the United States and Liberia; and that payment should be made by the conveyance in her of emigrants from this country to the colonial settlements in Africa. At the meeting referred to, this plan was fully developed by the projector. It was received with general and warm approbation, both as tending to save a considerable portion of the funds heretofore absorbed in passage money at high rates, and as a judicious expedient for elevating the views of the colored man in connexion with a return to the land of his ancestors. This plan has since received signal marks of favor at the north, and has been formally recommended to the public, in an address signed by distinguished christians, philanthropists and business men. Proofs of general approbation, more practically significant, have been afforded in the subscription: by the New York City Colonization Society, of \$3000 toward purchasing a vessel; by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, \$1000 to the same object; and by individuals of \$400.

amounting altogether to \$4,400. On his own private responsibility, generously pledged, Judge Wilkeson has purchased for six thousand dollars, the ship *Saluda*, of 384 tons burden, a fast sailer, in good order, with accommodations for 150 passengers, and well adapted to run as a packet ship to Liberia. He has engaged Capt. William C. Waters, of Salem, Massachusetts, a skilful navigator, as master of the vessel, and a crew consisting of colored men, to convey in her to Liberia such colored emigrants as may desire to go thither; provided that applications for the purchase of the ship shall not be made by the middle of the present month. In conformity with his original design, Judge Wilkeson has publicly offered the vessel for sale, on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, if required, to free colored men of respectable character, capable of navigating her, who will remove to, and hail from Liberia; payment to be made in conveying emigrants from this country to Liberia, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, or the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. If the purchase be not made in the United States, Capt. Waters will be empowered to sell the vessel to such respectable Colonists in Liberia, as may agree to the terms.

In addition to Mr. Cresson's visit before noticed, Public sentiment in the U. States. to New England, the Secretary of the Society has been recently engaged in promoting the cause in that portion of the Union. The long abandonment of the field, through the want of agents to occupy it, the consequent indifference in the public mind, and the activity of hostile influences were obstacles in his path so formidable, that it was not hoped that he could immediately surmount them. But the Board are gratified to believe that the course which he has adopted will, in due time, lead to results of lasting importance to the cause.

In New York and Pennsylvania the contributions appear by the last report of the affiliated Colonization Societies of those States, to have very far exceeded those of former years. Those Societies have not during the present year, sent any new emigrants to their Colony, but they have accomplished much in this country by enlightening public sentiment, and establishing numerous auxiliary institutions.

In New Jersey, a new impetus has been given to Colonization, by a convention of delegates from different parts of the State, which met at Trenton in July last; established a State Colonization Society; and adopted various measures for promoting the cause, which have already been attended with signal success. The recent success of the cause in New Jersey, may be attributed, in part, to the able and indefatigable labors of Mr. William Halsey, who at considerable personal sacrifice, withdrew from the practice of a lucrative profession, and devoted himself to the service of Colonization.

In Maryland, the only State of the Union which has hitherto made the Colonizing principle part of its permanent policy, legislative aid has enabled the State Society to act with conspicuous vigor and effect during the past year. An expedition was sent in

May, and another in November, consisting of about ninety emigrants, to its Colony at Cape Palmas. The rule which that Institution has prescribed to itself of sending out its emigrants well provided, and not more than could be conveniently received, has proved highly beneficial in its operation, and especially in avoiding the evil of a growth in the Colony too rapid for its strength.

To the favorable condition of public opinion in Virginia and Ohio in regard to Colonization, allusion has been made in a former part of this Report. Similar sentiments, differing in degree, are believed to exist in nearly every State of the Union, and need only intelligent and discreet agents to ripen into active aid and co-operation.

In Alabama, Colonization has been the subject of appeals in its behalf through the press, which have been well received; and even in South Carolina, many zealous friends to it are to be found, some of whom are among her most influential citizens.

In their last Report the Managers noticed the progress made by the Mississippi State Society in establishing a Colony in Africa under the general control of the Parent Society. This Colony is at the mouth of the river Sinoe, about midway between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas. An annual sum of fourteen thousand dollars has already been subscribed for its benefit; and from the spirit in favor of Colonization which exists in Mississippi, there is no ground for apprehension that the settlement will be permitted to languish. The Louisiana State Society has adopted measures preliminary to the establishment of another settlement.

Though it has been possible to afford but little aid since the last Annual Meeting, to the Colony, the Managers are happy to learn, as well from official communications transmitted by the Colonial authorities, as from what may be regarded as more impartial testimony, that its general condition is satisfactory. The Colonial settlements planted by the American Colonization Society, and still under its jurisdiction, are five in number and contain about four-fifths of the Colonial population on the Western coast of Africa. Of these, Monrovia, at Cape Montserrado, is the principal and the oldest.—It has about 1200 inhabitants, of whom commerce still continues to be the chief occupation; a preference suggested in part by its peculiar inducements, as an eligibly situated seaport, to mercantile pursuits. It has its own shipwrights, and other artisans, two forts, four churches, and two school-houses. A court-house, and a jail are now in the course of being built.

New Georgia is located on Stockton creek, about four miles from Monrovia, with about 300 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans, of the Ebo and Congo tribes. These people, but lately captives in slave vessels, are remarkable for good order, industry, and a desire of improvement. There are two schools in this settlement.

Caldwell, eight miles from Monrovia, is situated on St. Paul river, which is here about a mile in width. It has two churches and two schools. The number of inhabitants is estimated to be 600, chiefly farmers.

Millsburg is twelve miles higher up the St. Paul's river, and 20 miles distant from Monrovia. It has two churches. The population is about 500, chiefly agricultural.

Marshall, the last settlement planted by the American Colonization Society, and yet an infant establishment, is situated at the Junk river, near its entrance into the sea. It contains about 150 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans.

Edina, at present under the immediate jurisdiction of the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, under a conditional cession made in December, 1836, was founded by the Parent Society, about six years ago. It is situated on the St. John's river; and has about 300 inhabitants, two churches and two schools.

The fondness for mercantile adventure which long predominated at the Colony, injuriously, in the judgment of the Board, to its permanent interests, has of late years yielded to the influences which they have sought to move against it, and to the monitions of experience among the settlers. They are now, there is every reason to believe, convinced that the cultivation of the soil is the great source from which they are to expect substantial prosperity. A progressive attention to agriculture has been observable among them for several years past; the native productions are raised in increased abundance; and industry and skill have been successfully exerted in acclimating foreign seeds, plants, vegetables and trees. The wisdom of this course is remarkably illustrated by the fact that as farming pursuits have become popular, the number of paupers has proportionally decreased. In a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, under date of the 31st of July last, and the latest from him which has been received, he says: "On the subject of agriculture in the Colony, I am happy to be able to repeat what I have said in former communications. The interest manifested on the subject, is daily increasing, and the prospect brightening. All here feel the necessity of raising first such articles of food as are required for our own wants, and in such quantities as to supply those wants. The greatest and only difficulty is to believe that with the most abundant supply of Africa's produce, the articles to which we were accustomed in America, are not indispensable to our condition." The temporary existence of the difficulty here indicated is natural. But the influence of habit must finally succumb to the influence of circumstances; and in no country is it likely that the change could be effected more rapidly than in Western Africa; for in no country does the soil more promptly reward the toil of the husbandman. "Think," says the Editor of the Liberia Herald, "of the unreasonableness of men complaining of being too poor to farm it, or of being unable to make a living by agriculture, when at the same time they possess an unlimited extent of soil, to which all articles necessary to comfort are indigenous, and of many of which it will produce two crops a year." The advance of agriculture at the Colony has been hitherto retarded by the want of working animals. Circumstances heretofore explained have counteracted the efforts of the Board to supply them. These efforts will doubtless be renewed

by their successors. Capt. Waters, of the packet ship *Saluda*, has it in charge to touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and there procure mules for the Colony.

In order that the Code of Laws which it has long been the purpose of the Managers to furnish the Colony, may possess the indispensable practical advantage of being accommodated, so far as may be possible, to the wants and wishes of the community which it is to govern, the Board heretofore invited an expression in detail, of Colonial opinion on that subject. The Lieutenant Governor in his last despatch, states that with a view to obtain it, he had convened the citizens; and that they appointed a committee of ten persons, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries and examinations, and transmit to the Board such alterations and amendments in the existing laws as the Committee might deem adapted to the present state of Liberia. This communication will of course be received with every disposition on the part of the Managers in office to adopt its suggestions, when consistent, in their judgment, with the true interests of the Colony, and with the great objects of jurisprudence.

Though numerous Colonial enactments have from time to time been made, the prudence of the Council has seldom imposed on the Managers the unpleasant duty of rejecting them. The most important exception of recent occurrence, was that of a law enacted by the Colonial authorities in January last, but not communi-

lated to the Board till August following, concerning the binding of native Africans as apprentices to Colonists. Though persuaded that judicious regulations on this subject might become an instrument of introducing christianity and education among the native tribes, the Managers could not foresee this benefit from the particular law, and were not satisfied, in other respects, with its details. Some evils might, they apprehended, result, and more, they felt certain, would be imagined, as well from what it omitted as from what it contained. Their sanction to it was therefore refused; and the communication of, the refusal to the Lieutenant Governor, was accompanied by a draft, carefully prepared, of a general law concerning apprentices, with a special provision in reference to children of natives, which seemed appropriate to the peculiar helplessness of their condition.

Despatches received from the Colony in June last, informed the Board that in April preceding, the Colonial Government had sent Commissioners, under a military escort to Little Bassa, to renew a demand unsuccessfully made eighteen months before, for payment of debts from natives to Colonists, and compensation for public property, alleged to have been forcibly seized. To those objects the country, according to the Colonial statement, had been pledged on the occasion of the former demand, by the chiefs and head men in solemn palaver, and became forfeited by the non-execution of the agreement then made. The renewed demand proving equally fruitless, the commissioners, in pursuance of their instructions,

Acquisition of Little Bassa.

took possession of the pledged territory in right of the agreement, and in the name of the Society.

The official communication of these transactions and events being too imperfect to enable the Board to decide on the propriety of the proceedings of the Colonial Government, they immediately directed that an ample report should be transmitted to them. The opportunity was used to recall the attention of the Colonists to the principles which must regulate their intercourse with the natives, so long as the Society retains its African jurisdiction. From the justice, liberality and forbearance, which have heretofore characterized that intercourse on the part of the Liberians, the Managers indulge the hope that no deviation from those principles will be perceived in the present case when fully explained and correctly understood.

In regard to the general condition and prospects of the settlements of Liberia, the Managers might adduce the testimony of several gentlemen, who have recently visited the United States after a residence of several months, and in some cases of several years, within their limits, to show that they are such as to demonstrate the wisdom and benevolence of the Society, and leave little for its friends to regret but the deficiency of its means, and the tardiness of its movements. In their general statements of the prosperity and promise of the Colony, Messrs. Skinner, Seys, Matthias, Buchanan, McDowell, Savage, with Messrs. Shaw and Brown (intelligent men of color, and the former a resident of more than fourteen years in Liberia,) concur. A letter of Dr. Goheen, a very respectable and well educated physician attached to the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, dated the 8th of August, 1838, exhibits the most satisfactory evidence of the good character, contentment and improvement of the settlers, as wonderful as it is gratifying to every humane and christian heart. He remarks:—

“It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to inform you that all the colonies are in a prosperous condition. The vigorous exertions and anxious devotedness which characterize the efforts of the citizens to elevate and establish themselves permanently in the possession of privileges moral and political, almost amount to enthusiasm.

“The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

“It is a mistaken idea that among the colonists there are contentious and dissatisfied spirits who long “for the flesh-pots of Egypt,” and desire to turn back and enjoy “the proud man’s contumely” in America. No, no; there are here no restless persons, nor any who would give up their possessions in Africa for any station, no matter however elevated, in the country where they cannot have equal rights, but must ever be looked upon as the dark and degraded sons of Ham. Many to whom I have put the question—would you prefer to return to America, and live bondmen as you have been? have replied in substance, No, sir, we would rather remain here, possessed of half the privileges and happiness that we now have, than go back and be reported free men in any of the States.

"I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms.

"This account you will find fully corroborated by the numerous letters written by the Colonists, and sent to their afflicted brethren throughout the Union. I am aware that it is not credited by some; but if men are not themselves the best judges of their own enjoyments and feelings, and are not to be believed when they thus publicly testify of the blessings and comforts which they possess, I ask, what portion of this community is it that is better qualified to decide?"

Again, observes Dr. Goheen :

"It is utterly impossible for you to form a correct estimate of the amount of good that has resulted from the means thus far expended, unless you were here to observe with your own eyes the changes wrought. The man who was a slave in America is here a free citizen; the plebeian and servant there, the Lord of the soil here; there the degraded child of affliction, here the claimant and occupant of the highest office in the gift of a free people. Here there are Colonists of all professions and trades; governors, divines, lawyers, physicians, and mechanics.— Here are those who possess wealth and live at ease; here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered, and best timbered, that I have ever seen. And here permit me to ask, why do you Colonization folks, in every address that you make, speak of the burning sands and barren shores of Africa? Because in the vast continent of Africa, the Zahara desert is found. Where is the continent that has no desert? Is there not a great desert within the territory of the United States? England and other European nations get all their shipbuilding and other timber from Africa. The coast from Senegambia, southward, presents an almost impregnable forest, which contains a much greater variety of trees than you have in the States, and also a sufficiency to supply the world for centuries. But to return.— There is here every possible inducement to prompt and stimulate the emigrant to action; a rich soil, a great variety of vegetables, and a ready market. The authorities of this town have recently established a market, which overflows with the products of the country. The comforts possessed by the farmers, mechanics, and merchants, far surpass the opinion that you would form of them, unless you could be present, to be received into houses as splendidly furnished and well provided with all the luxuries that are usually found in the possession of citizens of refined and populous towns.

The moral and religious state of society is very good; this is emphatically a church-going community. In this town we have a "Moral Friendship Society," a "Union Sisters of Charity Society," a "Female Benevolent Society," a "Missionary Society," a flourishing "Temperance Society;" and to the above list we have recently added a "Liberia Lyceum." The Lyceum is well attended, and promises to bestow much lasting good upon the citizens.

"From the above facts it is evident that your cause is a good one, and has been blessed and prospered by Heaven's hand; it has found favor in the sight of God and man; it is fraught with considerations the most ennobling; it demands from every well-wisher of the human family his suffrage, and appeals directly for assistance to all Christian believers in the coming millenium."

It is true that two or three individuals who have visited Liberia have made representations of its character and condition of a different and discouraging nature, but neither the sources from which they proceed, nor the circumstances under which they were made, can give them the credit to which the testimony just cited, and that by which it is confirmed, is entitled in the judgment of sober and candid minds. The Managers are convinced that the history of Colonization affords no instance in which the establishment of Colonies in an uncivilized country has been more successful than on the shores of Liberia.

In the month of April last, David Logan, a Colonist, Logan's Case. was killed by a Mandingo, and his property destroyed, under circumstances of singular cruelty. Territory was pledged by the natives for the performance of their agreement to deliver up the murderers, and pay the value of the destroyed property. The Board have instructed the Lieutenant Governor to forward a detailed report of all the facts and circumstances, in any manner, or at any time, connected with this outrage, and to refrain, till further directions, from any attempt to take possession of the mortgaged land. They have also distinctly prohibited the undertaking of any military enterprise, without their express authority, against the natives, except under circumstances which would render the delay of obtaining it incompatible with the public safety.

In their last Annual Report, it was the painful duty of the Managers to notice the continued existence, and in some respects augmented atrocities of the slave trade. Little in relation to it has since been done, which is consolatory Slave Trade. to the friends of humanity. Evidence is stated to exist that slave dealers have resorted to new devices, as ingenious as they are detestable, for evading the international arrangements for suppressing the traffic, which had been adopted by our own Government, and several of the European powers. Of these powers, only one has of late, shown any practical disposition to enforce its professions and to redeem its pledges of hostility to the object of their common denunciation. But it is animating to the hopes of philanthropy that the excepted instance is that of a nation possessing both the moral and physical strength to give significance to her interposition. A trade which the Congress of Vienna had described as having "degraded Europe, desolated Africa, and afflicted humanity," became during the past summer, the theme of solemn council and action in the Parliament of England. The youthful Queen responding to the wishes of that Assembly, has announced her intention of proposing new treaties for annihilating the slave trade, and the still more important purpose of urging the fulfilment of former treaties on that subject, hitherto neglected or evaded. The promised co-action of one of the Continental States is said to have been purchased at the cost of half a million sterling from the British treasury; and that of another, besides its pecuniary consideration, may have been prompted by deference to a constant and powerful protector. By

these two Governments at least, the late movements of the English Sovereign and Parliament will not, it may be supposed, be unheeded. A faithful and vigorous execution of their treaty engagements would so impair the foundations of the slave trade as materially to diminish the importance of any course which might be adopted by the other powers of Continental Europe. Our own country has borne emphatic testimony to her detestation of the nefarious traffic, by denouncing it under all the forms of law as **PIRACY**. The critic has smiled at this imputed solecism in language. The philanthropist may weep that the operation of the law has been too often as gentle as its tones are severe. Every friend to humanity, and to the true glory of the American name, must fervently desire that the wisdom of Congress may devise means for giving efficacy to its malediction of the most demoniac pursuit which the spirit of avarice ever prompted fallen man to engage in.

One of the most interesting aspects in which the plan of African Colonization can be regarded, is its repressive influence on the slave trade. Without insinuating any extravagant claim for the Society, the Managers may be permitted to notice the historical fact, that as its operations extended, the trade declined in the vicinity of its settlements, and that the trade has revived as the resources of the Society have diminished. Three years ago, it was the subject of common remark, that wherever the Society acquired territory, the neighboring slave dealer broke up his factory; that, in the language of a pious and intelligent missionary, wherever the Society advanced its foot, the slaver fled before it. Unhappily, from causes for which it is not responsible, this benign influence has of late been less signal. But these causes are temporary, and inspire no distrust of the future. Nor can they affect the degree of credit due to the Society through the fact, that on the very ruins of slave factories, a Christian republic has been erected and now flourishes.

Information has reached the Managers that vessels from the United States habitually supply the slave vessels on the African coast, and even the proprietors of slave depots, with provisions and merchandize. This evil will, it is feared, continue, till the several colonizing associations shall have obtained possession of the whole coast, and have lined it with colonists. The extent of the trade would, it is believed, be diminished, and its horrors be mitigated, if vessels of war belonging to nations united for the avowed purpose of suppressing it, were to cruise regularly on the coast, with authority to seize not only vessels with slaves on board, but all vessels fitted out for the trade, on or near the coast, and ready to receive the unhappy prisoners. A practised eye can, it is said, easily distinguish such vessels. By the establishment of Colonial settlements on the African coast, at a moderate distance from each other, not only would the present slave marts be destroyed, but such settlements would furnish the means of mutual defence against attacks, either from the slave vessels, or from the savage natives, instigated by the more savage slave dealers. Only a few years have passed since such alleged instigation produced an

onslaught on the defenceless colonists at Bassa Cove, and their extermination and flight, before relief from remote settlements could reach them.

Before dismissing this topic, the Managers deem it proper to add that rumors having reached them that one or two of the Colonists had occasionally performed mechanical work and stored goods for merchants alleged to have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the slave trade, a strict and prompt investigation has been ordered. Should the result, contrary to the confident expectation of the Board, disclose any such proceeding, the path of duty, however painful to them, will be plain.

The Managers having failed, since Captain Colonial Governor. Hitchcock declined the office of Colonial Governor, to secure the services of a competent incumbent, the Colony is still under the care of Mr. Anthony D. Williams, the Lieutenant Governor. The Board now renew the expression, heretofore made, of their general satisfaction with the ability, prudence, and economy of his administration.— But being of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when the interests of the Colony would permit them to be permanently under the Government of a Colonist, and that the present arrangement has already continued too long for one of a temporary character, the Managers regard the speedy appointment of a Governor of Liberia to be an object of primary importance. The present meeting of the Society affords an eligible opportunity for the interchange of opinions and suggestions as to filling the vacancy.

The agency notes which were sent out in 1834, in Agency notes. order to aid in providing a currency for the Colony, a part of which it was suspected had been abducted, have since been recovered. The Managers have directed that they should, from time to time, be put into circulation.

In June last, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, Colonial Physicians. Colonial Physician, returned to the United States in a feeble state of health. The vacancy has not been supplied, as the Society has since sent no emigrants to the Colony, and the three assistant colored physicians, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Chase, and Dr. Prout, stationed in the several towns, were supposed to be adequate to meet the medical wants of the citizens.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, certain unsettled and disputed African accounts between it and the Auxiliary Societies. affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, were referred, with the consent of the Delegates from the two Auxiliaries, to three arbitrators for adjustment and decision. The public duties of the arbitrators, as Members of Congress, having prevented them from closing their investigation before the adjournment of that body, the parties agreed to refer the subject to Judge Wilkeson, as sole arbitrator. This gentleman has, it is understood, examined it, and made a decision. This will, it is presumed, remove any obstacle to the execution by the two Auxiliaries, of the compact.

Since the last anniversary, three of the early and faithful friends of the Society have been removed from the world, we trust to enjoy the rewards of fidelity to the great author of all benevolent designs. ISAAC M'KIM, of Maryland, a Vice President of the Society, contributed to sustain its earliest operations, and retained, we doubt not, to the last, a heartfelt interest in its success. To other benevolent institutions he was a benefactor, and his memory will be cherished by all who were acquainted with his worth.

The late DAVID I. BURR of Richmond had been for many years, among the most generous and active friends of the Society, and his death is a great loss to the church and community in which he lived, as well as to Liberia, of which he was an early, active, and generous friend. Benevolence and piety mingle their tears upon his grave, and while he is permitted no longer to labor on earth, he has left to us the power of a bright and winning example.

Of MRS. ANN R. PAGE, of Frederick County, Va., we can say nothing which will represent to those who remember her, that holy and sublime goodness which sought usefulness as it shunned admiration, and was rather seen in the self-sacrificing and watchful discharge of duty and kindness to the poor and unfortunate, than in scenes of public observation. She early regarded the Colonization scheme as designed by Providence for the redemption of the African race, and her confidence in its success was unshaken to the last. Her time, her prayers, her property, and her exertions were unitedly contributed to its support, and nearly thirty human beings who received freedom at her hands, were assisted by her bounty to find a home and an inheritance in Liberia. Two of the sisters of this devout and benevolent lady bequeathed their entire property to this Society; her spirit was the same as theirs, and we doubt not she now shares with them in the everlasting rewards of the Saviour's perfect and immortal kingdom.

In conclusion, the Managers would urge every friend of this Society to feel the importance of this cause of Colonization in all its varied and most interesting relations to our country and to Africa. Great efforts, large resources, are demanded for its complete execution. Let the former be made, the latter contributed without delay. It is a work for the whole nation, worthy of its power and treasure. It is fraught with blessings of unspeakable worth to two races of men and two quarters of the world. Let all patriots, all christians hear the appeal of suffering millions, and come forward with warm hearts and generous hands for their relief.

DR. J. GALES, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society, CR.

| 1838. DECEMBER 10. | | 1838. DECEMBER 10. | |
|--|-------|---|-------------|
| To Balance at last settlement | - - - | By Cash paid on the following accounts since the last annual meeting: | |
| Cash received from the following sources, since the last annual meeting: | | On account of the old debt, | \$10 |
| From Auxiliary Societies, | - - - | For Supplies for the Colony and for salaries there, | 5,539 90 |
| Donations, | - - - | Arrears for the charter of vessels, | 1,175 |
| Collections in Churches, &c. | - - - | Salaries at home, | 3,081 14 |
| Instalments on Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription, | - - - | Expenses of agents, | 463 44 |
| Life Members, | - - - | Office rent, fuel, postage, stationary, and other contingencies, | 579 93 |
| Legacies, | - - - | Redemption and Interest of the Society's Stock, | 624 98 |
| New York Col. Society, | - - - | Printing, | 468 22 |
| Interest on Mr. Sheldon's subscription for a high school in the colony, | - - - | Interest, Discount, &c., | 137 17 |
| B. Brand, for freight of Tobacco, | - - - | Paid the Patriotic Bank on account, | 300 |
| From Subscribers to the African Repository, | - - - | African Repository, paid to J. C. Dunn, | 204 |
| From do. to the Liberia Herald, | - - - | Balance on hand, | \$12,583 78 |
| Balance on hand, | - - - | | 164 59 |
| | | | \$12,748 37 |
| | | | \$164 59 |

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account from the 10th Dec. 1837, to the 10th Dec. 1838, have performed the duty assigned them, and having compared the entries, with the respective vouchers, find the same correctly kept, and the balance \$164 59, as stated, to be correct.

P. BRADLEY.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The **TWENTY SECOND** Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Tuesday, 11th December, 1838, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, in the presence of a crowded audience.

The President of the Society being absent, **CHARLES FENTON MER-
CER**, M. C. a Vice President, presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the **Rev. JAMES LAURIE**, D.D. of Washington.

The following Delegates were announced as having been appointed to represent their respective Societies at this meeting:

From the New York City Colonization Society: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D.D., David M. Reese, M.D., William L. Stone, Anson G. Phelps.

From the Oneida county, N. Y. Society: Henry A. Foster, M. C.

From the New Jersey State Society: John B. Ayerigg, M. C., J. P. B. Maxwell, M. C., William Halsted, M. C., James F. Randolph, M. C., Charles C. Stratton, M. C.

From the Pennsylvania Society: Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., Edward Coles, Stephen Colwell, Charles Naylor, M. C., Thomas Buchanan.

From the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia: Rev. William H. Gilder.

From the Virginia State Colonization Society: Charles F. Mercer, M. C., William C. Rives, M. C., James Garland, M. C., Henry A. Wise, M. C., Abel P. Upshur.

From the Monongalia county, Va. Colonization Society: Waitman T. Willey.

From the Green County, Ohio, Colonization Society: Thomas Corwin, M. C.,

Samson Mason, M. C., Patrick G. Goode, M. C.

From the Trumbull county, Ohio, Colonization Society: John W. Allen, M. C.

From the Washington City Colonization Society: Matthew St. Clair Clarke,

Thomas P. Jones, Josiah F. Polk.

The Report of the Board of Managers, read by the Secretary, represented the cause in this country as rising in public estimation; its friends as resolved to impart new vigor and extent to its proceedings; and the communities in Liberia as advancing in knowledge and prosperity, and as already animated with zeal and enterprise for their own improvement, and the elevation of their race.

It is not at present in our power to give even a sketch of the various speeches. It may be said that at no anniversary of the Society has the cause received a nobler impulse.

On motion of **Z. C. LEE**, of Baltimore, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Managers be accepted, and published in the African Repository, and that fifteen hundred copies be printed in separate pamphlet form.

On motion of **Dr. REESE**, of New York,

Resolved, That the experience of another year has shown, satisfactorily to this Society, that, as in every great scheme of good to mankind, so in that of African Colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men, and upon one quarter of the globe, occasional misfortunes should but inflame the zeal and increase the devotion of its friends, and give new energy to all their exertions.

HENRY A. WISE, M. C., submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the cause of Colonization should be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the example of abolition, the declared antagonist and enemy of Colonization,) guarded jealously from all union, association, or contact with the party politics of the country; and that such union, association, or contact, in any form, or to any extent, would be pollution to its character and death to its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanthropy, and patriotism.

An interesting debate arose on this resolution, in which the mover, the **Rev. Dr. BETHUNE**, of Philadelphia, the **Rev. Dr. SPRING**, of New York, and **Col STONE**, of New York, participated. It was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE G. COOKMAN, of the District of Columbia,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Clergy who have taken up collections on or about the 4th of July; and that they be respectfully invited, with their congregations, to continue to patronize the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Col. STONE, of New York,

Resolved, That since a union of the Northern, Southern, and Middle States in the colonization of our free colored population is most important to success, and especially so in its influence upon the destiny of the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa, such a union should be cherished by every friend of this Society.

On motion of JAMES GARLAND, M. C., seconded by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Resolved, That while this Society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by men of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole colored population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels, their devotions, and their prayers, to give to its operations tenfold energy and success.

After continuing in session till half past ten o'clock, the Society, on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the first Presbyterian church.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1838.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the first Presbyterian church.

The President being absent, CHARLES FENTON MERCER, M. C. of Virginia, a Vice President, took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, the Society proceeded to consider a paper entitled "Outline of a New Constitution for the American Colonization Society," which had, previously to the present meeting, been transmitted to the several Colonization Societies auxiliary to the Parent Institution.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia, another Vice President, and addressed the Society in opposition to the plan. The discussion was continued by D. M. REESE, M. D. of New York, in support of the plan; Mr. MERCER, against it; the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, on the general subject of remodelling the Parent Society; Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of the District of Columbia, in explanation of the origin and history of the plan; by the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D.D. of New York, the Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D. of Philadelphia, and by H. A. FOSTER, M. C. in support of the plan.

On motion of Col. W. L. STONE, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of amendments to the Constitution of the Society be, together with the proposed "Outline," &c. referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved that the committee consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. FENDALL,

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be one of the committee, and that the others be elected *viva voce*.

Mr. JONES, Mr. MERCER, Mr. GURLEY, Dr. SPRING, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WILKESON, and Mr. COLWELL, were elected to be the committee.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the Treasurer's accounts for the past year.

On motion of Mr. SEATON,

Resolved, That the committee on the Treasurer's accounts be further instructed to examine into the proceedings of the Board of Managers.

Dr. REESE, Mr. PHELPS, and Dr. BETHUNE, were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Society adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

FRANCIS S. KEY, a Vice President, took the chair.

Mr. MERCER, from the committee on the subject of amendments to the Constitution, to which committee was also referred the plan entitled "*An outline of a new Constitution for the American Colonization Society*," reported sundry propositions, based on the "OUTLINE," for remodelling the Society, the time allowed to the committee having been too short for the preparation of a regular report, formally arranging these propositions in connexion with the existing constitution of the Society.

The question was taken on these propositions *seriatim*, and they were respectively carried.

The CHAIR then announced the question on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended.

Mr. FENDALL moved that, in order to afford a fuller opportunity for deliberation on so important a subject, and particularly for an exact comparison of the constitution as amended with the old constitution, the amendments adopted be referred back to the committee who reported them, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, a new constitution, in proper form, on the principles of said amendments.

Dr. REESE opposed the motion; and, not being seconded, it was withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the constitution submit, at an adjourned meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, a fair copy of the new constitution.

On motion of Mr. MERCER,

Resolved, That the new Board of Directors be instructed to transmit to each of the several colonies in Africa a copy of the constitution as amended, with a letter explanatory of the causes which led to its adoption, and of its intended operation on them.

Dr. REESE, from the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and the proceedings of the Board of Managers, made the following Report:

Your Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account, and have carefully compared all the receipts with the expenditures, and find the receipts to have been \$12,748 37, including the balance of \$1,150 42 in the Treasury at the commencement of the year; and that the expenditures during the year have been \$12,537 78, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$164 50.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the Board to the rapid decline

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| in the receipts of the Society since 1835, which were | \$51,662 |
| Do. do. since 1836, do. | 38,157 |
| Do. do. since 1837, do. | 29,117 |
| And the present year, only | 12,748 |

The debt due from the Society, your Committee find to be about \$50,000, and with the limited receipts during the last year, it has not been in their power to reduce the amount of the debt.

Your Committee deem it but an act of justice to the Board of Managers and the Treasurer, to give their testimony to the accuracy of the records and accounts as well as the faithful performance of their arduous executive duties. But they deem it their duty to suggest the importance of an inquiry into the practicability and expediency of diminishing the expenses at home, in view of the drying up of so many sources of revenue.

D. M. REESE,
A. G. PHELPS,
G. W. BETHUNE, } Committee.

Mr. WILKESON stated that the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, with the consent of the delegates from the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the said two affiliated Auxiliary Societies, having been compelled by their public duties, as members of Congress, to separate without concluding their examination, the parties had referred the matters in controversy to his arbitration: that he had carefully examined the same, and had made the award announced in the following Report:—

The subject in controversy between the American Colonization Society and the New York and Pennsylvania Societies having been referred to me for settlement by Resolutions of the Executive Committees of each Society, has been under consideration.

The claims of the American Colonization Society, which I shall denominate the first Party, against the Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Societies, which I shall denominate the second Party, are for moneys claimed to be due on account of an agreement entered into with the parties of the second part, for the payment of thirty per cent. on all moneys collected by them for Colonization purposes in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, after the first of January, 1835, up to the first of January, 1837, and ten per cent. from and after that time until the present.

And the parties of the second part claim from the parties of the first part pay for certain goods sent out to Africa in the Brig Indiana, intended for the Colony of Bassa Cove, but which Colony, previous to the arrival of said Brig, having been dispersed by hostile natives, the Brig proceeded to Monrovia, the goods were landed and delivered to Hankinson, Governor of the dispersed Colonists, from whose custody the said goods were taken by Dr. Skinner, Governor of Monrovia. And the said Party further claims compensation for certain emigrants landed from the Brig Indiana at Monrovia, and who remained in that Colony.

The testimony to sustain and resist these several claims is wholly documentary, consisting of affidavits and letters, much of it vague and contradictory, establishing nothing so clearly as the loose manner in which the business there was transacted.

The first and most important inquiry presented in this case, relates to the goods taken possession of by Governor Skinner.

The Brig Indiana reached her destined port, but on communicating with the shore, ascertained that the Colony was broken up, and that the citizens had fled for shelter to Monrovia. The vessel was directed to that port, the cargo discharged, and received by Governor Hankinson, who stored the goods with Daily & Russwurm. Governor Hankinson disposed of part of the goods, under circumstances that created doubts of his sanity. Mr. M'Elroy, temporary agent of the second Party, disapproved of his conduct, and proposed that Hankinson should deliver the goods to Doctor M'Dowall. To this proposition Hankinson consented, but subsequently declined. Mr. M'Elroy still persisting in his efforts to take the goods out of the hands of Hankinson, addressed a letter to Governor Skinner, urging him to take the goods from Hankinson. Skinner consented, and with the aid of the Sheriff, the goods were taken and removed to the public store. A part of these goods were used in giving relief to the Colonists of the second Party, and some for the Monrovia Colony, a part were subsequently returned to Governor Buchanan, and a small part is still in store at Monrovia.

The first question to be settled is, did Governor Skinner, by taking possession of the goods in question, under all the circumstances, render himself, or the Socie-

ty, who commissioned him, liable for the whole cargo as per invoice? The testimony of Teage and Johnson warrants the belief that a part of the goods, charged in the invoice, was not delivered, and therefore did not come into the possession of Skinner. It is admitted, by both parties, that Hankinson disposed of a part of the goods, and Teage and Johnson's testimony proves, that after Skinner had dispossessed Hankinson of the goods, he got access to that part not removed, and broke open about twenty boxes, taking goods from each, which never were returned. It is also in testimony, that a part of the cargo consisted of hams, which arrived in a damaged state, and that a quantity of lumber lay exposed to waste, while Hankinson had charge of the cargo. Skinner did not voluntarily take possession of the goods, but was urged to take them by an agent of the second Party. Dr. McDowall united his testimony with that of said agent, M'Elroy, pronouncing Hankinson mentally disqualified for the transaction of business. Under all these circumstances, and however unfortunately Dr. Skinner performed his trust, it is my opinion, that he did not subject the American Colonization Society to the liability of accounting for the goods as claimed by the second Party, but for that part of them only which were applied to the use of the Monrovia Colony, and those at retail prices.

Dr. Skinner testifies that the whole transaction relating to these goods was settled in Monrovia with Governor Buchanan, and the balance due the second Party, to wit, \$297 53 paid by draft. Governor Buchanan positively denies this statement. I deem it unnecessary to attempt to reconcile this contradictory testimony, as, in my opinion, Skinner was the agent of the second Party in relation to the goods in question, and could not render the first Party liable, further than he applied goods, or the avails of them, to their benefit, and his account must be deemed correct, unless it is shown that goods have been applied to the benefit of the first Party, other than set forth in his account rendered. This, I believe, is done by the testimony of Hanson as to one hundred pounds of tobacco, and by Weaver as to one hoghead of tobacco. And the account rendered by Mr. Buchanan, except the one thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds of tobacco, ought to be allowed, as there is no presumption raised against its correctness.

As to the claims set up by the second Party, for pay for certain emigrants intended for the Bassa Cove Colony, but who were landed at Monrovia, and refused to emigrate to Bassa Cove, although these emigrants might have been advantageous to Monrovia, their stay there was voluntary, and not in consequence of any desire expressed by the first Party. The object of both parties in sending emigrants to Africa being purely benevolent, it is proper to consult the feelings of the emigrants, as far as it can be done with sound policy. This course appears to have been pursued with regard to the Colony of Edina, which had been planted by the first Party, and transferred to the second Party free of charge. I therefore do not believe that the first Party is chargeable on account of the emigrants referred to.

On the most careful examination of all the matters at issue, submitted to me, I am of opinion, that in addition to the sum of \$297 53, for which a draft was given by the first to the second Party; there ought to be charged one hundred pounds of tobacco, taken by the Storekeeper by permission of Dr. Skinner,

| | |
|--|--------|
| One Hhd. Tobacco sold to Weaver, 1640lbs. at 14 cents, | \$16 |
| Account rendered by Mr. Buchanan for sundries, | 229 60 |
| | 27 89 |

\$272 99

The claims of the American Colonization Society for per centage on moneys collected by the New York and Pennsylvania Societies rest on an Agreement in writing, which I presume both parties regard as binding, and sufficiently explicit to guide them in an amicable adjustment of this matter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. WILKESON.

November 28, 1838.

Ordered, That the report be entered on the journal of the Society.

On motion of Mr. STONE,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to recommend suitable persons to constitute the Board of Directors and Executive officers under the new organization.

Mr. MERCER, Dr. REESE, Dr. BETHUNE, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. SEATON, were appointed the committee.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

Mr. MERCER took the chair.

Mr. GURLEY, from the committee on the subject of the Constitution, read the Constitution as amended, which is as follows :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates; each Society having under its care a colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the U. States, except within the States which planted colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, but in the latter case shall have a right to speak but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, to adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment upon the several Societies.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society, shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, The same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors: *Provided*, Such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The Representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect Delegates to serve in the Board of Directors until others are appointed by their Societies. The Delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a ratable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use and benefit of the colony of Monrovia: and the agent of the Society, or Governor shall reside therein.

Dr. REESE, from the Recommendatory Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report, which was discussed.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Mr. McKENNAH, of Pennsylvania, and moved to recommit the report; which motion was lost.

Mr. MERCER then moved to amend the report; which motion was also lost.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and re-elected the present President and Vice Presidents, except Mr. McKIM, of Md., a deceased Vice President.

The following gentlemen were elected additional Vice Presidents, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the District of Columbia, and the Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi; on motion of Dr. Reese.

The Rev. James Boorman, of New York; on motion of Dr. Proudft.

Henry A. Foster, M. C. of New York; on motion of Mr. Stone.

Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, and Robert Campbell, of Georgia; on motion of Mr. Gurley.

Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey; on motion of Dr. Bethune.

Alexander Reed of Washington County, Penn.; on motion of Mr. McKennan.

James Garland, of Virginia; on motion of Mr. Clarke.

Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio; on motion of Mr. Gilder.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, under the new organization, then met. Present,

Charles F. Mercer, M. C. from the Virginia Colonization Society.

Dr. Spring, Mr. Phelps, Dr. Proudft, Mr. Stone, and Dr. Reese, from the New York City Colonization Society.

Dr. Bethune, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Rev. Wm. H. Gilder, from the Young Men's Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Thos. L. McKennan, M. C. from the Colonization Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

M. St. Clair Clarke and P. R. Fendall, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

Mr. MERCER of Virginia, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Charles F. Mercer and James Garland, from the Virginia State Society.

Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Alexander Proudft, D. D., and Anson G. Phelps, from the New York City Colonization Society.

George W. Bethune, D. D., Thomas Buchanan, and Stephen Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on the third Tuesday of January next.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER^o13, 1838.

The Board of Directors met, and elected SAMUEL WILKESON, WM. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, WM. L. STONE, and THOMAS BUCHANAN, as members of the Executive Committee; RALPH R. GURLEY, to be Corresponding Secretary; PHILIP R. FENDALL, to be Recording Secretary; and JOS. GALES, Sen. to be Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the following day, Samuel Wilkeson, was appointed General Agent of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board on the 14th inst., Thomas Buchanan was appointed Governor of the Colonies or settlements in Liberia, which are under the control of the Board of Directors.

A true copy from the minutes :

P. R. FENDALL, *Recording Secretary.*

**List of Officers and Directors, of the American Colonization Society
for the year 1838-39.**

PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
2. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BAYARD, of New Jersey.
4. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
5. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
6. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
7. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Connecticut.
8. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
9. PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Maryland.
10. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
11. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
12. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
13. J. H. McCUNE, of Kentucky.
14. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the District of Columbia.
15. MOSES ALLEN, of New York.
16. Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia.
17. FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia.
18. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of the District of Columbia.
19. JOSEPH GALE, Jr. of the District of Columbia.
20. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.
21. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
22. JOHN McDONOUGH, of Louisiana.
23. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
24. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
25. Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Episc. Church.
26. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
27. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia.
28. Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.
29. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.
30. WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania.
31. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.
32. JOSHUA DARLING, of New Hampshire.
33. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont.
34. Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi.
35. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia.
36. WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York.
37. NICHOLAS BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island.
38. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., of D. C.
39. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of D. C.
40. Rev. WILLIAM WINANS, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. JAMES BOORMAN, of New York.
42. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York.
43. JOHN KEE, M. D., of Mississippi.
44. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Georgia.
45. PETER D. VROOM, of New Jersey.
46. ALEXANDER REED, of Pennsylvania.
47. JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia.
48. Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
2. JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia.
3. Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., of New York.
4. Rev. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D., of New York.
5. ANSON G. PHELPS, of New York.
6. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania.
7. S. WILKESON.
8. STEPHEN COLWELL, of Pennsylvania.
9. Gen. WALTER JONES, of D. C.
10. FRANCIS S. KEY, of D. C.
11. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.
12. SAMSON MASON, of Ohio.
13. JOHN B. AYCRIGG, of New Jersey.
14. WM. HALSTED, of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. SAMUEL WILKESON, General Agent.
2. WILLIAM W. SEATON.
3. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE.
4. WILLIAM L. STONE.
5. THOMAS BUCHANAN.
6. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.
7. PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recording Secretary*.
8. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. *Treasurer*.

☞ Communications in relation to Agencies and Emigrants should be directed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, Washington City, D. C.

VOICE FROM AFRICA.

Having observed in a late *Connecticut Observer*, the following paragraph, which is unfairly extracted from the body of a long Editorial article in the *Liberia Herald*, of May last, we take this opportunity of publishing the article at length, that the readers of the *African Repository* may see in what manner the passage originally appeared, and that it contains nothing, when properly understood, calculated to derogate from the prosperity of Liberia; being a call on the friends of Africa in this country for more efficient aid than had recently been received.

From the Connecticut Observer.

"The following paragraph is from the Editorial columns of the *Liberia Herald* received by the last mail:

"The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the Colony is the suppression of the Slave Trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the Colony's history. An exterminating war has raged over an extent of fifty miles around us; nearly all communication with the interior has been cut off; lands have remained untilled; every article of food has advanced 200 per cent. in price; and horror and confusion have raged on every side."

From the Liberia Herald.

What course the friends and patrons of African Colonization will now adopt to sustain their colonies, and to give them the firmness and solidity of well established, thrifty and independent communities, can-

not be at present, with any certainty conjectured, at least by us, at this distance from them. Perhaps they are themselves at a loss in what direction to proceed. Nothing can be done without means, and these means must be money. But where it will come from, and how it is to be raised, may be questions that puzzle the most sagacious. We once felt a delicacy in enunciating certain truths, in respect to the Colony, lest our enemies should wrest them to our injury and discredit. We had been declared by the wise and philosophic, incurably lethargic, and incapable of self-government. It had been most confidently asserted, that those incentives to high and noble doing, that urge the philosopher on in his inquiries—the hero, in his career of victory—the ambitious, in the acquisition of empire—and the literary aspirant to the temple of fame—exert their influence on us in vain; in a word, that we are insusceptible of those finer touches that give a finish to the human character. Lest any reference to the arduous nature of the work before us, or solicitations of assistance, should be regarded as confirmatory of an opinion so humiliating and degrading, we have voluntarily turned our eyes from the difficulties as they would occasionally present themselves to contemplation, and resolutely imposed an unmurmuring silence on our lips, and indulged a vague and indefinite hope, that some auspicious breeze would disperse the scowling cloud that hangs so portentously upon our path. Serious reflection upon the matter, has sometime since convinced us, that the delicacy is morbid, and abandoning it as foolish, we have now the moral courage thus publicly to confess, that our unaided energies are unequal to the task before us. An arm nerved with more power and guided by more wisdom than we possess, is required to strike a path, and to direct a course, through the physical and political forests, that darken and hedge our way. But we feel it due to ourselves, to observe here, that to redeem our character from the odium thrown upon it; to falsify the self-complacent assertions of those sage theorists upon the African character, who, were it not for the opportunities they have enjoyed, would be as ignorant as those they abuse, we only ask the same measure of aid that would be indispensable to any other race surrounded by similar circumstances. Among the causes which have combined to close the hand of charity against the Colony, are those florid and glowing descriptions that have been given of the pecuniary ability of the people, the docility and tractability of the natives, the fertility of the soil, and the general resources of the country. Visitors feeling a feverish interest in the Colony, and prurient to disseminate news, have visited only the best houses in the Colony, where every nerve has been strained to make a decent exhibition—and feeling no disposition to “dive into the infection of hospitals, and take the gauge of disease,” they have assumed what they there saw as the general measure of circumstances, and gone off and reported accordingly.

When individuals who feel but a general and indefinite interest in the Colony, have heard that the natives are throwing away their idols to the moles and bats of the earth, and *en masse* becoming Christians; that the slave trade is withering under the moral breath of the Colony; that the country produces every thing, and that every thing grows without labor, and that the colonists have only to pluck the fruits, eat and be happy; they have rejoiced in the success of a scheme, to which they cannot rid themselves of a feeling of indebtedness, but to which the bounties of nature have precluded the necessity of any pecuniary

offering from them. This tampering with a disease, may lull the patient for a while, but its effect will be to suffer the complaint to acquire strength insuperable to all attempts at cure. Where is there a country on earth, more fruitful in resources than America? But where would the colonies, planted on those shores, now be, had they not been sustained by the powerful hand of European patronage? On all the principles of human calculation, they would exist now, only as a historic fact, that an attempt had been made to colonize that country.

The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the Colony, is the suppression of the slave trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the Colony's history.* An exterminating war has raged over an extent of fifty miles around us; nearly all communication with the interior has been cut off; lands have remained untitled; every article of food has advanced 200 per cent. in price; and horror and confusion have raged on every side.†

If the Colony had the actual possession, by purchase, from the natives, of all the coast between Tradetown on the southeast, and Cape Mount on the northwest, and Sinoe and Maryland in Liberia, similar territorial extent, which for a small consideration might be easily acquired, they would then possess the right of excluding from their limits all species of trade and communication inimical to their interests. But a bare possession of the country, and promulgation of inhibitory laws, would not keep out the slave trade. The immense lucrativeness of the trade would impel the avaricious on, in quest of the detestable gains. All then that would be wanted, would be a sufficient force, which the Colony possesses, to break up any factories that might be established for the purpose, and a naval protecting armament from abroad, when such exterminating operations should be carried on. This would be making sure work of the business. The natives then would from necessity turn to the cultivation of the soil, and to the pursuits of an honorable commerce. The cost of such a protecting armament would be comparatively small. No large and formidable force would be required. A small armed vessel with the support and countenance it would receive from the regular cruisers stationed on the coast, would effectually protect the commerce of the Colony, and prevent all pernicious intercourse in its territory. For such assistance ample returns might be made in the aggregate trade of the Colony (which would increase with every succeeding year), if poured into the quarter whence the aid shall come.

* Owing, no doubt, to the want of vessels of war on the coast, as cruisers.

† Alluding to a war amongst the natives in the vicinity, which is now at an end.

COLONIZATION.—We learn from the Eastern papers, that Mr. Elliot Cresson, the indefatigable friend and advocate of Colonization, has been lecturing with great acceptance in many of the prominent towns in New England, and has received substantial proofs of the favour with which the people regard the cause he is so zealous in advancing. Colonization has, from the first, been a favorite scheme of benevolence with us; the alleged evils of it we believe to be imaginary—the substantial advantages of it, we know to be real.—*The Presbyterian*.

REV. R. R. GURLEY'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, the talented Secretary of the American Colonization Society, lately left Washington on a visit to the Western and Southwestern States, in order to advocate and raise funds for the Colonization cause. He reached Wheeling some days ago, and held a meeting there, the following proceedings of which are copied from the *Wheeling Times* :

A meeting of the Wheeling Colonization Society and of the citizens of this place generally, was held on Monday evening the 14th inst., at the Methodist Church.

John McLure, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Peterson appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Deurell, a most able and interesting address was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, explaining the objects proposed to be accomplished by that Society, the rise, progress, and present condition of the Colonies established on the coast of Africa, and vindicating the principles and motives of the friends of Colonization.

On motion of Z. Jacobs, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the cause of African Colonization, whether viewed in its relations to our country or to Africa, is entitled to the immediate, generous, and persevering support of every patriot and Christian.

2. *Resolved*, That this cause especially commends itself to our regard, as adapted to unite the wise and benevolent, from every State and section in this Union, in a safe and practicable scheme of good, for the improvement and elevation of the colored race.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent public manifestation of interest in this cause, and especially the remarkable progress and prosperity of the settlements in Liberia, should animate the hearts of its friends, and prompt them to vigorous efforts and more generous contributions.

4. *Resolved*, That the project first suggested by Judge Wilkeson, of securing funds to purchase a ship and sell the same to such colonists of Liberia as will engage to run her, manned by colored men, as a regular packet between this country and the Colony, and to pay for her, by conveying emigrants from time to time to Liberia, is highly approved by this meeting, and recommended to the patronage of our fellow citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the act of the General Assembly, passed 4th March, 1833, called "An act making appropriations for the removal of persons of color," ought to be so amended as to extend the benefit of said act to the removal of free persons of color, without regard to the time of their emancipation; and also so as to permit the direct application of the money to the purpose in the act mentioned, without regard to counties or the residence of the persons to be removed; and that we fully concur in the views and wishes of the Parent Society at Richmond on that subject.

JOHN McLURE, *President*.

WM. PETERSON, *Secretary*.

To promote the object of the last of the above resolutions the following memorial was circulated in Wheeling for signers. The friends of the cause throughout the State, it is hoped, will also unite in memorializing the Legislature on the subject.

To the General Assembly of Virginia :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Ohio County, respectfully represents, that they have observed with deep interest the efforts of the Colonization Societies throughout this country, to assist such free persons of color in the United States as might desire to emigrate, in establishing themselves in freedom and prosperity in Africa. Your memorialists believe that this plan of African Colonization is adapted not only to confer the most important benefits upon the emigrants, but

upon Africa herself, and upon our own State; and that should it be but partially executed, great good will be accomplished.

The remarkable success which has already attended the very limited means at the disposal of these Societies, has, in the opinion of your memorialists, demonstrated the entire practicability of their plans. But your memorialists would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that an object of such magnitude and of such important results, should not be left to depend entirely for support on the resources of private charity.

Your memorialists perceive, by an act passed March 4th, 1833, entitled "An act making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color," that this subject has heretofore received the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. But they regret to learn that the restrictions thrown around the annual appropriations by certain provisions of that act, particularly that requiring that the fund should be distributed among the several counties of the State in proportion to the respective amounts of revenue contributed by them to the State treasury; and that confining the benefits of the act to persons of color, free at the time of its passage, have rendered it well nigh ineffectual for the humane and patriotic purpose for which it was intended.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body so to amend or modify the above mentioned act, in accordance with the dictates of your wisdom and good judgment, as to render its provisions conducive and efficient to the noble, patriotic, and philanthropic purpose for which it was designed.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

The eighth anniversary of this Institution was held in the Capitol, at Richmond, on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1839.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to overflowing at an early hour, so that many persons could not make their way into the room.

The Hon. John Tyler, President of the Society, took the Chair, and on motion, J. C. Crane was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report was then read by the Rev. T. B. Balch, Agent of the Society; and was, together with the Treasurer's Report, on motion of Sidney S. Baxter, Esq. accepted and ordered to be published under the direction of the managers.

Wm. Smith, Esq. of Culpeper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present encouraging and prosperous condition of Liberia, is a matter of just congratulation to all the friends of this great and philanthropic cause.

B. H. Smith, Esq. of Kanawha, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year has rendered more firm the conviction heretofore so often expressed, that the Colonization scheme is worthy of the regards and the efforts of the Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian.

J. T. Anderson, Esq. of Bottetourt, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while much has been done, and much more will be accomplished by voluntary contributions, through the channels of private benevolence, the magnitude and importance of our object, entitle it to the liberal patronage of the Legislature of this State.

Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the mild and redeeming spirit of Colonization is opposed to, and presents a striking contrast with, the wild fanaticism of those who, by the desecration of the name of philanthropy, would subvert our laws, and sacrifice our happy institutions on the altar of delusion.

These resolutions were sustained by the gentlemen offering them, by eloquent and impressive addresses, worthy of the "Old Dominion." The auditory responded to the sentiments expressed, by frequent bursts of applause, indicating a deep interest in the object.

The Rev. Mr. Balch, Agent, made an appeal to the liberality of the meeting on behalf of the exhausted treasury. It is hoped the influence of this appeal will be exhibited in a generous contribution of funds.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. JOHN TYLER, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Gov. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, WILLIAM MAXWELL, JAMES M. GARNET, A. P. UPSHUR, Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, JOHN H. COCKE, JAMES McDOWELL, EDWARD COLSTON, JOHN F. MAY, LEWIS SUMMERS, Dr. THOMAS MASSIE, SIDNEY S. BAXTER, and Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

JOSEPH MAYO, *Corresponding Secretary*. FLEMING JAMES, *Recording Secretary*. BENJAMIN BRAND, *Treasurer*.

Managers.—N. MILLS, H. W. MONCURE, Dr. F. H. DEANE, JAMES E. HEATH, GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, JAMES C. CRANE, JOHN H. EUSTACE, WM. H. MACFARLAND, HALL NEILSON, and P. R. GRATTAN.

The President then addressed the meeting in answer to a general call from all parts of the House, and then the meeting adjourned.

JAMES C. CRANE, *Secretary*.

JOHN TYLER, *President*.

The address of the President was characteristic for its fervid and flowing eloquence; and his allusions to the memory of two of Virginia's distinguished sons, as patrons and devoted friends of Colonization—Madison and Marshall—as well as his strongly felt and expressed interest in the cause, were most happy, and excited deep emotion.

[*Richmond Whig*.]

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held a meeting at the Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., which, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the night and the holding of an interesting railroad meeting at the same hour, was well attended. The venerable Bishop Griswold presided, and Mr. Geo. Homer officiated as Secretary. Mr. Cresson addressed the meeting, and commanded the undivided attention of the audience for an hour and a half. His defence of Colonization was eloquent and convincing, and his hits at the Anti-Slavery ultraists of the country were just and well applied.—*Boston Tran.*

Colonization Cause in New Jersey.—On the 29th ult. a Society was organized at Newton, Sussex county, auxiliary to the New Jersey Col. Society, and \$186 pledged for the purchase of a ship.

A Society has also just been formed in Elizabethtown, auxiliary to the State Society, and the following Officers appointed:

William Chetwood, *President*; S. P. Britten, *Vice-President*; Edward Sanderson, *Secretary*; Elias Winans, *Treasurer*; Dr. Charles Davis, John J. Bryant, Keen Pudden, F. B. Chetwood, and William Day, *Managers*.

The Ship Saluda, to be navigated by colored men, and employed by the Colonization Society in the transportation of emigrants to Africa, lately purchased, is expected to sail in a few days. This vessel will be commanded, during the first voyage, by Captain Waters, a white man of high respectability, an experienced mariner from Salem, Massachusetts. Thomas Buchanan, whose services on a former occasion, were so eminently successful in regulating the affairs of the Colony at Bassa Cove, has recently been appointed Governor General of the Colonies planted by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries; and will embark in this ship at New York, with a few emigrants, and call at Norfolk, Virginia, for others.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, December 22, 1828.

Resolved, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 1st of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JESSE GALAX, Secy. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

All communications, relating to the Repository, to be addressed to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

Agents for the African Repository

Traveling Agents.

C. W. James, of Cincinnati.

Rev. Wm. Matchet.

Joshua Humphrey.

Dr. Ezekiel Skinner.

Thos. L. Jones.

NEW YORK.—New York City.

John H. Eaton, 43 Beekman st.

Albany.

Eleazer Watson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.

E. Brown, 81 South 5th Street.

MAINE.

Rev. Am. Cummings, Portland.

J. Holway, West Machias.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Oliver Parsons, Salem.

CONNECTICUT

W. Stoddard, 107 Chapel st. New Haven.

D. F. Robinson and Co. Hartford.

NEW JERSEY.

John Kinney, Jr. Belvidere.

VIRGINIA.

Benjamin Broad, Richmond.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore

Samuel Young.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Wm. H. Williams of Raleigh.

John C. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City.

Nathan Winslow, Newby's Bridge.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. Wm. Wicks, Centerville.

OHIO.

E. Easton, Cincinnati.

LIBERIA.—Africa.

James Brown, Monrovia.

The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the
Publisher, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several
numbers having been reprinted.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years,
by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The
following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro' New York,
Jasper Conway, Charleston, S. Carolina,
Thendore Frothingham, New Ark, N. J.
John S. Norton, Albany, N. Y.
B. F. Tucker, New Haven Connecticut,
A gentleman in Mississippi,
Matthew Gary, Philadelphia,
William Crane, Richmond Virginia,
Vernon Jones, do
A Friend in Virginia,
Rev Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Ma.,
Mrs M. H. Carrington Mrs. Ann Lonsine } \$100 annually by
Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.
Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington.
A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier county Va.
Robert Holston, Philadelphia.
Edith Freeman, do
Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.
George Harrell, Frederick county Va.
Association of 20 persons in Rev Dr Meads Parish, Frederick county Va.
Hon. Edward McGehee, Mississippi.
Rev Dr James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
Four Young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
The Am. Col. Society of Georgetown D. C.
A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop M. A.
Consegration, Frederick county Va.
John Gray, Frederickburg, Va.
Schuyler Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cornelius Van Benschoten, Albany N. Y.
Female Col. Society of Georgetown, D. C.
Gen John Hartwell Coche of Virginia
Thomas Hallington, Guyandott, Va.
Judge Barnett, of Ohio,
Nicholas Brown, Providence R. I.
An association of Gentlemen in Kentawa co, Va.
Jacob Towser of Williamsport, Md.
E. C. Debeau, Albany, New York
Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Mai.
Hon. T. Kingman, Windsor Vermont,
Judge Porter, of New Orleans,
Judge Workman, do
John McDougall, do
Auxiliary Colonization Society, Wilmington Delaware,
Hon John Kerr, of Louisiana,
John Linton, do
H. I. Burr, Richmond Va.
Auxiliary Colonization Society, Hampshire county Massachusetts,
Thomas Napier, Northampton Massachusetts,
John S. Watson of New Orleans,
Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Portland Maine,
Auxiliary Society of Essex county New Jersey,
Amb. Ad. McIntyre, New York,
Presbytery of Mississippi,
Rev Charles W. Andrews, Frederick county Va.

*received by the Secretary of the American
Colonization Society THE
Rev. Wm. A. Brown, Secretary & Treasurer.*
© TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1840, in the First Presbyterian Church, at Washington.

The President of the Society, HENRY CLAY, presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. O. B. BROWN, of the city of Washington.

Delegates appeared from the following States, viz., New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

The Report of the Board of Directors, embracing the Report of the Executive Committee and a most interesting communication from Mr. BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, were read ;

Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That said Report be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated to THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, for the faithful and efficient services already rendered ; and that great confidence is entertained that, under his administration, the Laws and Regulations adopted by the Society will be fully sustained, thereby securing the prosperity and permanency of the Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, for their unremitting exertions in the cause of Colonization, thereby increasing our friends, enlarging the contributions, and extending the influence of our principles—thus warranting our highest hopes and confidence in the ultimate success of the cause.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, of Washington,

Resolved, That the Society most sincerely lament the death of General STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and the Rev. Dr. WILBUR FISK, late Vice Presidents, and that the Society highly appreciates the deep interest taken by them in the cause of Colonization.

After the adoption of the above Resolution, the President made a most interesting and affecting speech.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President.

HENRY CLAY.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland, | 26. Joshua Darling, of N. Hampshire, |
| 2. Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey, | 27. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Miss., |
| 3. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia, | 28. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, |
| 4. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, | 29. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island, |
| 5. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida, | 30. Rev. J. Laurie, D.D., of Wash'ton, |
| 6. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D.D., of Ct., | 31. Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Wash'ton, |
| 7. John Cotton Smith, of Ct., | 32. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi, |
| 8. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N.Y., | 33. James Boorman, of N. York city, |
| 9. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, | 34. Henry A. Foster, of New York, |
| 10. Gen. A. Maccomb, of Washington, | 35. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, |
| 11. Moses Allen, of New York, | 36. Robert Campbell, of Georgia, |
| 12. Gen. W. Jones, of Washington, | 37. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, |
| 13. Francis S. Key, of Washington, | 38. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania, |
| 14. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, | 39. James Garland, of Virginia, |
| 15. Joseph Gales, jr., of Washington, | 40. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio, |
| 16. Right Rev. William Meade, D.D., Asst. Bishop of Virginia, | 41. Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston, |
| 17. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, | 42. Right Honorable Lord Bexley, of London, |
| 18. John McDonogh, of Louisiana, | 43. William Short, of Philadelphia, |
| 19. S. L. Southard, of New Jersey, | 44. Elijah Paine, of Vermont, |
| 20. George W. Lafayette, of France, | 45. Willard Hall, of Delaware, |
| 21. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, | 46. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn., |
| 22. William Maxwell, of Virginia, | 47. Gerald Ralston, of London, |
| 23. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, | 48. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, of N.J. |
| 24. Walter Lowrie, of New York, | 49. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia. |
| 25. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio, | |

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors has received from the Executive Committee a Report of their proceedings for the past year, which they have examined with care, and the same has been adopted. In presenting it we congratulate the Society and its patrons throughout the country, on the prosperity of the cause, and the brightening prospects therein set forth.

Among other interesting matters contained in said Report, it will be found—

First.—The receipts of the Society have been increased, notwithstanding the universal scarcity of money, several thousand dollars beyond any former year.

Second.—An arrangement has been made with the old creditors of the Society, by which there is little doubt of discharging the heavy debts which have so long incumbered the Society, during the present year.

Third.—A system of strict economy and accountability has been established in Liberia, and the expenses of conducting the business there and in this country have been greatly reduced.

Fourth.—Regulations have been adopted for the government of Agents in the employment of the Society, by which they are rendered more efficient, and regular monthly returns received.

Fifth.—Since the new organization, every engagement, by the Executive Committee, to pay money, has been punctually met, and the funds received and the general business of the Society managed with energy and good judgment.

Sixth.—The colonies of Edina and Bassa Cove, formerly independent and under the direction of the Colonization Societies of Philadelphia and New

York, have, by a most judicious arrangement on both sides, been united with the colony of Liberia, and one efficient Government established under the style and title of the "Commonwealth of Liberia." A temporary arrangement has been made also with the Mississippi Society, which may become permanent, whereby their colony will be received into the Commonwealth. T. BUCHANAN has been appointed Governor of the Commonwealth. His arrival at Monrovia was hailed by all the inhabitants, and every one gave a hearty assent to the powers conferred upon him by the new Constitution. The primary proceedings of the Legislative Council have been received within a few days by the colonial ship *Saluda*, Captain WATERS; giving abundant evidence of the disposition of the Colonists to sustain the authority and obey the laws prescribed by the Society.

Seventh.—Measures have been adopted, by a future distribution of premiums in Liberia, to encourage agricultural labor and general industry, and thus bring about the most desirable object, of abundance at home and exports for commerce.

Eighth.—A proposition is maturing for pushing the influence of the Colony into the interior, by means of a public highway, and thus eventually obtaining a site for a Mountain Colony.

Lastly.—The Board are called upon to acknowledge, with great pleasure, that the Government of the United States has once more extended its favor and protection, and that the Society has received, by orders of the proper officers, important supplies of arms and naval stores.

The Board announce with confidence that there never has been a time, in the history of Colonization, when there was so much to encourage the friends of this noble enterprise. In every section of our country a new and efficient interest is awakened; and we are confident that so long as the business of the Society is conducted with economy and industry, the disposition now manifested to sustain our undertaking will increase.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Executive Committee, entrusted by your Board with the management of the affairs of the American Colonization Society, both in this country and in Liberia, beg leave to Report:—

On receiving our appointment, we proceeded to carry into operation the resolution of your Board, passed December 13, 1838, directing the purchase of trade goods for the supply of the Colony, to be sent out by the *Saluda*, the recent purchase of which for the use of the Colony, was mentioned in your last Annual Report.

As the Society had neither funds nor credit, it was found impossible to make the purchases, except on the individual credit of your Committee; this was finally pledged, and thus, after a considerable loss of time, the purchases directed by you were effected. A sugar mill, with all the fixtures, was also purchased, on the credit of one of your Committee, in order to supply a want which had been seriously felt at the Colony, and in consequence of which the cane on the public farm had been lost the preceding year.

After the ship was loaded and ready to sail from New York, a still further delay of several days was occasioned by an attachment being levied on the goods, by one of the creditors of the Society. Being informed of this, the General Agent proceeded to New York, and compromised with the creditor, giving his own note, payable in nine months, for \$1,086 46, being one-half of the amount claimed. The ship, with a few emigrants, proceeded to Norfolk, where she received Governor BUCHANAN, and sixteen emigrants,

and took on board a supply of cannon, small arms, ammunition and boats, furnished by the Navy Department, and which were indispensable to the safety of the Colony.

On the 22d of February, the ship proceeded to sea, with directions to touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and carry out mules, jacks, and mares to the Colony, where the want of them had long been felt.

The whole expense of fitting out this expedition of the *Saluda*, including the purchase of the ship stores, goods, and sugar mill, amounted to over \$20,000. All of this was on credit except \$2,000, of which \$1,500 was advanced as a loan by the New York City Society. In order to provide for the debt thus created, and to prosecute the various objects of Colonization, your Committee found it necessary, not only to increase the receipts of the Society, but also to reduce its expenses as far as possible, both in this country and in Liberia. To accomplish the former, the Committee exerted themselves to obtain suitable agents to solicit funds. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. GURLEY, yielding to the wishes of your Board, expressed in a resolution passed the 12th of December last, proceeded on a tour through Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Natchez and New Orleans, touching at Vicksburg, and on his return at St. Louis, and through Illinois to Buffalo. He was enabled to exert a most happy influence in awakening the friends of Colonization in the extensive region through which he passed, and in forming several societies in cities, counties and towns. Besides the sums received through his labors, he obtained subscriptions, payable in yearly instalments of ten years.

One object of Mr. GURLEY's visit to Mississippi was to obtain information relative to the late Captain Ross' will.

Captain Ross, by his will, left his negroes, nearly two hundred in number, to be sent to Africa, and his large estate, over \$200,000, for their settlement, and for the founding of seminaries of learning in that country. This will is litigated by the heirs at law. The Society hope that the Courts of the State will sustain the will. Good counsel has been employed.

Mr. GURLEY conferred with the Mississippi State Society, and with the principal friends of Colonization in New Orleans, and a partial arrangement was made for uniting the settlement or Colony of Sinoe to the Commonwealth of Liberia. A commission was forwarded to Governor BUCHANAN to assume the government of the settlement for the time being; and it is believed that this temporary arrangement will be made permanent. If so, it will complete the union of all the American settlements in Liberia, except Cape Palmas, in one Commonwealth—a measure which cannot fail to unite the friends of Colonization in this country, as well as to increase the strength and prosperity of the Colonies.

About the time this arrangement was concluded, the ship *Saluda*, from Liberia, arrived on the 28th of June, at the port of Philadelphia, after a passage of thirty days. She brought despatches from Governor BUCHANAN to the Board of Directors, of a most gratifying and interesting character, as the following extracts will show:

Extracts from Governor Buchanan's Despatch of May 17, 1839.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival in the good ship *Saluda*, on the shores of Liberia. Our passage was very pleasant, and, including a delay of a week at the Cape de Verd Islands, occupied only thirty days. The Captain, the crew, the ship, the voyage, and every thing connected with it, I found just what I could have wished; and I shall long remember, with the most pleasing emotions, my trip in this first of freedom's line of Afrieco-American packets.

We came to anchor in Messurado Roads on the 1st of April, and the next morning I landed under a salute of artillery from the ship and the town. The military met me on the wharf, and escorted me to the Government House, where I was received by the Lieutenant Governor and the Council, with great courtesy and cordiality. Two days afterwards I convened the Council, and laid before them the new Constitution and the Address from the Directors. After a brief explanation of the course of things which had led to the union of the Societies, and the consequent change in the Constitution, I requested a free expression of opinion with regard to the Constitution. One gentleman objected to the sixth article, which gives the Governor a veto on the acts of the Council. As this objection appeared reasonable, I consented to recommend its alteration by the Board, so as to correspond with the former Constitution—(viz., when an act has been vetoed, if the Council again pass it unanimously it becomes a law.) After this, the Constitution was received and adopted unanimously, and I was formally inducted into office, by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

The day after my inauguration, I started on a visit to the upper settlements, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary Mr. TEAGE, Mr. BRANDER, member of the Council, and two other gentlemen. Though we passed rapidly from place to place, and though notice of our arrival had preceded us only a few hours, the people were assembled in the several villages on our arrival, and received us with enthusiastic welcomes amid firing of cannon and other demonstrations of public rejoicing. The necessity of returning immediately to Monrovia, compelled me, in several cases, to disappoint the kind intentions of the citizens by foregoing their invitations to public dinners, prepared for the occasion. I could only limit my stay to the time required for a short address, reading the Constitution and the letter of the Board. These documents were well received, and the Constitution seemed to give universal satisfaction.

I was very much gratified in passing up the St. Paul's river to see the extent of improvements since my last visit three years since. From New Georgia to Millsburgh, a distance of about seventeen miles, the right bank of the river exhibits an almost continuous line of cultivated farms; many of them too of considerable size. The opposite shore still wears the rich foliage of the unbroken forest, and presents one of the most beautiful specimens of native scenery; but though ever charmed with the luxuriant drapery of an African forest, I must say there was in this case something in the appearance of the right bank with its line of neat cottages, the waving fields of rice and corn, and even in the blackened clearing just preparing for the seed of the husbandman, more cheering to my feelings than all the wild beauties with which nature has so profusely embellished this sunny land.

We arrived at Millsburgh some time before evening, and after the meeting took a stroll over the settlement and ascended a fine eminence a short distance from the river, whence we had a good view of the village and the surrounding country. Millsburgh is pleasantly situated, and exhibits a highly picturesque appearance from almost every point of view. It has but one street, which runs parallel with the river, and it is about a mile and a half long. This street is neatly turnpiked and bordered the whole distance on both sides with plantain and banana trees, which throw over it an air at once refreshing and ornamental. Judging from the neat and thrifty appearance of the houses and the highly cultivated enclosures, I should say there are none but independent people in this beautiful settlement; and indeed, all my inquiries confirmed this first impression. Of course I use the word independent in a moderate sense. There were about four thousand bushels of potatoes raised here last year, besides corn, cassada, rice and various garden vegetables. This year there is both at Millsburgh and along the whole

line of the St. Paul's, at least ten times the quantity of corn planted that has been in any former year.

New Georgia I found the same thrifty and prosperous place whose appearance so excited my admiration on my first visit three years since. The village seemed but little changed, but the environs showed greatly extended clearings, and large additions to the substantial sources of comfort and wealth. After leaving Caldwell, we touched at the public farm, with which, considering the short time since it was commenced, I was much pleased. Every thing looked snug and farmer-like, and the crops were very luxuriant. There are about thirty acres here under cultivation, eight or nine of which are planted in sugar cane. This crop promises well, and will be ready for harvest about the first of next September, when we shall be able to put the sugar mill into operation.

On the 10th of April, we embarked for Bassa Cove, where we arrived the next day. I had the satisfaction to meet from my old friends on shore the most hearty and enthusiastic reception. Though a military salute was firing with all due form, the feelings of the people seemed to spurn all ceremony, in their eagerness to welcome me among them. Men, women and children crowded round the boat as it struck the beach, and for a time I was literally overwhelmed with kindness and affection. My heart was too full for replying to their warm welcomes, and even now it swells with emotion at the recollection of a scene which will long live within my bosom's core. * * *

I called a public meeting of the citizens of both settlements, and laid before them the new Constitution, and the addresses of your Board and the Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. The Constitution was listened to with evident pleasure, and adopted unanimously. A committee of five persons was appointed by the meeting to convey their thanks, and the assurance of their perfect confidence in the Board of Directors."

The Governor remarks, in speaking of the industry of the inhabitants of the Colonies at Bassa Cove and Edina: "Since the first of January last, not less than two hundred or two hundred and fifty acres of new land had been cleared in the two settlements, and the business of clearing and planting was still going on with a vigor that astonished me."

Referring to a new settlement at Bassa Cove, he says: "The advantages from such a settlement, would be in the first place a good harbor and safe landing at all seasons of the year, and in the second place, the effectual prevention of any intercourse between the slavers and the natives. The Cove possesses every advantage for a settlement, and as it is only about three miles distant, it would become the port for both Edina and Bassa Cove, as well as for the whole river country. This is the only place on the coast I wish to see settled for many years. Indeed, it has for years been my settled conviction, that there should be no new settlements on the coast except where the most urgent reasons existed for making them. We must press back into the country, and avail ourselves of the abundant resources of the finest soil in the world. A strong settlement here and another at Little Bassa, will give far greater importance to the Colony, and more effectually secure the intervening country from both slavers and natives, than twenty feeble ones stretching over the whole line of coast. I would respectfully but earnestly urge the location of the next expedition at the place I have designated."

Return of the Saluda, and sending out her Second Expedition.

The Committee having sent out by the Saluda a well assorted lot of trade goods to replenish the empty store at Monrovia, and these, as before stated, having been purchased on credit, instructions were given to the Governor

to exchange as large a portion of these goods as possible, for palm oil, dye woods, &c., for a return cargo. Relying on raising money to meet our engagements in part from this source, your Committee felt more sensibly the disappointment of finding the ship arrive without cargo. The Governor had hardly got through the necessary labor of presenting and explaining the new Constitution, prepared by your Board, before he was attacked by the disease of the climate, which not only prevented him from making the necessary mercantile arrangements, but for weeks endangered his life. Although thus disappointed, and with \$6,500 paper falling due in July, a cargo was purchased amounting to over \$11,000, the emigrants (widely scattered over Virginia and North Carolina) collected, and the ship cleared from Philadelphia for Norfolk the 24th of July. Here she received on board thirty-seven emigrants, completed her water and stores, and was ready to sail by the day appointed, first of August.

In collecting the emigrants, we were much assisted by the persevering and successful efforts of Rev. Mr. McILAIN, of Washington, who gratuitously devoted several weeks to this object, and to soliciting money for their expenses.

The Committee were enabled to obtain the cargo by the prompt and generous aid of the Pennsylvania and New York Societies, which not only lent their credit to the American Colonization Society for over \$11,000, but advanced \$3,000 in cash, required to prepare for the voyage.

Agents, Formation of Societies, Collections, &c.

Notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the country, and the obstacles in the way of collecting for Colonization, enough has been done to enable your committee to meet punctually all their engagements, and to raise the receipts of the Society several thousand dollars above those of any former year. Several State Societies have been formed or re-organized, beside numerous county and town Societies, and in many instances efficient friends selected for officers, to whom papers and documents may be sent for distribution, and the interest of many good friends has been revived.

ELLIOT CRESSON, a tried friend of Colonization, has devoted himself gratuitously to the promotion of the cause, bearing his own expenses. In Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, he has been very successful in awakening the old friends of the cause to new resolutions and efforts. Besides his cash collections, which have been acknowledged, he has formed many Societies, and obtained subscriptions to the amount of about \$25,000, from men of high respectability, payable in part prospectively.

PORTER CLAY, of Jacksonville, Ill., accepted a gratuitous agency nearly a year ago, and has travelled over Illinois, Indiana, and into Kentucky, organizing many Societies and taking large subscriptions, payable yearly, for ten years, besides remittances in cash.

Rev. Mr. WINANS, of Mississippi, and Rev. Mr. HEWET, of Bridgeport, Conn., have not only taken collections in their own congregations in aid of our cause, but voluntarily become agents, made remittances, and afforded great assistance.

Hon. WILLIAM HALSEY, one of the most distinguished citizens of New Jersey, was induced from his devotion to Colonization, to take the agency for that State, and has contributed greatly to encourage and sustain us by his labor and council. Besides the other sums which he has remitted, we are indebted to his efforts for \$500 towards the payment of the ship, in addition to the first liberal appropriation of \$1,000 to this object by the New Jersey State Society.

Mr. McREA, a Theological student of Princeton Seminary, who accepted a temporary agency, deserves our thanks for his successful efforts in behalf of the Society.

Capt. GEORGE BARKER, of Maine, has proved himself a most efficient agent in that State and in New Hampshire, aiding us by regular monthly remittances.

Rev. CHARLES CUMMINS accepted an agency last spring for the counties lying on the Hudson river, New York. Regular remittances have been received from him in aid of Colonization. These sums are credited to the New York State Society, which was organized in May last, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, under the management of its faithful and talented officers. By the resignation of **Rev. MOSES CHASE**, on account of ill health, the Society has lost the services of a devoted friend.

Rev. Mr. BOGUE, of Vernon, **Rev. Mr. CHASE**, of Watertown, and **Rev. Mr. SMITH**, of Washington, have aided us by engaging in a temporary agency.

Rev. Mr. PINNEY visited Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in the service of the Society, and in a few weeks collected about \$1,000, most of which was contributed by the liberal citizens of New Haven, towards constituting the **Rev. LEONARD BACON** a Life Director of the American Colonization Society. Subsequently **Mr. PINNEY** went to Liberia in the service of the General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Mr. FOOT is now prosecuting an agency in Connecticut.

Dr. WARREN has labored in the service of the Society with great faithfulness, persevering through many discouragements, but has been unable, in the difficult field of labor appointed him, to increase our receipts.

The **Rev. CALVIN COLTON**, whose intimate knowledge of Colonization would render him efficient, accepted an agency, and labored for us with good effect in Michigan.

Rev. Mr. HENKLE, of Cincinnati, formerly a successful agent for the Society in Ohio, has accepted an agency under the American Colonization Society for Indiana. The Executive Committee have been enabled recently to obtain the services, as agents, of the **Rev. Mr. BAILEY**, of North Carolina, the **Rev. Professor HOUGH**, and the **Rev. Mr. YALE**. From the exertions of such men we have much to hope.

New York City, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky State Societies, have appointed their own agents to solicit funds. The amount received from each Society will be found in the report of the receipts for the year.

Rev. Mr. BALCH, of Virginia, was induced by his zeal for the cause, to accept the agency of the Society in that State, and has entitled himself to the thanks of the American Colonization Society, which has received the funds collected by him.

Rev. Mr. FAGG, the State agent of Kentucky, besides devoting the past year to the cause of Colonization, in soliciting funds, and preparing for an expedition from that State, liberated his own slaves, seven in number, and proposed to accompany them to Liberia, and remain with them until they are comfortably settled on their farms. He was compelled, however, by ill health, to relinquish the voyage.

Among the very many ardent and devoted friends from whom the Committee have received support and encouragement, they cannot pass over the name of **Judge PAINE**, of Vermont, who, at a very advanced age, has travelled extensively in the State, awakening the attention of his fellow-citizens to the importance of this cause. Besides soliciting funds from others, he has himself given \$1,000.

The Board cannot omit in this place, also to state, that the Hon. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of New London, and THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Newport, by a contribution and payment in advance of \$1,000 each, have enabled the Executive Committee to fulfil several of their engagements. Others have contributed less sums, who have taken a deep interest in forwarding the objects of the Society.

Mr. GURLEY has, for some weeks past, labored successfully to increase the public interest in the cause, by addressing several successive audiences in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn.

Reduction of Expenses.

In order to reduce the expenses, the correspondence and general business of the Society have been conducted by the General Agent, serving gratuitously, and an assistant Secretary, employed at \$800 a year. On the 30th of January, 1839, Mr. GALES tendered his resignation as Treasurer. Whereupon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors :

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. GALES, as Treasurer, be accepted, and in doing so, the Board of Directors desire to express to him their regret that he cannot continue; under the existing arrangements, to discharge those duties which he has heretofore done with such care, accuracy and fidelity, and with such signal advantage to the cause of Colonization, during a period of great difficulty and embarrassment.

Mr. FISKEY THOMPSON, appointed Treasurer of the Society, has rendered every service required of him, gratuitously, and during this period of depreciated currency, his assistance has been of great utility.

Agents have been required to report monthly, remitting the amount collected over and above their salary.

Old Debts.

The large amount of the Society's old debts, the great decrease in its funds; the indisposition manifested by its friends to contribute for the payment of old debts, satisfied your Committee that it was impossible to prosecute the legitimate business of Colonization unless the whole receipts of the Society were appropriated to that object. The Committee were not indifferent to the claims of the creditors; many of whom had suffered greatly for want of their money, and some were cases of peculiar hardship. But a continuance of the policy, heretofore pursued, could not have relieved them. The experiment has shown, that when the proper business of Colonization is suspended, the receipts of the Society at once fall off. Last year they did not equal the current expenses in Liberia and the United States, leaving nothing to be applied even to the interest of the old debt. With these facts before them, the Committee resolved to make a full expose to the creditors, of the old debts of the Society, including a statement of the annual receipts and debts since 1834. This was done in February last. The creditors have manifested a spirit of the greatest liberality, and, with few exceptions, have accepted the conditions expressed in the following proposals, first made by one of themselves :

" To the General Agents of the American Colonization Society :

" I will discharge the American Colonization Society from a debt due me of one thousand dollars, provided said Society pay, or cause to be paid, to me, or so secure to me, the sum of five hundred dollars, being one half of the amount due on the 1st of July last, to be paid in four instalments, of twenty-five per cent. each : on the 1st January, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st October, 1840; provided further, that in case the instalments are not all paid as herein stipulated, I shall be at liberty to credit any amount I may receive, against the

original debt, and hold the balance against the Society. It is also understood, that the Society will pay the amount, so relinquished and discharged, whenever the funds of the Institution will permit.

"FREDERICKSBURG, October 25th, 1839."

In prosecuting the inquiry how far the expenses could be reduced, the attention of your Committee was directed to Africa, and here they discovered one great cause of the financial embarrassments of the Society. It appears from the examination they have been able to make, that the debt of the Society, reported in 1834 at about \$44,000, has greatly increased, although the legitimate operations of the Society were in a great measure suspended, that the receipts might be appropriated to the payment of this debt. From the manner in which the business of the Society has been transacted in Liberia, it is rather astonishing that the debt is not greater. No accounts of the sales of merchandize or property of the Society, have been received from Liberia for years—no vouchers accompany their drafts—no means of knowing for what consideration drafts were drawn. Individuals have drawn pay yearly for official service after their offices were abolished by a resolution of the Board. The loose manner in which business has been transacted in Liberia, and which has continued up to the present year, is best described in a communication made by the Board of Managers to the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, at that time the Society's Agent in Liberia, dated May 15th, 1834 :

"From the loose manner in which the accounts have been kept at the Colony, it has been found impossible to ascertain, with precision, in what manner the goods have been disposed of, or how the heavy debts incurred there were contracted."

Your Committee being satisfied that, not only the prosperity of the Colonies, but even the very existence of the Society, required the immediate correction of these evils, and the enforcement of a system of strict accountability and economy upon all officers holding appointments under the Society in Liberia, determined to refuse the acceptance of drafts and orders for money, unless the necessary accounts and vouchers accompanied such papers. In pursuance of this determination, they did, in July last, refuse to accept drafts to the amount of several thousand dollars, drawn by Lieutenant Governor WILLIAMS; and the following resolutions and explanatory remarks, were forwarded to the Governor of Liberia, by the Saluda, in August last :

Resolutions of the Executive Committee forwarded to Governor Buchanan.

1. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee entertain the highest confidence in Governor BUCHANAN, and that we fully approve of his measures in Liberia, so far as they have been disclosed to us.

2. *Resolved*, That the alterations proposed by the people of Liberia, in the new Constitution, sent out by the Board of Directors, and presented for adoption by Governor BUCHANAN, ought to be made, and that we will recommend the same to the Board at their next meeting.

3. *Resolved*, That any store keeper, or other person or persons, who shall receive money, bills of credit, goods, wares, or merchandize, the property of the American Colonization Society, for safe keeping or sale, shall make a written report to the Governor, or the person administering the government for the time being, once in four months, or oftener if required, of the disposition which has been made of the same, or of any part thereof, embracing a full statement of all sales, as well as an inventory of all such money, bills of credit, goods, wares, merchandize or produce, on hand. And that any agent, clerk or officer, whose duty it shall be to render such report, neglecting to do so, shall be forthwith dismissed from the service of the Society, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust or profit, in the gift of the Society, for the next two years ensuing.

4. *Resolved*, That all claims against the American Colonization Society, for services rendered or property sold before the first of April, 1839, where drafts on the Society are demanded in payment, shall be forwarded to the Executive Committee at Washington, with the necessary vouchers, and also a statement of the account, (if any exist,) against

the applicant, which statement shall be certified by the Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, that they may pass examination, and the order of the Committee.

5. *Resolved*, That we regret the inability of this Committee to provide for the drafts made by Governor BUCHANAN at three months after sight, which came by the Saluda, and that the Chairman of this Committee, be directed to accept said drafts, payable at such distant time, as will enable the Committee to provide for, and meet them at maturity from the avails of produce expected from Liberia by the return of the Saluda; and that hereafter no drafts shall be made on the American Colonization Society, by the Governor, or by any officer, or agent of the Society in Liberia, without permission previously given, unless the Commonwealth should be engaged in war.

6. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to Governor BUCHANAN to dispense with agents at the several settlements, except at Sinoe, and that the execution of the laws, and preservation of the peace, be entrusted to the legitimate officers of the several towns, and counties, and that where the appointment of special officers may be found necessary, they shall receive their compensation from the colonial, county, or town treasuries, and that the services of all agents, store keepers, doctors, apothecaries, secretaries, and school teachers, whose services are not indispensably necessary in conducting the business of the American Colonization Society, or in enabling the Governor to execute the duties of his office, shall be dispensed with.

7. *Resolved*, That the practice of furnishing persons in Liberia, (after the first six months,) with gratuitous assistance in provisions, clothing, and other articles, from the public store, or by other funds or means of the Colonization Society, be wholly discontinued; and that all persons incapable of supporting themselves, be placed on the public farm, or in the poor's house, and provided for by the Governor, under laws to be passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor and Council be requested to pass laws declaring all idlers, and persons who do not follow some honest and industrious calling, to obtain a subsistence, to be vagrants, and that they be arrested, and on conviction before a proper officer, sentenced to labor on the public farm, roads, or other public works, for a period not exceeding one year.

9. *Resolved*, That the Governor and Council be requested to enact laws for the punishment of all malversation in office, declaring any persons engaged in collecting, holding, or disbursing money, or property belonging to the Colonization Society, or the Commonwealth of Liberia, who shall be convicted of embezzling, secreting or applying the same to his own use, guilty of a misdemeanor, and that he shall be incapacitated from holding any office of trust or profit in the Colony, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, and that attachment shall in all cases issue forthwith, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of such defaulting officers.

10. *Resolved*, That the Governor and Council be requested to pass such laws as will most effectually prevent any communication between the citizens of Liberia and the Slave Traders, and as the latter are regarded and declared, by the laws of civilized nations, to be pirates and outlaws, any citizen of Liberia holding communication with, or furnishing aid to any Slave Trader, shall be dealt with and punished in the same manner as citizens or subjects of any civilized State, who are guilty of dealing with, or succoring an enemy in time of war; and that any Colonist who shall attach himself to any Slave Dealer, or Slave Factory on the Coast of Western Africa, or having attached himself to such Slave Factory, and being notified by the Governor of Liberia, or other proper officer to withdraw, and refuses to do so, or shall be guilty of aiding in making irons, or otherwise aiding directly or indirectly, or abetting in the Slave Trade, shall be declared guilty of felony, and suffer punishment of death.

11. *Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to dispose of the types and press of the Liberia Herald to HILARY TEAGE, or any other person, who will agree to publish a monthly newspaper at his own cost and expense, &c.

12. *Resolved*, That the views and feelings of the Committee, in relation to the subjects of these several resolutions, be more fully explained to Governor BUCHANAN, by the Chairman.

Communication made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to Governor Buchanan, in relation to the preceding resolutions, and in pursuance of the last.

WASHINGTON, July 25th, 1839.

THOMAS BUCHANAN :—

DEAR SIR :—I proceed to discharge the duty imposed on me by the Executive Committee. We have given the official communication its present form, believing that our views can be better understood, and that you can use them to better effect, when expressed by resolution, than in any other form.

1. The expression of confidence in our first resolution, is not to be regarded as an empty compliment, but as a heartfelt sense of your private worth, and the ability which you possess to promote the great interests of Colonization. We rely more on your influence and exertions, for the preservation and advancement of the Colony, than on any other means, except the blessing of the Almighty.

It was with sincere regret we heard of your sickness, and we unite in entreating you to avoid exposure to the fevers of the country. If you believe that your *health* will be preserved by short voyages on the coast, we advise that you repair the schooner* belonging to the Sinoe settlement, and fit up on deck such canvass house or other fixture as will be most conducive to your health and comfort, and use this, until we can send you such vessel as you have requested, from the United States.

2. The objection of the Liberians to the veto clause of the Constitution was well taken, and I have no doubt their wishes will be complied with.

3. The total neglect of agents and all officers of the Society (store-keepers included) to render an account of property sent to the Colony, although for the last four years continually requested to do so, make a compliance with the third resolution absolutely necessary.

The Maryland Society receives quarterly reports from their Colony, accounting for the disposition of every cent's worth of property sent out; also, the disbursements on account of

CIVIL LIST,
MILITARY,
PUBLIC FARM,
EXECUTIVE,
STORE AND PROVISIONS,
MEDICAL.

Could the American Colonization Society have received such reports during the last ten years, it would not now have been in debt one dollar. The legitimate effect of the policy pursued in the Liberia colony, has been the corruption of public morals. And let us assure you, Sir, that unless this policy is changed, Colonization cannot prosper.

4. The fourth resolution is rendered necessary from the total ignorance in which the Directors have been kept of the accounts in Liberia, and the consideration of the drafts in favor of JAMES BROWN, which we understand have been negotiated to a considerable amount, and large demands made on the Society for medicines furnished, while he stands indebted to the Society for cash loaned, between four and five hundred dollars. We have reason to believe that other individuals, pressing us for payment on drafts, are largely indebted to the Society.

5. The importance and even necessity of the fifth resolution, will be obvious to you on a moment's reflection. The acceptance of your recent draft has occasioned very serious derangement in our plans. With great labor we had nearly effected an arrangement to compromise the old debts of the Society. The acceptance of your draft, will, we fear, defeat that arrangement. It has been with the most extraordinary efforts, and with the aid of the New York and Pennsylvania Societies, that the present expedition has been fitted out. We are determined to keep the ship performing her regular trips, and the store well furnished with goods. But we can do neither if we are to be surprised with drafts, and held liable to acceptance of an indefinite amount, for which no provision has been made.

6. The Committee fully appreciate the delicacy and difficulty of the duty imposed by the sixth resolution, as it will bring you in collision with the

*This schooner was lying idle, and going to decay.

avidity of your citizens. But convinced that the time has arrived when an entire new policy must be adopted, or Colonization abandoned, we feel great satisfaction in believing that you possess the discretion and firmness which will enable you to discharge such difficult duties; and we will sustain you by every means in our power.

7. The principle embraced in the seventh resolution is so obviously just, and the adoption of it so essential to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, that it will recommend itself to the approbation of every citizen of Liberia, except those who wish to be unjustly supported at the public expense. Under all circumstances, when citizens are supported at public expense, it is just to control the time and labor of the individual thus supported.

8. The eighth resolution is intended to correct evils and disorders of the most serious nature. Every State in this Union has found it necessary to adopt vagrant laws. The reasons for these laws are founded in the soundest policy. Several of the States have enacted laws by which vicious or confirmed vagrants are compelled to labor with ball and chain. Had such laws existed and been thoroughly enforced in Liberia, during the last ten years, the influence on society would have been most salutary, a large amount of labor secured to the Colony, and much vice and disorder been prevented. Vagrant laws must be desirable to all good citizens, as they tend to the protection of property and the preservation of peace and good order, and are only offensive to those on whom the penalty must be inflicted.

9. Every government, but more especially a Republic or Commonwealth, ought to attach the most severe penalties to every breach of faith in its officers, or the embezzlement of property with which they are entrusted. Private virtue is found in every government to be too feeble a security against temptation to fraud, when it can be committed with impunity. Penal laws cannot affect the honest man.

In the commercial States of America, breaches of faith, even in clerks who embezzle but a very small amount of money or goods, are punished in the States' prison, and in the government of the United States, attachments issue at once against the property of the defaulter.

10. The strongest hold which the Colonization cause has had on its patrons for years, has been the belief that it was the only effectual remedy for the Slave Trade. And it was natural to believe that those who had returned to the land of their forefathers, would wage unceasing war against this system of cruelty towards their brethren. For ages, adverse opinions have been entertained with regard to the moral and intellectual capacities of the colored race. Colonizationists believe them capable (under equally favorable circumstances) of the same degree of elevation attained by the white man; and in establishing the Colonies of Liberia, are endeavoring to carry out these views, and furnish to the world practical evidence of their correctness. The civilized world is regarding this experiment with intense interest. It must be carried on. The cupidity and baseness of a few individuals must not be allowed to defeat it, however severe and summary the laws necessary to restrain them, or however painful their execution. We trust that the Legislative Council will not hesitate to pass the necessary laws, and provide for their most rigorous execution, inflicting condign punishment on every offender.

We have the satisfaction to believe that the public authorities will be sustained in most decided measures against the Slave Trade, by a very large majority of the people. We will not believe that the citizens of Liberia will themselves frustrate the noble and benevolent designs of the founders of the Colony, and thus extinguish the last hopes for the redemption of Africa.

Letters and Extracts of Letters to Colonists, written in explanation of the Views and Policy of the Executive Committee.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON, July, 1839.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Lieut. Governor of Liberia* :—

SIR: Yours of March 20, by the brig Franklin, has just come to hand. We have dates by the ship *Saluda*, two months later, which leaves your communication to be old news, with the exception of the draft accompanying it, made in favor of Mr. HICKMAN, of Philadelphia, and others.

I regret exceedingly that we are not in funds to meet such drafts as have been drawn by you and Governor BUCHANAN, at short sight. You, sir, well know how low the funds of the Society had fallen, and how difficult you have found it to sell drafts. The reason is also known to you. Those drafts, always accepted, have not been paid. How can this state of things be changed? Not by accepting drafts knowing that they will be protested. This will never do. Our *credit* can only be restored by a spirit of kind forbearance between the officers of the Commonwealth, the citizens of Liberia, and the Board here, and great industry and economy, both on our part and in Liberia. This effected, our credit will be good. What has been possible for us, has been done.

Large supplies of goods have been sent to the Colony, which must be paid for, as the notes become due, or our credit cannot be made good. Now if the amount of drafts made in Liberia is so large as to consume all our means, and they are accepted, we must dishonor them, or leave our drafts for goods unpaid—either of which course would defeat all our hope of restoring our credit.

Patience on the part of our friends in Liberia, and energy on our own, will in one year relieve us from all embarrassments. I wish to call your attention to another fact, that the drafts are presented for our acceptance, not having the necessary vouchers, to bring them within the rules of current business.

The British and Foreign Bible and Missionary Society, as well as all other benevolent Societies, and all commercial associations, require, that drafts made on them should be accompanied with full explanations, and perhaps this is the only Society that has dispensed with the strictness of this rule. Some members give as an excuse, that no statement of accounts could be obtained, although they required and urged the necessity of their being forwarded.

The present Executive Committee dare not make acceptances, contrary to established custom, as we are responsible to the Board of Directors, who are practical business men, and all acceptances we now make, are expected to be punctually paid.

I will not pursue this subject further, but will present the drafts to the Executive Committee, as soon as they can be convened, some of the members now being absent in the country. I have expressed to you freely my opinion, and believe it is in accordance with the opinion of the Committee. You cannot think I have any other wish or desire than the best interests of the Colonists, and to promote this I am sacrificing my time, health and money.

I must again repeat, that if Colonization is to succeed, it will be by the forbearance of our friends, to whom the Society is indebted in Liberia. This extended to us, and having the blessing of God, we feel assured of surmounting all difficulties.

I am, respectfully, your friend,

S. WILKESON, *Gen'l. Agent A. C. S.*

Letter to Dr. J. W. Prout, of Monrovia.

DR. J. W. PROUT:—

DEAR SIR: YOURS of the 25th June, addressed to the Directors of the American Colonization Society, has been received.

I can assure you, Sir, that you are entirely mistaken in supposing that Governor BUCHANAN is actuated by any unkind feelings to you or to any of the assistant physicians, in the contemplated reduction of their numbers in Liberia. As a faithful officer, it is his duty to enforce the laws and the resolutions of the Board for the government of the Colony. The removals from office, that you contemplate, have been directed by the Executive Committee. Indeed, there has been no authority for the appointment of more than one assistant physician since 30th June, 1834, when the Board passed a resolution directing the number of this class of officers, and which resolution was transmitted to Governor PINNEY. One store keeper, one physician, and one assistant physician, and the Secretary and the Governor, are all the officers authorized. Since that date, any others who have drawn pay or charged for their services, have done so without authority.

The policy of the resolution is manifestly just and sound, and is the same adopted by the Executive Committee in their instructions to Governor BUCHANAN, to dismiss every officer, or person holding any appointment under the Society, whose services can be dispensed with. Among the latter, we name expressly the physicians.

The policy pursued of furnishing medical attendance to the Colonists gratuitously, is no more necessary than to furnish them shoemakers, bakers and tailors. Very many of these same Colonists are more able to pay their doctors than most of those who have donated the means to sustain Colonization. The whole system is wrong, and must be abandoned. The doctors must rely wholly on their practice for support. Then, and not till then, will they become proficient in their profession. To perpetuate a spirit of dependence among the people in Liberia, by encouraging them to look for support to the Society, would not be kindness but cruelty, and a gross abuse of the funds entrusted to us. And in the system of economy, which sound policy as well as necessity induce the Committee to recommend, we look for your cordial support. If you possess the ability to serve the Society to the extent you represent, (and which the Committee do not doubt,) you will, by your practice in the Colony and among the seamen who visit the port, make more money annually than the amount of your salary, \$600, which you lose. I assure you, Sir, the removal of the physicians is but a part of a system of retrenchment, rendered necessary, as well by a regard to the good of the Colony as to the interest of the Society.

I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,

S. WILKESON, *Gen'l. Agent A. C. S.*

Extracts from a letter to James Moore.

"You observe that you have put your son JAMES to study medicine with Dr. JOHNSON. This is gratifying news to us. Among the three millions of colored people in this country, perhaps not one is enjoying the privilege of your son. You say you are poor, and not able to board your boy. I regret that a father should come to this conclusion in Liberia, where the board of a boy costs so little. What would have been the fate of the people of the United States, if fathers had concluded to bring up their children in ignorance, because they were very poor. The parents of hundreds of our greatest men were as poor as you are. Liberia can never attain to a high degree of elevation unless resolved to rise above her poverty and dependence, and give her children education. 'Knowledge is power.' Unless your children are educated, they will be little elevated above the native."

"The Colonization Society cannot apply their funds to such objects as you desire. If they did, it would be defeating the great ends they have in view—that is, the creating a noble spirit in Liberia. We are now making an effort to aid in the establishment of schools and seminaries in all the settlements of Liberia, but some time will be required before these arrangements will be perfected. The great object will be general instruction. But in the mean time, we hope every parent will exert himself to give his children as great advantages as possible, and support himself by his own industry, thus becoming independent of any aid from the American Colonization Society."

Extract of a letter to Dr. Taylor.

"An entirely new system is necessary: not that we shall require less money to be laid out in the Colony, but that by cutting off some thousands of dollars of useless salaries, and going to support a bad system of charity, which is making paupers of some of our good emigrants and knaves of others, we shall be able to pay our debts and prosecute the objects of Colonization—improve the rivers and make roads into the country. The emigrants to Liberia suffer no more than the poor white families who emigrate from the East to the Mississippi, and who have to support themselves or die.

"Such assistant physicians will be retained as shall be required to attend to the emigrants during the first fever, and perhaps the same."

Despatches from Liberia.

The proceedings of Governor BUCHANAN in breaking up the French slave factory at Little Bassa, within the jurisdiction of the Colony—the hostile interference of the natives—their subsequent concession and submission—are contained in the following communication from the Governor to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Board will be gratified to observe that all the measures of the Governor were of the most pacific character. The removal of this factory had been frequently urged; when the slave dealer desired time it was granted him, and when the Governor was at length compelled to resort to force, his orders show the greatest desire to avoid hostilities, wishing only to remove the intruders by the exercise of civil power. The decision, courage, and sound judgment exercised by the Governor, is a most gratifying evidence of his fitness for the station he fills.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
August 10, 1839. }

TO THE HON. S. WILKESON:—

I must call your attention to an important occurrence in our recent Colonial operations against the Slave Trade. Little Bassa, as you are aware, has been for years the theatre of considerable business, carried on both by the Colonists and foreigners, and the subject of Colonial jurisdiction over the country has been the theme of much discussion here and in America. But, though the right of soil claimed by the Government here last year was questioned by the Board, (and, in my opinion, justly,) I believe they have never forbid the right of jurisdiction, which has been clearly acknowledged as belonging to the Colony in several treaties with the native princes and headmen. On my arrival here in April last, I assumed the right of our jurisdiction over the territory along the seaboard, *as to foreigners especially*, as indisputable, and ordered a slaver who had established himself there to leave within a given time on pain of having his property confiscated. This trader had been some months here, and had been ordered away in November previous by Mr. WILLIAMS, the acting Governor, and again a short time before my arrival, both of which orders he treated with contempt. To

my message, however, he saw fit to return a very courteous answer, promising obedience, but alledging the want of a suitable vessel to remove his goods; and requesting time for that purpose. I replied that suitable time would be granted, on condition that he desisted from the further prosecution of his business, and again positively forbade his buying or selling slaves while he remained there. About the same time an English trader established what is here called a factory for regular trade, and put a small amount of goods ashore in charge of a native factor. Him also I ordered off, and threatened the seizure of his goods in case of refusal. He treated my message with great rudeness, and positively refused to leave. The slaver, in the mean time, having obtained renewed assurances of protection from the native princes, began to enlarge his operations, by extending his baracoons, adding to his stores, and making every arrangement for a large and permanent establishment. And to my further remonstrances he paid no attention, feeling himself too strong and well backed to fear my authority. In this juncture I could not hesitate as to the course to be adopted, and determined at once to maintain the rights of the Colony at all hazards. My arrangements were soon made, and without any previous intimation of my design, I ordered a military parade on the 18th ultimo, at 7 o'clock, P. M. When the men were assembled, I stated to them briefly what had occurred, and declared my intention of proceeding immediately against those foreign violators of our laws. To my call for forty volunteers who were willing to hazard their lives in defence of the Government a ready response was given, and I had the pleasure of soon seeing my number more than complete. The next day I despatched an order to New Georgia for twenty-five volunteers, to be ready that evening if required; to join the *Monrovia*. These faithful fellows, (recaptured Africans,) who are ever ready at the call of their adopted country for any service, turned out to the number of thirty-five, and reported themselves ready for instant duty. I then chartered two small schooners, which, with the Government schooner, *Providence*, were to proceed with a supply of ammunition by sea, and be ready on the arrival of the land force, to co-operate in such a manner as might appear advisable.

These measures were taken on Friday and Saturday, (the first intimation of the expedition having been given on Thursday evening,) and on Monday morning, the 22d ultimo, at 9 o'clock, the men took up the line of march under command of Mr. ELLIAB JOHNSON, (the veteran hero of the memorable defence of *Monrovia*,) and in a couple of hours afterwards the little fleet put to sea in gallant style, though a strong head wind and heavy current prevented their passing the Cape that day.

Mr. WILLIAM N. LEWIS, the Marshall of the Colony, was charged with the direction of the expedition, and in the execution of my orders (which were strictly of a civil character, as you will see by referring to documents Nos. 1 and 2,) was only to employ the assistance of the military force in the last extremity. In my addresses to the men, I took the greatest pains to impress upon them the idea that the expedition was not for war or plunder, but solely to sustain a civil officer in the discharge of an important duty. And I enjoined upon them the duty of orderly deportment, obedience to their officers, and the strictest discipline, particularly in reference to the property and feelings of the natives through whose country they might pass. When the men were formed in line, and ready to march, I found the number had swelled to about a hundred, so great was the enthusiasm in favor of the expedition.

The wind continued unfortunately to blow up the coast the whole of Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning, to my consternation, I saw our small

vessels putting back around the Cape, having been about sixty hours in vain attempting to get to sea. You may imagine my feelings at that moment ; I can never describe them. The worst apprehensions for the fate of the expedition filled my mind. Thus deprived of the assistance of the schooners, their small supply of ammunition and provisions would soon be exhausted in an emergency, and they might be left in the midst of enemies without the means of resistance or retreat. It was at this moment of gloomy forebodings that Sir FRANCIS RUSSEL arrived and put the fine, fast sailing schooner Euphrates into my possession. My plan was adopted on the instant, and, landing her captain and crew, I went on board with arms, ammunition, &c., and proceeded immediately in person to Little Bassa. Within two hours and a half of the time I received her papers, I had her under way in her new service, from the harbor. At daylight on Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, we were at anchor off Little Bassa,—and before we could distinguish objects through the early dawn on shore, I despatched a canoe to learn the state of affairs, and to acquaint our people with the news of my arrival. In a few moments the opening day began to reveal a scene of thrilling and fearful interest. In the midst of a small opening in the forest, about a hundred and fifty yards from the beach, stood the baracoon. A circular palisade fence, about ten feet high, enclosing some half dozen houses of native construction, from the sides of which we could distinctly see the flashes of guns following each other in quick succession, while from the woods around a continuous blaze burst forth toward the baracoon from every quarter. Here was war in open view, closely and fiercely waged ; but of every thing else we could only form conjectures, whether our friends were in the baracoon or the woods—the besieged or the besiegers—was matter of the most anxious doubt. Soon, however, we were relieved from one source of anxiety by the return of the Krooman, who had landed a short distance below the baracoon, and obtained information from the Kroomen there of the progress of the battle. His first words were, when within hailing distance, “Dem live for fight dare now. Merica men hab baracoon—countryman lib woods all round—Fishmen stay brack. Pose you go shore, Gobeno, you catch plenty balls.” It was now a matter of some doubt what course to pursue. The Euphrates was well known as a slaver, and should we attempt to land in a body, our own people, taking us for Spaniards coming to reinforce the enemy, would certainly fire on us, and perhaps retreat from the baracoon. To convey information to them, then, and learn their position and wants, was an object of the first interest. An American seaman volunteered to carry a letter to the baracoon. I told him it was a mission of danger. He answered, “Never mind, I will go.” Accordingly, I despatched him with a note to the commander of our force ashore. As I had foreseen, the appearance of the Euphrates had caused great alarm among our people, and when they saw a second canoe from her landing a white man, it was at once concluded that it was for the purpose of concerting measures with the natives for a combined attack on the baracoon. Consequently, Mr. E. JOHNSON made a sally from the baracoon to cut off the white man, and, most providentially, he had just landed and fallen among the enemy, who discovering his real character, were about to despatch him with their knives, when JOHNSON’S party rushed furiously upon them, and compelled them to a hasty flight. The fellow who held the sailor, and who was busy with his knife at his throat, was shot down, and the poor sailor was thus happily released at the last moment. After the canoe left with my letter, I became so impatient to give those ashore our assistance, that I could not wait the return of the canoe, but, having watched her till she was beached, and knowing if successful she would have conveyed information to our friends before we

would reach the shore, I mastered our little party in two boats and pushed off. The canoe returned first after we had started. The Kroomen seemed highly excited, and told us they had been fired upon in landing, proof of which was given by a ball hole through both sides of the canoe. As we approached the shore, we could observe distinctly the movements and position of the combatants. Both sides of the narrow path leading to the baracoon were lined with natives concealed by the close bushes, and the surrounding wood seemed literally alive with them. Along the path thus guarded by a watchful and savage enemy we had to pass; it was a fearful gauntlet, but no man faltered. We kept boldly onward to the shore, each man with a loaded musket on his knee. When about fifty rods from the beach, a small party of five or six came out of the woods to fire at us, but without waiting their salute, I rose in the stern sheets, and taking deliberate aim, fired into the group, upon which they scattered instantly without firing a gun. In landing, I got capsized, but, though nearly drowned, I held on to my musket and carried it ashore safely.

The revulsion of feeling among those in the baracoon, from the greatest alarm at the approach of a supposed enemy, to sudden joy on finding a reinforcement of friends with supplies of ammunition, and having command of the harbor, was, as may be supposed, extreme. Caps were thrown up, and loud and repeated huzzas greeted me as I crossed the threshold of the baracoon. For a moment all seemed to forget the presence of the enemy, and even the shower of balls which came rattling around them were unheeded in their eager rejoicings. But it was only for a moment; each man again rushed to his post and engaged with new zeal in returning with interest the heavy fire from the woods.

I now ordered the houses without the palisade to be destroyed. Of these there was some fifteen or twenty, which had hitherto afforded a fine cover to the natives. This work was accomplished with great promptitude, though the men were exposed to a galling fire while engaged at it. I then directed Mr. Jenson to take a party of thirty or forty men and make a sally into a thicket of wood from which we were most severely annoyed, and drive the natives from it. This duty he performed with his accustomed bravery, and cleared the woods, where a party of axemen followed and soon levelled it, so that we now had a considerable space on three sides clear of bushes and houses. The enemy kept up a continuous fire throughout the day from different points, though whenever we charged upon them they fled precipitately. At two different times I headed parties in these charges, and made excursions of nearly a mile through the woods and along the beach. We burned two small towns which were deserted, but could not get near enough the enemy to do him much injury.

Soon after my arrival at the baracoon, (as we had now quiet possession of the path to the beach,) I ordered the Kroomen to commence shipping the property seized by the Marshall; and this work was continued industriously all day, while the rest were as industriously fighting and guarding the Kroomen in their labor. At dark we drew up the boats and canoes within the barricade, and closed the gates, when the firing ceased on both sides, and our wearied men were permitted a little rest, which was taken, however, upon their arms.

The next morning at sunrise the battle was renewed by our indefatigable enemy, who gave us thus early a full salute from a dozen places at once. I occupied the upper story of a native built house, the walls and partitions of which were of matting, and afforded no other protection than that of concealment. At every discharge from the enemy, their slugs and balls rattled through and through it like hail.

This morning Mr. E. JOHNSON led a party through the woods into an open rice field, where he encountered a considerable party of natives, and after a brief contest, routed and drove them off, but not without sustaining some injury. He received himself two wounds, and three of his men were wounded, some in two or three places, but none seriously. An examination being now made of the state of our ammunition, I was astonished to find the stock growing low, so immense had been the consumption of this article during the last four hours. Fearing a scarcity, should the fight be continued much longer, as seemed probable, I determined to return to Monrovia for more. Accordingly, about noon, I embarked in the *Government schooner Euphrates*, and sailed for this place. I arrived here at eleven o'clock that evening, took on board forty more volunteers, two field pieces, fourteen thousand ball cartridges, with all the necessary et ceteras, and again weighed anchor for the scene of action.

On landing, I found the fighting had not been renewed after I left, and immediately I despatched messengers to PRINCE and BAH GAY, the two chief princes of the country, demanding the instant surrender of the slaves, (which, on the approach of our party, had been carried off by the slaver to the natives.) My demand having been complied with, we embarked and proceeded to Monrovia.

We arrived safely that evening in harbor, (Friday, the 2d instant,) and on the Sunday following had the pleasure of welcoming home our brave companions, who had returned by land. Thus ended the expedition to Little Bassa. Our only loss was a Krooman, who died on Sunday morning, of his wounds. Six or eight of our citizens were wounded, some severely, but all are now doing well. According to the confession of BAH GAY, the loss of the enemy was *ten killed and twenty wounded*, but there is no doubt it was much greater.

The greatest praise is due to every person engaged in this most important expedition. The officers behaved with steady bravery, zeal, and discretion, and the men proved conclusively their ability and will to act and endure like good soldiers in defence of their country. The orders to the Marshall to avoid any collision with the natives, and to treat them with forbearance, as well as the Spaniards, were faithfully observed to the letter. After taking possession of the baracoon, (which was done without resistance,) the natives surrounded them, and by taunts and threats endeavored during the whole day to provoke a fight, but the excellent disposition of the men and the prudence of the officers, prevented the slightest retaliation; and not even the show of hostilities was made until the natives opened a heavy fire upon them.

Business generally is improving, and a good degree of private enterprise and industry is apparent among all classes. It gives me the highest satisfaction to say that thus far I have been most cordially sustained in all my efforts to reform and administer the Government, and I believe I hazard nothing in saying that a new and better spirit animates the citizens in reference to both the public interests and their private affairs. I attribute this entirely to the evidence given by the recent movements in America, that the Colony is still beloved and will be sustained there. The people of this Colony are not behind any people under the sun in point of morals and public spirit, and it only needs the right kind of management at home, and good direction here, to bring them up rapidly to a high point in the scale of national consequence.

I established a mail some two months since between this place and Bassa Cove, but lately it has been interrupted by the hostilities at Little Bassa; however, I hope in a short time to see it again in regular operation.

It is surprising to see the numbers of Englishmen engaged in trade along the coast, to say nothing of Frenchmen and Americans, who, though constituting a considerable body, are but a small minority of the traders. I was informed lately by an Englishman from the Bight of Benin, that there were not less than *thirty-seven* large ships and brigs lying in the Bonny river at that time, all engaged in the palm oil business. Many of these ships are of eight and nine hundred tons burthen, and this, remember, at a single point, and in reference to a single article of trade.

Since my active hostility to the Slave Trade has become generally known, slave vessels have grown quite shy of the Colony, and of course I have not the same facilities for gathering information with regard to the presence of American slavers on this coast, though I occasionally collect a few facts. The following two vessels have been recently captured and carried into Sierra Leone: The "Jack Wilding," of Baltimore, a fine large schooner, with a full cargo and eleven hundred doubloons on board, taken at Acra, about a month ago; the "Waukeen," of New Orleans, taken at New Castles a few weeks since. There are two other American schooners, regular slavers, now at the leeward, whose names I have not yet been able to learn. There are at present *twenty* English men-of-war on the coast, and though they are vigilant and successful to a degree, I would undertake, with a single American cruiser and proper authority to act, to make more seizures and more effectually injure the Slave Trade here than the whole of them. The reason is obvious: they, in nineteen cases in twenty, dare not touch a vessel under the American flag, and every slaver now is furnished with that sovereign protection.

My health has been very poor until quite lately, though it is still scarcely tolerable. I have suffered far more from the fever during the past four months than in the whole of my former residence in this country. I must repeat the doubt expressed in a former letter, of my ability to continue in this very arduous office. The great variety of duties which require personal attention, the continual excitement and anxiety, and the unceasing mental exertion to which I am exposed day and night, is quite too much in a climate where nature seems scarce equal to the task of sustaining herself.

With great esteem and consideration for yourself and the gentlemen of the Board, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor.

The following are the Documents referred to by Governor BUCHANAN, in the foregoing Despatch:—

Copy of Commission and Instructions to William N. Lewis, as Marshall in the Expedition to Little Bassa.

COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that in virtue of the authority vested in me by the American Colonization Society, as Governor of this Commonwealth, I have deputed WILLIAM N. LEWIS, and by these presents do depute and constitute him a Marshall of this Commonwealth, with special authority to proceed forthwith to Little Bassa, there to seize the person of one TARRISS, and other white men connected with him, at a certain slave factory, and expel them from this territory; also, to seize all the property of every description belonging to said slave dealers, and either convey it to this place, or destroy it on the spot; also, in like manner to seize the goods and property of every kind whatever which may be found in the trading factory of one MURRAY or LANY (Englishman) and convey it to this place or destroy it as aforesaid, and to destroy with the factories aforesaid all the buildings belonging to them.

And for the proper execution of this precept, the said WILLIAM N. LEWIS is hereby empowered to call on the military force of the Colony, and other citizens, and the offi-

cers and men of any military company, and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid him in the discharge of these duties.

Given at the Government house, Monrovia, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

WILLIAM N. LEWIS, Esq., *Marshall, &c.*

When you arrive at Little Bassa and have taken possession of the slave factory (which will be the first object of seizure) you will at once secure the Frenchman and his family, by placing a proper guard over them. You will proceed there with such assistants as you may select, to release the slaves and take them under your protection, when, if the schooners shall have arrived, you will, without loss of time, convey all the moveable property on board, except the rum, which in any event must be destroyed on the spot. As far as possible, you will have an inventory of the cases, casks, &c., seized, and the greatest caution must be used to prevent any person unauthorized even touching an article.

Should the schooners not have arrived when you take possession, you will ascertain if there are any means of subsistence for the expedition, and in the exercise of a sound discretion, decide whether it may be practicable to remain until the arrival of the schooners. If you deem it advisable not to wait, you will, with all expedition, proceed to destroy all the property in the most effectual and summary manner, leaving only what small articles of personal necessity the Frenchmen may be able to take with them.

You will also seize all the property of the Englishman, and in like manner bring it here or destroy it. The slaves you will bring here with you. Any thing like insults or injury you will take care to prevent being inflicted by any of your assistants.

Hereof fail not.

Yours, &c.

To ELIJAH JOHNSON, *Captain commanding the Volunteer Expedition to Little Bassa:*

SIR:—You are hereby authorized and commanded to take charge of the expedition of volunteers about to proceed to Little Bassa. You will spare no pains to establish strict military discipline among the officers of your command. On your arrival, you will assist the Marshall, WILLIAM N. LEWIS, who accompanies you, with your whole force, in securing and removing or destroying (as he may direct) all the property to be found which he may seize.

Having taken possession of the place, you will detail a sufficient number of men to aid the Marshall in disposing of the property, taking care, however, not to weaken too much the body stationed on the outside as guards, sentinels, &c.

You will at no time, nor on any pretence, relax for a moment the strictness of discipline nor the authority of martial law: and by no means suffer any communication between the natives and your men—the natives and the slaves, or between the slaves and your men—you will command the Colonists living at Bassa to join your standard, which, if they refuse to do, you will arrest and bring to this place for trial.

In the discharge of any of the duties enjoined upon you here, or required of you by the Marshall, you will be careful to avoid any violence to the persons or feelings of those against whom you are required to act, unless resistance is offered, which of course you must overcome by force.

Should any one under your command so far forget the character of a soldier, and be so regardless of the honor of his country, as to attempt to leave his post without orders, to plunder, or in any way shew disrespect or disobedience to superior officers, you will not hesitate to arrest or punish him on the spot, according to martial law. But I am not willing to anticipate the smallest difficulty from such a base spirit. Those who have so generously volunteered in the service of their country, will do their duty like men, and do honor by their acts, as they have already in pledge, to the name they bear as citizens—soldiers of Liberia.

Circumstances which it is impossible to foresee must determine the course of procedure with regard to the property seized, and the length of your stay at Little Bassa. I have communicated my wishes and orders to the Marshall on the subject, with whom you will consult and act as may appear advisable.

Given this Twenty-second day of July, at Monrovia, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

Health of the Colony.

Letters from the physicians and Colonists, state that the general health of the Colony is good. Not a single death had occurred among the emigrants by the first expedition of the Saluda, in consequence of the acclimating fever. In fact, the health of the Colony, can no longer be a terror to emi-

grants. For the last four years, emigrants to Liberia have not suffered more than emigrants from the Eastern States to Illinois and Mississippi, nor have more deaths occurred in proportion to numbers, although the inducements to imprudence and exposure are much greater in the former place than in the latter. In Liberia during the dry season, there is something so exhilarating in the atmosphere, that the emigrant is seduced against the admonitions and warnings of his friends, to expose himself both to midday sun, and to the night air. The variety and abundance of fruits present temptations so strong, as rarely to be resisted, the excessive use of which has always been a most fearful cause of disease and death.

Agriculture.

The progress of agriculture in the Colonies, has been greater the last, than in any former year. Several of the Colonists who have been successfully engaged for some years in merchandize, have recently turned their attention to farming, and commenced the use of working oxen. Fifteen mules, jacks, and mares were taken from the Cape de Verdes to Liberia by the first expedition of the Saluda, and sold to the Colonists, and it is intended that an equal or greater number shall be sent out every voyage, until the Colony is fully supplied. There is no more reason to expect that agriculture will thrive in Liberia without working animals, than in Iowa or Michigan, and if the settlers in the West had been compelled to collect the materials for their houses, clear their land and plant it, all by manual labor, we doubt whether they would have done more, than has been done in Liberia, and perhaps not so much. The Committee impressed with the importance of encouraging agriculture, beg leave to recommend to the Board to exempt from anchorage duty in the harbor of Monrovia, any and all vessels which import into the Colony two or more jacks, mules, mares or oxen; also, to grant premiums for the cultivation of coffee, cotton and sugar, and for every acre of good grass pasture, well enclosed with hedge fence. The cultivation of pasture is indispensable to stock raising, at least for the preservation of that imported, which is found not to thrive on the wild grass. The Committee believe there is no object connected with Colonization, to which its friends would more cheerfully contribute, than the formation of a fund for the encouragement of agriculture by premiums. One thousand dollars expended annually in this way, operating as a stimulus to industry, would do more to advance the real interest of the Colony than ten thousand dollars distributed to the poor, which is, in fact, offering a bounty for laziness and beggary.

The late visit to this country of Col. ROBERTS and Rev. Mr. TEAGE, two respectable Colonists, gave your Committee an opportunity of obtaining much valuable information in relation to the health, trade, agriculture, and general condition of the Colony. They confirm the report of Governor BUCHANAN as to the improvement of agriculture, particularly at Bassa Cove and on the St. Paul's river.

Contemplated Road into the Interior.

Mr. PINNEY, whose visit to Africa has been noticed, is instructed to explore the interior for an elevated site on which to locate a mission station. It is the opinion of many gentlemen who have visited Liberia, that mountain situations may be found from twenty to fifty miles interior, where Americans would be much more, if not altogether, exempt from the fevers which have been so fatal to white men on the coast. Your Committee, deeming it important to test the correctness of this opinion, have instructed the

Governor to employ one or more enterprising Colonists, to co-operate with Mr. PINNEY, and at the same time to hold palavers with the native kings, and solicit their friendly aid in furthering the views of the Society. From the general desire manifested by the natives for the establishment of schools among them, it is believed that they will favor the experiment of a settlement on the mountains, and if this situation be found healthy, it will remove the most formidable objections to Colonization.

The American Colonization Society would obtain a territory, and immediately commence a settlement, to which all future emigrants would be forwarded. Colored people of property and character who have been deterred from going to Liberia by exaggerated reports of its unhealthiness, would flock to this settlement, and thus an irresistible impulse be given to Colonization.

In connexion with this project, the Governor is instructed to have the Commissioners who are employed in this expedition, examine the country with a view of laying out a road suitable for wheel carriages, from some favorable landing on the coast, to be continued in a northeastern direction into the interior.

Your Committee attach great importance to the opening of such a road. It would break up the non-intercourse between the interior and coast tribes, which the cupidity and jealousy of the coast kings have maintained from time immemorial, and be the means not only of concentrating and increasing the trade in Liberia, but of introducing civilization into the interior of Africa. Six miles in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas is the only piece of carriage road in this part of Western Africa. It is not therefore astonishing that, although animals abound in the interior, the natives have hitherto transported all their articles of trade on the backs of slaves. But an extended road once completed, this imitative people would immediately adopt the use of animals for transportation, which, of itself, would be no inconsiderable means of redeeming the natives from degradation and barbarism. The coast kings are already becoming convinced of the disadvantages of their narrow policy, and it is believed that those of them, through whose territory the road should pass, would not only grant permission and facilities for its construction, but would guaranty its free and public use. Its advantages would soon become so apparent to the more interior kings, that they would extend it from tribe to tribe, until it should reach the Niger, and even across the Continent.

It would be the interest of the more powerful kings who were experiencing the benefits of this road, to maintain peace among the weaker tribes. Free and extended commercial intercourse would remove prejudices, introduce the knowledge and use of manufactured goods, and the customs of civilized life. The demand for native articles, and the prices obtained for them, would bring these in competition with the slave as an article of commerce, and turn the attention of the African to collecting and cultivating the products of the soil, instead of bringing his brother a captive to the slave market. As soon as teachers and preachers could be obtained, schools and missionary stations would be established along the whole course of this road, and from each of these points, the light of civilization and science would radiate over the surrounding darkness.

Emigrants.

The first expedition in this year, owing to the want of funds and the inclemency of the season in which it was gotten up, was small. The *Saluda* sailed from Norfolk the 22d February, carrying out seventeen emigrants,—of whom four were from New York City, and thirteen from Virginia, eman-

ipated by Mrs. MINOX, a widow lady, of Petersburg. Both of these families were highly respectable, and of sober, industrious habits. The family from Virginia was very interesting; and no family ever went to Liberia with more sincere desires for their welfare and happiness than these bore from their former mistress and their friends.

The second expedition left Norfolk the second of August, and consisted of thirty-seven emigrants: of these, eight were liberated by Mr. MCGILL, of Rockingham County, Virginia, industrious and intelligent. Two were freed by the Rev. GUTLIFF SHOBER, of Salem, North Carolina. These two, a man and his wife, are an acquisition to Liberia. Both are members of the Moravian church, the man a preacher. Two small boys, of the ages of eight and twelve respectively, liberated by a benevolent lady of Charlottesville, Virginia, found in ENOCH and NANCY SHOBER, a father and a mother. They adopted them as their own children, and instructions were sent to the Governor to have them bound.

Seventeen others were emancipated by the will of the late JOHN REX, of Raleigh, North Carolina. The very liberal course pursued by the executors of Mr. REX, deserves the special acknowledgment of your Committee. The settlement of the estate and the receipts of assets were anticipated by them, and the slaves sent to Norfolk well furnished for their new homes. In this family there were one shoemaker, one tanner, one currier, and two farmers, all of industrious habits,—and from the same place, a free colored man named ROBERT JONES, of excellent character, but destitute of property, a pump maker by trade,—proposed, in order to pay his passage, to work on the public farm six months after his arrival in Liberia, if, at the expiration of this time, he should receive the deed for his land. This proposal was accepted by the General Agent, and if this man's services remunerate the Society for the money expended for him, it may hereafter be found expedient to adopt the plan, which may, indeed, prove advantageous both to the Society and to such enterprising colored men as may wish to go to Liberia, and are destitute of money. The public farm has good accommodations, and those who avail themselves of this plan could thus become acquainted with the best system of agriculture adopted in the Colonies, and at the same time enjoy the independence of paying their own way.

The most interesting class of emigrants in this expedition were seven young negroes, averaging twenty-five years, of large and robust frames, and open countenances. They were natives of the Mozambique coast, and victims of the Slave Trade. They were landed at Havana, purchased by a French planter residing in Florida, and smuggled into the United States, where they were taken by the Marshall, under the law prohibiting the introduction of slaves. The Government, under the law of 3d of March, 1819, sent them to join the community of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

The emigrants for the third expedition, 118 in number, now collected at Norfolk, and shortly to embark, are, in point of intelligence and enterprise, as well fitted to succeed in Liberia as any company of emigrants ever sent. Fifty-two of them are from Kentucky—thirteen of whom were left by will of Capt. WEBB, of Fayette County, with liberal provision for their outfit and settlement; and six, by will of Mr. MARKEE, to his wife, during her life. Though, in a great measure, dependent for her maintenance on their labor, Mrs. MARKEE generously gave them their freedom, and provided, as far as she was able, for their outfit. For SOLOMON WINKEY, a highly respectable and intelligent emigrant, a gentleman in Louisville had paid about \$1,000. He likewise purchased his wife and five children. After retaining them a short time, he set them all free, and they are now on their way to Liberia. Another was manumitted by the Hon. Mr. SHORT, of Philadelphia, who has

amply provided for his outfit. This young man is uncommonly intelligent, of correct habits, and a good mechanic. It may be remarked, that the families, in whose service these people had lived, or by whom they were set free, have shown great liberality in providing for their removal, and that the benefits allowed them by will, have, in all cases, been fully extended to them by the executors.

Of the emigrants from Virginia, thirteen were freed by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tyler County. They were all the slaves he owned. He had for years contemplated their liberation, and with great diligence had applied himself to their religious instruction, and otherwise prepared them for their freedom. The husband of one of the women he purchased from a neighbor, and with great effort, raised the means of defraying the expenses of their journey, accompanied them to Washington, and paid \$450 towards their outfit for Liberia.

A lady of Fairfax County, Virginia, has liberated six of her slaves, one a good blacksmith. She has not only paid for their passage, but fitted them out for their settlement in Liberia; and, so soon as her other slaves will consent to emigrate, it is understood she intends setting them free, and sending them to join the family now on their way thither.

Thirty-four of this company were freed by the will of the late Mr. HUNTON, of Fauquier County, Virginia, being all he owned. It is due to his widow and children to state, that, although the execution of the will depended on their consent, they, with a disinterestedness rarely witnessed, encouraged the slaves in their choice to emigrate, and that a son of the testator liberated the husband of one of the women freed by will, for the nominal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The emigrants from Georgia deserve particular notice—HARRIS, SAVAGE, his wife, and two children. They were free, and go out to join their relatives. SAVAGE has purchased several thousand dollars worth of goods. HARRIS is a good millwright, takes out his tools, &c., and has entered into arrangements to erect a sawmill within ten months after his arrival. A friend writes that "Two more important and useful men, perhaps, have never gone out to Africa."

The Executive Committee have spared no pains or expense in providing all things required for the comfort of these emigrants—as mattresses, blankets, agricultural implements, cooking utensils, and abundant and suitable stores of provisions.

The professional services of Doctor GOHEEN, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, have been procured for the emigrants on their voyage.

Arrival of the Saluda and Despatches from Governor Buchanan.

The Saluda, which had been looked for since the 20th of November, arrived on the 14th January. This delay was owing principally to continued head winds, protracting her passage to sixty-one days. The ship was bound to New York, but the severe weather on the coast induced the Captain to put into Norfolk. The goods and provisions purchased in New York to go out with the present expedition, were immediately ordered to Norfolk. The Saluda being in perfect order for sea, as soon as she can be loaded, and take the emigrants on board, will proceed on her third voyage. Mr. MINOR and lady, of the Cape Palmas Episcopal Mission, go out in her. The news from the Colony, both by private letters and the Despatches of the Governor, is of the most interesting and cheering character. The following is from Governor BUCHANAN's communication to the Chairman of the Executive Committee:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
6th November, 1839. }

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of July 25th, July 30th, and August 2d, which came to hand by the Saluda, on the 13th of September, and also the receipt of that of August 21st, two days since, by the "Active," Captain HUNT, of Salem.

Before entering upon the various subjects of this letter, allow me to express my grateful sense of the confidence and approbation which the Executive Committee have been pleased to indicate, by resolution, in relation to my conduct and ability.

By the Fabius, of Providence, and the prize schooner Euphrates, both of which left here in August, I gave you full accounts of our operations up to that period. Since then, I am happy to inform you, our affairs have continued to wear a pleasant and prosperous aspect, and I feel fully justified, in saying emphatically, *the Colony is improving in every respect.*

I ordered the Council to be convened here on the 20th of June, but owing to the great difficulties of travelling at that season, the members were prevented from assembling until the 30th of August, when our first Legislature under the new Constitution, was formally organized, and we proceeded to the enactment of laws, and the disposition of a great variety of business in perfecting the consolidated Government of the Colonies. The session continued through nearly three weeks of continuous and laborious business, and adjourned to meet again in January next. The kindest feelings were exhibited during the session of Council, and all the members seemed desirous of doing what they could towards the whole people in the best plans of general improvement. We had some questions of grave importance occasionally before us, and on several occasions, exciting and animating discussions sprung up, but in every case a disposition to harmony and the promotion of the public good appeared to prevail over private prejudice or party views.

The best commentary I can give of the intelligent public spirit which governed the deliberations of our young Legislature, as well as of the good disposition to cherish the permanent interest of the Colony, is the copy of our enactments which have been published at the Herald office. There is much in them that is obnoxious to criticism, but I cannot think the severest censor will deny there is much to commend and much that might be profitably imitated elsewhere.

I am exceedingly sorry that your expectations of return cargo on account of the supplies of goods by the former voyage of the Saluda, will, to a great extent, be disappointed. But, when you consider the situation of affairs here, I am sure you will understand the utter impossibility of doing more in this behalf than has been done. The whole amount of merchandize by the Saluda then was about \$8,000. More than twice that amount was necessary to pay off the debts due by the Society. And in almost every department of operations, immediate expenditures were necessary in order to carry on the great objects of the Society in the consolidation and efficient administration of the Government of the Colonies. There was about a thousand dollars of paper money in circulation, for which the faith of the Society had been pledged, but which had become depreciated to 50 per cent. of its value. One of the first objects, in entering upon my administration, was to revive the confidence of the people in the Society. Without it, I could do nothing in the way of reform or improvement; and I could only hope to effect this, by paying, as far as possible, the debts due, and placing the currency upon a good basis, and for the rest, to create the impression that every thing, in the way of pecuniary liability, would very soon be pro-

perly established. You may imagine, but I can by no means describe, the shifts and inventions to which I was obliged to resort in order to carry out these views, and yet to retain sufficient funds in my hands to keep in motion the general machinery of the Government. It was soon understood that a new era was commencing, but every one was of course desirous of testing in his own case the reality of the change, which all were now willing to hope had taken place. Those who held large amounts of bills demanded their redemption according to previous pledges given and reiterated. The Government officers were all creditors of the Society to a large amount, and, indeed, every mechanic and farmer who had any thing, either of labor or produce to advance, during the previous three years, had claims against the Society and Government. Sound policy as well as justice and a proper regard to the dictates of humanity, required that these claims should be liquidated with all possible despatch. Those who could best lay out of their dues for a short time, were men of influence whose good opinion and proper assistance was valuable, indeed, indispensable, and I felt myself *compelled* to give them what they were willing to regard as satisfactory equivalent—*drafts*. And for the rest, I did not hesitate to use the funds at my disposal *freely*, in paying what was clearly and justly due them; while, at the same time, those means were too limited to pay all at once. And I was obliged to use no little diplomacy in sustaining a show of credit, while I reserved a part of my stock for current expenses, and endeavored also to turn a part of it to the purpose of collecting a return cargo; which, if I had had a small vessel at my disposal, I should have accomplished to some extent. As it is, I have got some, and have managed to supply the Bassa Cove concern with nearly \$2,000,—have expended \$1,200 in repairs on the Government House, the store and schooner, &c. I have paid nearly three-fourths of all the debts due here—have carried on the farm—supported the poor, and kept the wheels of Government in motion. Many more items might be enumerated, but I hope the accounts, now making out, will exhibit the whole more satisfactorily than I can do in the short time allowed me to write this.

I was, and still am, somewhat surprised, perhaps I should say mortified, to find by the general tenor of your letter, that all I have accomplished, (so satisfactory to myself,) would fall far, far below your expectations.

The rule the Executive Committee have been pleased to make forbidding the drawing for money by your Agent *in any case except war*, may, doubtless will, prevent a difficulty occurring at Washington, which has sometimes proved very inconvenient, but I fear it might cause greater evils here. It is, at all events, placing your Representative here in a very awkward predicament, and giving, at least, the *appearance* of a want of confidence in him, which cannot but be injurious to his influence among the people.

I shall enforce the most rigid observance of your rules touching the accountability, and reports of officers. One of the most vexatious difficulties I have had to contend with heretofore, is the entire want of system in the arrangement and form of book keeping, and accounts among those who have had the charge of our business. It has been in most cases, almost impossible to obtain satisfactory, or even intelligible, accounts. In several instances, I have sent back a given account *four* and *five* times, and required it to be made out anew, according to my directions, and after all, have been obliged to receive it in a state about as intelligible as so many Chinese hieroglyphics. This difficulty is now, I trust, almost at an end, as the changes made here and at Bassa Cove will ensure satisfactory accounts and a proper disposition of business.

In conformity with your instructions, (I mean the spirit of them, for I have somewhat transcended the letter,) I have employed both SHERIDAN and

ROBERTS—the former to take charge of all our commercial operations, and the general superintendence of all public works, &c., &c., at Bassa Cove, and the latter to hold the same office here. At each point there is sufficient business to employ the whole time and talents of these gentlemen respectively.

With the aid of these two agents at the extremities of the Colony, in charge of the great business interests, we shall ensure prompt and efficient action in every department; and your commercial views can be satisfactorily carried out; while, on the score of economy itself, we shall be gainers, by being enabled to dispense with the services of other inferior agents, clerks, &c. I shall also be relieved from a thousand petty cares in supervising the minute details of business transactions, which hitherto have so far engrossed my attention as to compel sometimes the neglect of more important matters.

My plan is this: to make the stores here and at Bassa Cove, great centres of mercantile operations, filling them with goods of every kind suitable for the market, by which we can supply the merchants, to the exclusion of foreign traders, and afford to the people all they require of foreign goods at *reasonable* prices. In this way we can easily in a short time secure all the business of this part of the coast for the Colonists, and keep your ships supplied with freight in oil, camwood, &c., &c. **SHERIDAN** and **ROBERTS** will also superintend the erection of houses at either place, for the reception of emigrants, and be able to exercise an immediate supervision over them during the first months of their residence among us.

If you succeed in sending the quantity of merchandize you propose, we could very profitably employ two or three small coasting vessels, and thus facilitate our intercourse with each other, and secure our coast effectually against the depredations of slavers and the unlawful intrusion of other foreigners, who have shamefully imposed upon the Colonists heretofore.

I am exceedingly desirous that this arrangement should meet your approbation, and especially that you should approve the appointment of **ROBERTS** and **SHERIDAN**. For my own part, I regard it as one of the happiest arrangements I have ever made here. However, should you think otherwise, it need only continue for one year. **ROBERTS**'s salary is to be \$1,000 per annum. And I purchased from him his half of the stock of goods brought in the *Saluda*, at ten per cent. advance on the invoices, which he says was the proposal he made you, and it was the only terms on which he would come into the arrangement.

To **SHERIDAN** I have agreed to give \$1,200, he providing his own clerk, This was the lowest for which he would engage.

In this connexion, it will be proper to mention the other changes I have made. I have dismissed, at this place,

| | |
|--|---------|
| Dr. PROUT and Dr. TAYLOR , whose salaries were each \$500, | \$1,000 |
| H. TEAGE , salary (resigned) as Secretary, | 600 |
| do. do. Editor, | 300 |
| J. S. PAYNE , Assistant Secretary, | 500 |
| E. JOHNSON , Store-Keeper, salary, | 600 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,000 |

I have appointed in their places,

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| J. J. ROBERTS , Store-Keeper, | \$1,000 |
| Jno. LEWIS , Secretary, | 500 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,500 |

\$1,500

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Making a saving of | - | - | - | - | \$1,500 |
| Add omitted above, J. C. MINOT, Printer, (dismissed) | - | - | - | - | 360 |
| | | | | | <hr/> \$1,860 |
| At Bassa Cove, | | | | | |
| Dr. W. JOHNSON, Acting General Agent, | - | - | - | - | \$1,200 |
| STEPHEN BENSON, Store-Keeper, | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| SAMUEL HERRING, Assistant, | - | - | - | - | 300 |
| Dr. MORE, Assistant Physician, | - | - | - | - | 500 |
| | | | | | <hr/> \$2,400 |
| Appointed in their places, | | | | | |
| LOUIS SHERIDAN, Store-Keeper and General Superintendent, | | | | | \$1,200 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| A saving at Bassa Cove, | - | - | - | - | \$1,200 |
| Expense saved at Monrovia, | - | - | - | - | \$1,860 |
| | | | | | <hr/> \$3,060 |
| To this add, for rent of printing office, | - | - | - | - | \$84 |
| * A. D. WILLIAMS, salary as Lieut. Governor up to 1st. | | | | | |
| December next, | - | - | - | - | 500 |
| Before my arrival, while Acting Governor, | | | | | |
| Mr. WILLIAMS claims a salary of | - | - | - | - | \$1,200 |
| | | | | | 500 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | \$700 700 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | \$1,284 \$1,284 |

Which, added to the above as so much expense saved, \$4,344

I have not been able to visit Sinou, but have directed Mr. BROWN, the present Acting Superintendent to dismiss three officers, whose joint salaries will amount to about \$1,000. As soon as I can go down there, I hope to effect a thorough reform, but can scarcely say what arrangements I shall find it necessary to make.

There are a number of items of expense to the Society which I have stopped, such as Registers' fees, Surveyors, &c., which the people will hereafter be required to pay themselves. These may fairly be estimated on an average at \$500 per annum. This, added to the other, will make a gross amount, exclusive of Sinou, of \$4,844

For Sinou, say, 1,000

\$5,844

But the most important change effected is, in my opinion, in regard to provisioning emigrants. Of course, no very accurate estimate of the money, even directly saved, by requiring all advances made to emigrants to be refunded as other debts, can be made, but it will, of course, amount to a great deal annually. The moral influence, however, of the new system, will be incalculable. And here allow me to urge the most particular attention, on the part of your agents, as to the instructions given to emigrants, and the expectations excited in their minds about their reception and treatment.

* My continued ill health and extensive duties induced me to continue Mr. WILLIAMS's salary after my arrival until the expiration of his term of office, as I could not possibly do without his aid; but, hereafter, when I am in the Colony, the Lieut. Governor will have no salary.

Those who came out in the *Saluda* this time, agreed almost unanimously in saying, they were *assured* in Norfolk, by Mr. McPHAIL and yourself, that every thing would be provided here for them *gratuitously*. I told them I knew, whatever others might have said, you had told them *just such things as I was telling them*, for I had your letters to that effect. It would be a good plan, in my opinion, to have printed instructions for every company of emigrants, setting forth in detail our whole system in relation to their management, the character of our Government, &c., &c., copies of which being sent to the Governor, there would be no collision or discrepancy possible in what they might be led to expect and what they really met with here.

I have just returned from a visit to Sierra Leone. I was received by the Governor and the authorities with the greatest attention and kindness, and enjoyed my visit very much. I found a great deal of misconception in reference to Liberia, but I had the satisfaction of correcting the one to some extent, and I trust removing the other in a good degree. Our visit there promises to introduce a new era in the inter-Colonial relations, which will be mutually beneficial. I submitted propositions to the Governor to establish a commercial intercourse by removing on both sides every restriction, and taking off all charges in our several ports on the vessels of the Colonies. And also to establish a regular mail between Monrovia and Freetown. These propositions were discussed in several visits at the Governor's house, among parties of gentlemen connected with the Government, and were regarded favorably by all. The Colonial Government, however, has no power to originate or alter any laws. And the Governor has promised to recommend my proposition to the Secretary for Colonial Affairs.

The Slave Trade is still prosecuted with vigor at different points along the coast, though, in our immediate neighborhood we have pretty effectually brought it to an end. I have heard, however, since commencing this, that a Frenchman has come into Little Bassa, and commenced landing goods for the prosecution of this business, at the same place where we had the battle last July. I can scarcely credit the report, but, if true, we shall send him off. They say he has come with an abundant armament, and prepared to sustain his position; but if so, I hope to give you a good account of him by my next despatch.

Enclosed you will find a complete list of the American vessels, which have been during the summer and now are engaged in the Slave Trade on this coast, all of which have been forwarded to Mr. PAULDING. When at Sierra Leone, I visited a small schooner of one hundred and twenty tons, which was just brought in with *four hundred and twenty-seven* slaves on board. Of all the scenes of misery I ever saw, this was the most painful. My cheek tinged with shame and indignation when I was told that this same vessel (the *Mary Cushing*) had come on to the coast and was sailed for some time, until her cargo was ready, under American colors. When taken, her American captain was on board. He had not arrived when I left Sierra Leone, but the Governor, at my instance, promised to send him down here and deliver him up to me, to be sent to the United States. Is there any hope that our Government will hang him?

Since my collision with the slavers in July, New Cesters has been in a state of continual alarm and excitement, in expectation daily of an attack from here. Unfortunately, we have not been in a position to move against them, or we might easily at any moment have broken up that nest of iniquity. We have a right, (by treaty made some years since,) to proclaim jurisdiction over that place, and pronounce the Slave Trade there piracy. But I would do nothing in a matter involving such serious consequences without consulting the Committee. Please instruct me.

There are about two thousand slaves now at New Cesters and Gallinas. The whole country, for five hundred miles to the right and left of us, has been devastated with wars, caused entirely by the Slave Trade, throughout the whole summer; God only knows where it is to end. But it does appear disgraceful to Christian nations to allow such widespread butchery of the human species at the hands of a handful of miscreants. With one hundred men and an armed schooner at my command for six months, I would pledge myself to break up this horrid traffic along seven hundred miles of coast,* and give peace and comparative happiness to the miserable inhabitants of a hundred tribes.

If the bread fruit could be obtained from the West Indies, it would be very desirable to introduce it here as soon as possible. I mentioned it to the Captain when he left before, and he promised to attend to it. I am making a fine garden, into which I wish to collect specimens of all kinds of African fruit, flowers and plants, so that foreigners may see at the Government House a fair sample of the beauties and excellencies of our country. I have already growing the tamarind, cinnamon, orange, lemon, lime, soursop, guava, pine-apple, coffee, pawpaw, grape, (both African and European,) cocoa, koko, pepper, Arocador pear, Rose apple, American peach, mango and cashew. These are my fruits. I have also a great variety of vegetables and flowers. I shall try and send some seeds and roots by the Captain home. I would be much obliged for any thing, either of flowers or vegetables, you could procure for me from the West Indies or send from America.

The cane field is in a fine state, and exhibits a most luxuriant growth; many of the stocks are ten and twelve feet high; this, for the second year, I am told, is very remarkable. I am clearing the ground and have a number of hands employed in planting, with a view to extend the plantation to a hundred acres as soon as possible.

You will see by our legislative enactments, how cheerfully they have begun a system of internal improvements. Some of the objects specified are of great importance and immediately needed, but I fear we have marked out more work than we can accomplish for some time. And I regard it as unsafe to commence plans we are not able to finish. Any community, and especially a young one like this, whose character and habits are forming, ought never to grow familiar *with defeat*, but on the contrary should be taught, at all hazards and at every expense, to carry through every undertaking. Besides, I am unwilling to press, even with their own consent, expenditures that will embarrass them. They are yet poor, and have a thousand difficulties to contend with in their individual capacity; and if burdened too much with *public* taxes, they will become discouraged, and eventually do nothing. I cannot withhold, in this connexion, a thought which long since was suggested to my mind, and which all my experience in the country has confirmed and strengthened. It is this: that the true mode of giving success to the scheme of Colonization is to *improve Liberia*. Here is the great theatre of your operations—the scene of all your triumph or defeat. And whatever temporary eclat may be gained by well concerted measures or splendid movements in America, the world will after all seek in Liberia the evidence of your real progress. If they see here a well managed and efficient Government—an industrious population—business thriving—education and religion cherished—and Africa benefitted,—they will need no arguments to convince them that the scheme is good, and worthy of all patronage. The colored people, in such an exhibition, will find the most

* By destroying the factories on shore,—(this the British do not attempt.)

powerful inducements to emigrate here, and all the sneers and maledictions of fools and bad men who hate Liberia, will not prevent their coming over in thousands and tens of thousands. To this end, a good proportion of the funds raised should be devoted to a judicious system of Colonial improvement; not such as would relieve the people from the necessity of exertion, but such as would afford them proper assistance and encouragement in those exertions, and stimulate to greater, in the certainty of being sustained and rendered successful.

Bridges, roads, canals, schools, churches, and encouragement in agriculture, are the main objects for which I would recommend appropriations, systematically made.

We ought to be able to pursue such a course in our business transactions as to ensure the most entire confidence, both in the ability and justice of the Society. On my arrival here, I found the paper money of the Society depreciated to about half its par value, while the private bills of Mr. SEYS were current as gold and silver. The poverty of the Society subjects its agents to great inconvenience, expense, and, worse than all, to a certain kind of obloquy. What was to be done? I could have bought up the bills at a great discount, but honesty and sound policy alike forbade it. I declared them equally good with silver for provisions, &c. at the store, and ordered the public officers to receive them in the same way for all Government dues. The result was, that in a week they were again at par, and a wonderful change was at once effected in the minds of the people with regard to the Society. I mention this as an illustration of my views on this subject: The Society ought to be regarded as *infallible*, or as near it as possible, and its credit should be above that of every individual or Society in the Colony.

I received a letter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, propounding several queries in relation to the Gold Trade. In attending to those queries I have collected some facts, which may be of use: First, that about two millions of gold is annually exported from the Gold Coast in this precious metal; and secondly, that we could easily *obtain a valuable station there either for a Colony or a trading depot.*

I had nearly overlooked the subject of a Road into the camwood country. It shall receive every attention, and no proper means shall be omitted to effect it during the dry season, now opening. The missionaries are here still, and in good health; none of them have yet been visited by the fever. In a few days they expect to commence their explorations into the country, but from what point they have not fully determined on. They are all highly pleased with the Colony and the country, and without doubt, the great number of letters they are sending home, will tell well for us and our glorious scheme.

Third Expedition of the Saluda.

The Executive Committee had calculated with much certainty on receiving by the Saluda a large return cargo of palm oil, camwood, &c., which they expected would enable them to meet all their engagements and liabilities for the last expedition, and to pay the first instalment on the old debt. Although disappointed, no blame can attach to Governor BUCHANAN, who accounts satisfactorily for the disposition of the goods in discharging the debts of the Society in the Colony, which were found to be much larger than was anticipated.

Although but little has been received, your Committee are not discouraged. They have again purchased tobacco and trade goods for the stores of the Colony, to the amount of about \$9,000, for which they have given their private responsibility. They have done this with the greater readiness, as

they rely on the continued and increasing efforts of the friends of the American Colonization Society. The enterprise is theirs, and we doubt not they will sustain it.

Conclusion.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Committee, in order to present a full account of their proceedings during the past year, were under the necessity of stating the difficulties they have encountered, arising from financial embarrassments, as well as the measures adopted to remove those difficulties, and prevent their recurrence. They would gladly have avoided all reference to the past, but the general prostration of the credit of the Society, and for a time, the suspension of its legitimate operations, had spread discouragement amongst its friends, and caused many of its earliest and warmest patrons to withdraw their support, under the belief that the evils experienced were inseparable from the plan itself. It has been the aim of your Committee to restore lost confidence, by showing that the causes which produced such disastrous results could be removed. But while they have felt constrained, from a sense of duty, to adopt a system different from the one they found in operation, they cheerfully bear testimony to the pure motives, and disinterested labors of their predecessors, whose errors, (if they committed any,) originated in the best feelings of our nature, which induced them to pursue a system of kind indulgence towards their beneficiaries. Your Committee would extend to them equal sympathy, but would adopt different measures to secure their permanent welfare. Emancipated slaves, and other colored persons, a majority of whom have been unused to provide for their wants, or successfully to direct their own labor, cannot be expected to bear with patient firmness the discouragements incident to settlers in a new country, or to be controlled by a mere sense of duty and responsibility; consequently, their own greatest good, as well as the best interest of the cause, require that they should be surrounded by present and continued inducements to industry, honesty and probity, and that they should be made to feel that idleness and vice are inconvenient, painful and disreputable. Your Committee have simplified the duties of those to whom the business and property of the Society is committed, and required from them strict accountability. These measures, recommended by some of the oldest and most intelligent emigrants, and others well acquainted with the Colonies, are already producing their beneficial results, and if persevered in, we cannot doubt that the fondest hopes of the friends of American Colonization will be realized, and the grandest project of benevolence which has distinguished this enlightened age, crowned with triumph and success.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WILKESON,

W. W. SEATON,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,

} *Ex. Com.*

To Messrs. GARLAND, CRITTENDEN, UNDERWOOD, HALSTED, AYCRIGG, CORWIN, MASON, WILLIAMS, CLARKE, and WILKESON, *Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, 22d January, 1840.

The Board of Directors met. Present, Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia; Messrs. CRITTENDEN and UNDERWOOD, from Kentucky; Mr. HALSTED, from New Jersey; Messrs. COLWELL and CRESSON, from Pennsylvania; Mr. WILLIAMS, from Connecticut; Messrs. CORWIN and MASON, from Ohio; Messrs. J. C. CLARK and WILKESON, from New York.

Mr. GARLAND was called to the Chair.

Mr. M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE was appointed Secretary.

The Board having received satisfactory evidence that the Philadelphia Society had given the notice required by the Constitution on the subject of Amendments to the same, a Committee was appointed on Amendments to the Constitution.

Committees were appointed on the Acts of the Executive Council in Liberia; on the Code of Laws for Liberia; on the subject of an Admiralty Court; on Salaries and Appointments. Adjourned.

23d January, 1840.

The Board proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee. S. WILKESON was appointed as a member thereof, under the style and title of President of the Board of Directors, and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. WM. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, HUDSON M. GARLAND, RICHARD S. COXE, and Dr. HARVEY LINDSEY, were appointed the remaining members.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY was reappointed Recording Secretary.

24th January, 1840.

Board met. Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the sixth article of the Constitution of Liberia shall be and the same is hereby amended, by adding the following: "Provided, nevertheless, that if two-thirds of all the members elected to serve in the Council shall concur in passing a bill or resolution, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, the same, when so passed, shall become a law, and have effect as such;" so that the article, as amended, shall read as follows:

"The Governor shall preside at the deliberations of the Council, and shall have a veto on all their acts; provided, nevertheless, that if two-thirds of all the members elected to serve in the Council shall concur in passing a bill or resolution, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, the same, when so passed, shall become a law, and have effect as such."

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Society shall be and the same is hereby amended in the fifth article, by striking out the whole of the third sentence in the words following: "They (the Board of Directors) shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee of Five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, but in the latter case shall have a right to speak but not to vote," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "They (the Board of Directors) shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee, to consist of Seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Four of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for business. The officers of the Society shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak but not to vote."

On motion of Mr. WILKESON,

Resolved, That this Board have heard with unfeigned regret, that the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MEXCE is about to leave the public station which he has so long filled with honor to himself, and which enabled him to render very essential services to the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to him for early, long continued and faithful devotion to the cause of Colonization.

Mr. P. THOMPSON was re-appointed Treasurer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to P. THOMPSON for his gratuitous services as Treasurer of the Society.

The several Committees heretofore appointed, made reports, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to publish an Address to the different Auxiliary and State Societies co-operating with this Society, to send a full representation to the next Annual Meeting.

Several resolutions and orders concerning the business of the Society were agreed to, and then the Board adjourned.



THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE ABRIDGED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, AND OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS, AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 19, 1841 :

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE LATE DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

SECOND EDITION.

Washington :

JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.

1841.



CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measures involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfillment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a rateable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

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THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE ABRIDGED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, AND OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS, AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 19, 1841 :

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE LATE DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

SECOND EDITION.

Washington :

JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.

1841.

the first time that I have seen
the first time that I have seen

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.



COLONIZATION ROOMS, }
WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 19, 1841. }

THE American Colonization Society met in the Colonization rooms, at 7 o'clock, P. M. In the absence of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, President, the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed Secretary. Delegates appeared from the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and from the District of Columbia.

The Executive Committee presented the following Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting for your consideration, our proceedings for the past year, we would acknowledge with gratitude the continuance of that kind Providence which has hitherto favored our labors.

Although the unexampled scarcity of money, the very low price of agricultural produce, and the extraordinary political excitement which has pervaded the country have, no doubt, greatly affected our receipts, yet they have greatly exceeded those of any former year. The necessary operations of sending out emigrants, with increased supplies for the Colony, have been carried on with energy. The large debts contracted during the preceding year, have all been discharged. We have the pleasure of announcing the fact, that the Society has met all engagements made during the last two years, and has reduced the old debt to about \$16,500.

AGENTS.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the difficulties of making collections were found to be so great, in several of the Western States, that our agencies there were discontinued. Mr. CRESSON, giving his services gratuitously, visited Kentucky, and the lower country, making collections, obtaining subscribers, and furnishing us much information. He returned through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, was kindly received, and invited to deliver lectures in the principal cities, which were attended by large audiences, particularly at Savannah and Charleston; and we are encouraged to believe that these States will yet give their cordial support to the cause of Colonization. In those States where our agents have discontinued their labors, we have relied on friends of the cause for aid, with whom correspondence has been kept up; and we have received gratifying evidence that Colonization has a strong hold on the affections of the people. We anticipate the time when ministers, and other benevolent individuals, will act as agents for the Society, receiving and forwarding the donations made in their immediate neighborhoods. Indeed, a large portion of our receipts for the past year came into the treasury by remittances direct from the donors, or were collected gratuitously by friends, members of auxiliary societies, ministers, &c., which has greatly reduced the number of agents now required.

The Rev. CHARLES CUMMINS, D. D., has been employed in Virginia, where he has labored with great success, and rendered himself acceptable to the people. Through his agency, the contributions of that State have been increased over those of any former year.

Rev. WM. MCKINNEY, who has labored in the eastern counties of Virginia and in North Carolina, has been successful in obtaining contributions, and has aided the cause by presenting the claims of the Society in sections of the country where correct information was needed.

Rev. WM. WALLACE, whose agency was suspended last spring, has recently recommenced his labors in Ohio.

Capt. GEORGE BARKER, of Maine, to whose exertions we were so much indebted, in 1839, has continued to prosecute his labors with increased diligence and success, and in addition to his remittances for Colonization, has much extended the circulation of the Repository.

Judge HALSEY, of New Jersey, has done much to sustain the cause the past year. Through his agency, the New Jersey State Society furnished \$2,053 towards fitting out the last expedition to Liberia, besides the sums previously acknowledged in the Repository. His exertions and counsels during the past two years, entitle him to the thanks of every patron of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN, who accepted a temporary agency in July last, rendered important aid in collecting emigrants and funds, and his valuable services have been secured in the office since.

Rev. Mr. FOOT has devoted to good effect a portion of his time during the past year in Connecticut, in soliciting funds, and has contributed to allay prejudice against the Society by lecturing, and otherwise disseminating correct information.

Rev. DORUS CLARKE has accepted an agency, and is laboring in Massachusetts. His success has encouraged us to expect much from his exertions in that State.

It is due to all the agents in the employ of the Society to state, that they have conformed to the rules requiring monthly reports of collections and expenses, with a remittance of at least sixty-seven per cent. of the amount raised. Many agents are able to remit a much larger proportion of their collections. There have been but two instances among all our agents, in which this rule has been disregarded. One of these agents had been employed before the rule was established, and the other was unsuccessful, and applied for further allowance, which being refused, he retired without remitting any thing.

DONATIONS.

We have been much encouraged by remittances received from several ladies' societies.

We tender our thanks to the ladies composing the societies of Richmond, Va., Georgetown, D. C., Springfield, Mass., Urbana and Springfield, Ohio, and all others who have kindly aided us.

Although all donations received have been duly acknowledged, the Committee would especially notice the donation of Rev. Dr. BURGESS, of Dedham, Mass., of \$1000. This gentleman accompanied the lamented MILLS to Africa, to explore the country, and ascertain the practicability of obtaining territory and establishing a Colony. The report of Dr. BURGESS places his name among the first and most devoted friends of American Colonization. He now gives a thousand dollars to sustain the Colony on that coast which, twenty years ago, he perilled his life to explore. We would also notice the liberality of another gentleman, Mr. HAZARD, of Providence, from whom we last year received \$1000, and who has generously forwarded us the same amount this year. The old creditors of the Society, as well as the friends of the cause, will feel grateful to Mr. HAZARD for this liberal donation, as he directed it to be appropriated to the discharge of old debts, which has been done.

JONATHAN COIT, Esq., of New London, who had subscribed \$1000, payable in ten years—one hundred of which was paid last year—has

recently remitted \$500. WM. CARR, Esq., near Leesburg, has contributed \$300. An anonymous friend to Colonization, in Georgia, has remitted \$500. H. L. SHELDON, Esq., who had subscribed some years since, \$2000 in aid of education in Liberia, has generously paid \$1,500, which has been applied to the erection of a brick building, for a high school on Factory island, in the St. John's river.

It is especially due to Mr. J. T. NORTON, of Connecticut, *formerly* a devoted friend to the Society, to acknowledge the receipt of \$500, the balance of a contingent subscription made some years ago, and which has been applied, as directed, to the liquidation of old debts.

Your Committee acknowledge the receipt, through the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., of \$7000, from the New York State Society, without which generous aid they would not have been able to fill the orders of the Governor for supplies, by the last expedition, except by continuing the practice of purchasing on the private credit of officers of the Society.

The Pennsylvania Society, although embarrassed with an old debt, incurred in the establishing of Bassa Cove Colony, besides aiding in sending out the last expedition, have appropriated \$1000 to aid in sending out the expedition which will sail on the 1st of February, from Norfolk. Their old debt is now paid, and the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who is so well known from his connexion with the Colonization Society, and his residence in Liberia, is now devoting all his energies to increase the funds of the Society, and we may confidently anticipate much aid from that State the coming year.

LEGACIES.

In addition to those acknowledged in the Repository from time to time, we have received one or two that deserve special notice here.

HENRY AULT, late of this city, died last June, leaving to the American Colonization Society real estate, in this city, valued at \$6,624. This was most unexpected. We knew not that we had such a friend in Mr. AULT. In his last hours he remembered this cause, and has rendered it most important aid, as we have been able to apply the whole amount to the old debt.

ALEXANDER WATSON, late of the Parish of St. James, Santee, S. C., left, by his last will, six negroes to the American Colonization Society, "with the request that they permit the said LIZZY and her children to emigrate to Liberia, or any country they may select;" and on their removal they are to receive the residue of his estate, amounting to about \$50,000.

His will, however, will be contested by some of the heirs at law, and it is uncertain how the case will be decided.

It is worthy of remark here, that several important legacies have been entirely lost to the Society, and the benevolent designs of the testators entirely frustrated, by some informality in the language of their wills.

AID OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

We have to acknowledge the continued favor of the General Government, in furnishing several pieces of small iron cannon, which will add greatly to the security of the back settlements, and free them from all danger of attack from the marauding, slave-trading parties of the natives.

In January last, two armed ships were ordered by Government to cruise on the coast of Africa, for the protection of our commerce, and the prevention of the Slave Trade. These vessels, after a short cruise, returned in June; both have again been ordered on the same service, and we understand that it is the intention of the Government to keep a squadron on the coast. This will be important to the Colony, to our country, and to the cause of humanity. The Colony will never be able to exert that happy influence on the natives, which is so practicable and so desirable, while the Slave Trade is carried on in their vicinity, much of which is prosecuted under the American flag. If the American commerce on the African coast were duly protected, it would rapidly increase, and emigrants and stores could be sent without inconvenience. Facilities of communication being thus increased, would induce respectable colored men to visit the country, where their minds would be disabused, and they could at pleasure, and would, without assistance from the Society, remove to Liberia, as poor families from Europe now emigrate to this country.

It is worthy of remark, that our trade with Western Africa has increased, within the last twelve months, more than a hundred per cent.

OLD CREDITORS.

Your Committee regret that the encouragements held out to the old creditors of the Society, in our last annual report, have not been fully realized. The arrival of the *Saluda* from Africa in June last, without a cargo of produce, was a disappointment which could not have been anticipated, as the large debt which the Governor was called on to liquidate in the Colony, and which absorbed all his available means, was unknown to your Committee, as was also the war existing at that time, which cut off all trade with the natives. The means relied on to meet our engagements to the old creditors having failed, and our current receipts being required to carry on the indispensable operations of the Society, it was impossible to meet the just expectations of those creditors who had been suffering from promises broken and hopes deferred. The

large debt in the Colony is now paid; and, without relying on a return cargo, which is daily expected from Liberia, we have no doubt that the operations of the Society can be carried on, and the old debts paid by the end of this year. In order to do this, we must, however, rely in part on certain legacies to the Society, which are now in litigation, as well as on the increasing number and liberality of our patrons.

RELIEF EXTENDED TO COLONISTS:

When your Committee entered on their labors two years ago, the public store in the Colony was entirely empty, and the Government house in a dilapidated and untenable condition. The settlement of Grand Bassa had been, for months, surrounded by hostile natives, who had driven the Colonists from their farms, and destroyed their crops. Thus deprived of the fruits of their industry, they were reduced to a general scarcity of provisions and other necessities. To relieve the pressing wants of the people, make the necessary improvements, afford means and encouragement for education, extend the public farm, and erect new buildings for emigrants, discharge the old debts, &c., required larger remittances than had been anticipated. Without funds in our treasury, we were compelled, as stated in our last report, to resort to private credit, and forward goods and provisions, which could be used to a profit, in payment of old debts, and in defraying the cost of necessary improvements. The poverty and destitution of many of the Colonists were so great as to require assistance. This was furnished, by allowing them a credit on the articles they required, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Although payment may never be received for all the necessities furnished, yet your Committee are confirmed in the belief that, after the emigrants are located on their farms, and have had time to improve and plant sufficient ground for their support, they ought not to be encouraged to rely on gratuities from the Society, either in provisions or clothing; and that, if they are prevented, by any Providential occurrence, from making their usual crops, the relief extended to them ought to be a credit on the articles required. Experience has proved that, as long as the poverty and necessities of the people were gratuitously relieved, poverty and beggary were sure to be found. Gratuities uniformly produce and perpetuate a spirit of dependence, relax industry, and encourage idleness. The Colony can only become prosperous, when the Colonists rely on their own exertions for obtaining the necessities and comforts of life, which, in Liberia, a very moderate degree of diligence, and well-applied labor, will secure. In this country, poor families can support themselves, although the land they cultivate produces but one

crop in the year, and the severity of the weather deprives them of the benefits of their industry for several months every winter. In Liberia, several crops can be realized from the same field annually; indeed, seed-time and harvest there, may be said to be perpetual. The success of those who are industrious and economical, is gratifying proof that nothing but industry is wanting to secure to every family all the necessities, and many of the luxuries, of life. It is found that the demand for the produce of the Colony increases with the supply, and that a ready market may always be relied on. The number of ships touching for supplies is annually increasing. Your Committee regret that they have been unable to purchase a small vessel, to facilitate communication between the settlements, and enable those who have goods or produce for transportation, to do it with certainty and convenience. A vessel thus employed, would greatly promote industry and enterprise. They hope to procure one the present winter.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE COLONY.

The debts due by the Society in the Colony being paid, and the personal wants of the Colonists being relieved, your Committee, previous to sending out the last expedition, directed the Governor to discontinue the retail of goods and provisions, and to sell only by wholesale, believing that justice to the Colonists entitles them to the retail business of the Colony. The American Colonization Society has held out to the colored man that he cannot be elevated in this country, or in any other, where the influence of the white man prevails; that in Liberia he shall be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which the white man enjoys here; that the latter shall not become a citizen of that Commonwealth; and that the business of the country shall be left to the free competition of the Colonists. When goods have been sold from the Colonial Store, it has of course lessened the sales of the colored merchant: this has sometimes been the cause of complaint, and for years has been regarded as an infringement of their rights. If the necessity ever existed for a Colonial Store, your Committee believe that all the legitimate objects of the Society can now be obtained without one, and many evils at the same time be avoided. Besides disappointing the just expectation of the Colonists, of being forever free from competition with white men, the maintaining of a retail store increases the number of agents, and greatly exposes the interests of the Society to losses from various contingencies.

Connected with this subject, we would call the attention of the Directors to the practice which was adopted at an early day, by the superintendents of Missions at the Colony, of using merchandise to pay the

persons employéd in their service, and for the purchase of provisions from the natives. This custom arose from necessity, when provisions could not at all times be obtained, either from the Colonial or other stores, and when the natives would accept nothing in exchange for provisions but such goods as their limited wants required. Although the peculiar state of things which, to some extent, imposed on the missionary the duties of the merchant, has in a measure ceased to exist, yet the practice is continued. Besides the goods sent from the United States for the support of their establishments, one mission purchases large quantities of goods and provisions from American and British vessels trading on the coast, and pays for them in drafts on the treasurer of its Board. These drafts are convertible into specie, while the goods are turned out at a large profit to the various persons in their employ, except their missionaries stationed in the Colony, who receive goods at cost. The Colonial merchant, who has nothing to offer in exchange for goods but the produce of the country, such as oil, camwood, &c., has to compete with the missionary merchant under great disadvantages.

So deeply impressed are your Committee with the importance to Colonization of well-directed missionary labors, that, in addition to the facilities and privileges heretofore granted to missionaries, they would recommend that missionaries and their families should have free passage to Liberia, as soon as the funds of the Society will admit; yet they would respectfully suggest whether the Society is not at least under an implied obligation to the Colonial merchant to protect him in the exclusive privileges of the retail trade of the Colony, and that exemption from duties on goods, and permission to retail, be limited to those missionaries whose labors are exclusively devoted to the natives, or where goods and provisions are carried to the interior beyond the settlements of the Colony.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN THE COLONY.

Your Committee have adhered to the policy adopted early last year, of reducing the expenses in the Colony as low as due regard to the public interest would admit. Some complaint was expected from the Colonists, especially those removed from salaried offices. Their resistance to the several measures of economy adopted, has been no greater than was anticipated, and the beneficial results have already been felt in the increased industry of the people, and in the great saving to your treasury, in consequence of dispensing with the services of so many officers.

AGRICULTURE, PREMIUMS, ETC.

The Colony has continued gradually to improve. The amount of labor applied to the cultivation of the soil was greater the last than it had been in any two preceding years. A surplus of provisions was, for the first time, raised in the Colony. The number of acres cleared during the last two years in the various settlements, is nearly equal to the number previously under cultivation. Several sugar plantations have been commenced, and promise a rich reward to the enterprising planter. Much attention has been paid to the cultivation of coffee trees, and the premiums, directed by your Board to be awarded for the encouragement of this branch of industry, have had a most happy effect. The premiums offered enable the poorest families to compete for them. Twenty dollars for the greatest number and best-conditioned trees over one hundred, will induce many to extend their improvements with a view of obtaining the premium. The plant is found to thrive best where the ground is cultivated with crops. The Governor remarks:

"Our progress in the agricultural department, though not rapid, is steady, and I have good hopes of being able to see satisfactory reports of this important interest before the close of another year. There have been twenty-three thousand trees planted at Bexley, Bassa Cove, and Edina, nearly nineteen thousand of which were planted this year. In this town [Monrovia,] there have been four thousand planted this year by one person, Mr. BENEDICT, and some small lots by others."

Your Committee would recommend the continuation of premiums, and their extension to other objects, particularly to raising hedges of sour oranges or limes around the cultivated grounds and farms. Fences, made with the common timber of the country, are soon destroyed by insects, and have to be replaced yearly; while lime or lemon hedges, with proper attention, will, in three years, make a permanent and substantial fence. Every encouragement ought to be held out to secure this object, for, until the crops are thus secured, stock and working-animals cannot to any considerable extent be introduced. This operates as a discouragement to those who feel the importance of raising stock. Hogs, goats, sheep, and cattle, might long since have been abundant in the Colony, (where they can be raised as cheaply as in any other country in the world,) could they have been permitted to run at large. It may be questionable whether premiums for agricultural products, after the year 1841, ought not to be limited to crops raised on lands around which hedges are planted.

Although the Committee are assured that the Colonists are improving in agriculture, yet it is in vain to hope for that state of independence and general comfort which is found among the poor, laboring classes, in our own country, or to look for great advances in agriculture, until every family can have the benefit of raising domestic animals, and until work-

ing animals are generally used in cultivating the soil, collecting timber for erecting houses, &c.

There is something degrading and discouraging to an American in performing personally the labor which he has always seen performed by animals; and, without them, he cannot hope, with ordinary diligence, to do much more than supply his family with the necessities of life. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the ability of the emigrant to sustain and improve himself should be fully developed.

Animal labor is indispensable to the cultivation of sugar on an extended scale, and great inducements should be held out to engage in this branch of industry. The lands best suited to this crop are abundant, the climate most favorable, and the cane rich in saccharine matter. Several plantations have been commenced, but they cannot be prosecuted to advantage until the cleared lands in the country are enclosed, and stock and working cattle can be obtained, and kept cheaply.

The sugar mill sent out has been put into operation on the public farm, and by the next arrival we hope to receive samples of the manufactured sugar, as there were about twenty acres of cane ready for grinding.

SCHOOLS.

The Governor has encouraged the Colonists to establish primary schools in their several districts and settlements, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He remarks, "the happy effect of this encouragement is, that every child in the Colony may have the benefits of a common school education." Instruction is given in the higher branches of education in a free school, supported by the Methodist missions at Monrovia, as also in a school taught by a Mr. ANDERSON. It is also an interesting fact, that the Methodist mission has established a manual labor school on the St. Paul's, in which about eighty native youths are receiving instruction. The Governor is erecting suitable buildings on Factory island, in the St. John's river, for a high school. The funds are furnished by "the Ladies' African School Society of Philadelphia." These buildings are to be of brick, sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large boarding school. The adjoining lands may be cultivated by the boys, and, if desirable, this institution may thus enjoy the benefits of the manual labor system on an extended scale. If all the children of the recently arrived emigrants could be taught in boarding schools, and receive instruction in the most important departments of manual labor, the effects would be most happy in preserving them from the injurious influence of degrading associates at home. The

children of the natives and of the Colonists will, in this institution, meet on grounds of equality, grow up together with kindred feelings and mutual regard, and thus be the means of uniting these two divisions of the race for their common interest.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The Governor says, in his last despatches, October 21, that "there is less sickness in the Colony than at any period for the last eighteen months. Even the white mission families have enjoyed good health during the past year." The health of the Colony will always depend much on the habits and condition of the people. Temperance, cleanliness, and regularity in living, especially in tropical climates, are indispensable to health. Exposure to the night air and mid-day sun, and the free use of fruits, ought always to be avoided by the newly-arrived emigrant: but all cautions are too often disregarded. The emigrant, on getting on shore, cannot be restrained from free indulgence in eating fruits, disregarding all admonitions. He cannot understand why the heat of a noon-day sun there should injure him more than an equal degree of heat in this country. The same of the night air: many apply too little labor on their houses; the night air is not excluded. Their manner of living is irregular. The diet of the poorer classes, being principally vegetable, is deemed by many to be unfavorable to those emigrants who have been accustomed to a daily supply of meat in this country. Whatever may be the inducing cause of the diseases which have attacked many of the emigrants, no doubt imprudence, improvidence, and irregularity, have given to these diseases much of their virulence.

But it is not to be expected that freed slaves, who have been generally well provided with comfortable clothing and nourishing food, which they have been accustomed to receive with great regularity, can be removed to a different climate, (whether north or south,) and left free to direct their own labor, and adopt new habits, without suffering as much as our emigrants do in Liberia. The sufferings of the colored emigrants to Liberia have been less than the sufferings of our Pilgrim fathers in Massachusetts, or those of the first emigrants to Virginia; and we doubt not that the descendants of our emigrants will find Africa as congenial to their health, as is New England to her present population. In no country or climate are the natives more healthy, strong, and robust, than in Africa, and in no country can an abundance of the necessaries of life be procured more cheaply than in Liberia.

WARS WITH THE NATIVES.

It has been the policy of the American Colonization Society to cultivate peace with the native tribes, and prevent, as far as possible, wars

between the native kings themselves. Those kings who reside on and near the coast, have for a long time been engaged in the Slave Trade, and are, in a great degree, subject to the control and influence of the Slave Traders. The first attempt made by the American Colonization Society to establish a settlement at Monrovia, was resisted by a combination of kings, on the ground that the Colony would obstruct the Slave Trade; and the war that then ensued was induced by, and had its origin in, this trade. After the arrival of Gov. BUCHANAN in Liberia, the Slave Trade was carried on, with all its attendant horrors, by a powerful king named GATOOMBA, residing about fifty miles interior from Monrovia, who, with his confederates, had conquered and destroyed the Dey nation, whose territory adjoined the Colony. A few individuals who escaped, sought the protection of the Governor, who gave them a home near Millsburg. Here they were attacked. Some were shockingly wounded and mangled by the bloody marauders, who sought them for slaves, while others were taken captive. The Governor sent messengers to demand the prisoners, and reparation for the outrage. His messengers were murdered, and a cannibal chief, GOTORAH, was despatched with a party of several hundred warriors, to destroy the Methodist Episcopal mission, stationed at Heddington. The defence of the station, the defeat of the natives, and death of the principal and several other chiefs, have been already published, and must be considered as a remarkable interposition of Providence. The defence, defeat, and destruction of the enemy, were principally accomplished by two Colonists. GATOOMBA resolved to avenge the death of his chiefs. He was able to collect an army sufficiently powerful to endanger the existence of the Colony, if not to destroy it. The Governor, with that energy for which he is distinguished, anticipating his movements, marched with about two hundred volunteer Colonists to the country of the hostile chief, attacked and destroyed his town, which was favorably located, enclosed by pickets, and defended by cannon. This defeat, and the capture and destruction of their strong-hold, which had often resisted the attacks of powerful native armies, alarmed the native kings, and awakened their fears for their own safety. The war finally terminated, and as the result, many powerful chiefs voluntarily entered into treaty with the Government, and sought the protection and friendship of the Colony—binding themselves to abandon the Slave Trade, to live in peace with their neighboring kings, and submit their quarrels to the arbitration of the Governor. The happy effects of these treaties are already felt in the peace that prevails from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas—a distance of over three hundred miles. There has been no time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, when peace prevailed over so

great an extent of the African coast. We are mainly indebted to the Governor for the preservation of the Colony, and for the happy extension of its influence. His foresight, in furnishing the Methodist mission station with arms and ammunition, was the means of saving the place and mission from destruction; and his prompt movements against the stronghold of the powerful GATOOMBA, his judicious arrangements for the attack, which he led himself, under a kind Providence, secured success with little loss. It is gratifying to know that the war was not provoked by the Colonists, nor do the natives complain of any hostile or unfriendly act of the Colonists or the Governor, except their granting an asylum to the remnant of the Dey tribe, who sought safety in the Colony.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

Your Committee have continued to urge the Governor to extinguish, by purchase, the native title to lands lying on the coast within the bounds of Liberia, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony north to Cape Mount. He is directed to prepare a correct map of Liberia, on which shall be laid down the shape of the coast, the various settlements in the Colony, the rivers, creeks, forests, &c. He is also directed to have the recently purchased territory explored, and laid off into sections, or counties, to be called Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, &c. This arrangement will enable the Board to gratify the wishes of those friends who desire the emigrants from their own State to be located together, and thus perpetuate the name of the State from which they came, and by which they may continue to be supported.

In addition to this, there are other strong inducements for us to extend our territory. The Slave Trade can never be effectually broken up within the Colony, while the natives continue to own intermediate portions of the territory, which they permit slavers to occupy; nor can a communication by land be safely kept up between our various settlements. An additional reason for our solicitude on this subject is, that the British Government, and the agricultural and commercial companies preparing to operate in Africa under its protection, are treating with the native kings for territory on the coast. Should they make settlements in Liberia, it would embarrass, if not defeat, the experiment now making there, of a united Representative Government. Nor is the apprehension that our plans may be thus interfered with, groundless. British traders have already given us much trouble, by making settlements in our immediate neighborhood—claiming title under the right of purchase from some petty chief.

It was deemed important to send an agent to England, for the purpose of obtaining assurances from the British African Societies, and

trading companies, that they would not encroach on the territory embraced within the present limits of Liberia.

Mr. GURLEY was selected by your Board for the performance of this duty. In carrying out this appointment, the Executive Committee instructed him to confine himself to collecting information in regard to the British policy in Africa; to inducing them to abstain from encroaching on the territory adjacent to our settlements; and diffusing information in regard to the true character, operation and practical results of the American Colonization Society. Before the expiration of the time which your Board allowed Mr. GURLEY for his visit, he asked the committee to extend it. This they did not feel authorised to do.

Mr. GURLEY, however, has not yet returned to this country, nor has he informed us how far he has succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his visit.

A large tract of country north of the St. Paul's, has been purchased from the remnant of the Dey nation, and the protection of the Colony extended to the few survivors of this once powerful people. The Governor informs us, that negotiations were pending for other extensive purchases, and we trust that before this time the most important points have been secured. It ought to be stated that purchases made from the natives do not require their removal. Their political relations only are changed; they are required to submit to the laws of the Colony; to give up their barbarous customs of trial by sasswood, &c., and to abandon the Slave Trade—while their title is secured to their homes and their lands.

SINOUE.

This settlement, planted by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, has received no new emigrants since the death of Governor FINLEY, who, it will be recollected, was murdered by the natives when absent from the Colony, about two years ago.

The Colony was then in a most prosperous condition. The Governor had provided working animals sufficient for the wants of all the Colonists. Had he been spared to direct the industry of the people, this settlement would probably have made greater progress than any other in Liberia; but in losing the Governor, the Colonists seem to have lost, in some degree, their energy. They are now, however, gradually improving under the supervision of Gov. BUCHANAN, who has been appointed agent by the Mississippi Society; and that State, which has suffered more severely from the late financial difficulties than any other section of our country, is beginning to rise from its embarrassments, and we hope will soon be able to aid, with its wonted liberality, the Colonization enterprise.

The Mississippi and Louisiana Societies being now politically united with the American Colonization Society, we hope, with their cordial co-operation and assistance, to be able to strengthen the settlement of Sinou, by sending out an expedition from New Orleans in the Spring, and in the course of the year to remove all the slaves freed by the wills of the late Capt. Ross and Mrs. REED. The Governor has been directed to purchase a tract of country lying adjacent to Sinou, that the territory of this settlement may be enlarged.

The Committee would recommend the appointment of an agent at New Orleans, to receive and provide for emigrants, and to transact the business of the Society in that city, which ought to be the place of embarkation for emigrants from western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the country below. Great expense and delay would be avoided by concentrating our business for the West and South-west at this point. With the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. FINLEY, well known as an early and active friend of Colonization, and other patrons of the Society, a good agent at New Orleans would render most essential service.

CAPE PALMAS.

The operations of this Colony continue to be conducted, both in this country and Liberia, with energy and success. The Colonists, under the supervision of Gov. RUSSEWORM, a colored man, are improving, both in their moral and physical condition.

EMIGRANTS SENT OUT BY THE LAST EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

The following is an extract from the despatches of Governor BUCHANAN, announcing the painful intelligence of the death of several of those emigrants. The package to which the Governor refers, as containing the physician's report of the names, and particulars of each case of mortality, has not been received :

"It distresses me to have to announce the melancholy fact of several more deaths among the late emigrants since my last despatch. Forty-one, in all, have died. It is impossible to find any adequate cause for this almost unparalleled mortality. The people were all provided with comfortable quarters immediately after landing, and every possible attention was bestowed upon them during their illness. Dr. JOHNSON, with Dr. THORN and his son, as assistants, were with them continually, and much of Mr. SHERIDAN's time also was devoted to them, both by night and day ; nurses too were provided for such families as needed them, and every pains were taken to procure fresh meats, vegetables, &c., for their use. Still, in the mysterious orderings of God's providence, numbers of them died, in spite of all the skill and care with which they were treated. We mourn their loss, and wonder at the terrible dispensation which has so soon taken them away from us ; but it is the Lord's doings, and who shall arraign his wisdom or his mercy ?

"You alluded to certain reports which have been circulated in America, that these poor people were neglected in their illness, and that much of their suffering and mor-

tality might have been prevented. The man who could be guilty of reporting such malicious falsehoods, deserves a worse punishment than I should be willing to inflict. Can it be that disappointed avarice and professional jealousy could prompt to such infamous conduct?

"I am happy to say that all the surviving emigrants appear to be entirely over the fever, and are doing well. Most of them are in their houses at Bexley, and every mail brings me good reports of their progress in clearing and planting their lands."

We are pained to learn that these emigrants suffered so fatally. Every care was taken to furnish them with all necessary comforts before they embarked. Mattresses and bed-clothes were provided for every individual not previously furnished with those articles. A suit of woollen clothes, and a pair of thick shoes, were purchased for the use of each man, when he should arrive in the Colony. Four months' provisions, consisting of mess-pork, bacon, corn meal, and flour, were sent out by them, and a well selected bill of medicine. When they arrived in Liberia, they were provided with good quarters, and attended by Dr. JOHNSON, a physician of high respectability, who has had several years' experience in the Colony, and of course is well acquainted with the diseases of the country. He had the help of two assistants; and we have the assurance, not only of the Governor, but of other gentlemen, that every thing which medical skill, good nursing, and kindness could do, was done for them. Still, one-third of them have died. This melancholy information is not more painful than unexpected, as the two companies that preceded them suffered but little, three only having died, and many were so slightly affected by the fever, as not to be confined a single day. The first two companies were located on the St. Paul's, the last at Edina. Houses had been erected for their reception at Bexley, a rich farming district, six miles up the St. John's; but it was deemed best that they should remain at Edina until their acclimating fever should be over, this village being esteemed one of the most healthy on the coast, and affording better accommodations for them than any other. We deeply regret, however, that they had not, as we directed, gone to Bexley immediately on their arrival, as we believe that their sickness, at that station, would have been comparatively light. Mr. SHERIDAN says, in a recent communication to the Board:

"Since the removal of the emigrants to Bexley, there have been only two deaths, supposed to have been occasioned by the improper indulgence of appetite. So greatly beneficial was the change felt on going thither, that they at once perceived it, and wished, if possible, to avoid the necessity of coming to the beach at all, as whoever did so was sure to feel the worse for it."

ROAD TO THE INTERIOR.

The Executive Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the sea-board, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless.

We expressed our opinions on this subject in our last report, and more information has increased our conviction of its importance.

We are happy to state, we have received assurances that this road, which had been commenced prior to the rainy season, will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the weather will permit. We hope it will be extended to the mountains during the present dry season, unless the native kings should object to its being opened through their country. This we do not apprehend; but, should objections be made, we believe that the influence of Governor BUCHANAN will remove them.

When the Colony was commenced, there were many reasons for settling on the coast:—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior. But now, when the advantages of the scheme of Colonization are admitted by a large majority of the American people, we may hope that the friends of the cause will enable the Society to do something more than maintain a feeble existence. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be sufficient to complete the road, purchase a tract of country, make a settlement, and provide the means of transportation to connect it with the coast. The settlements immediately on the Chesapeake bay are so unhealthy, that the inhabitants are forced to remove in summer, or suffer from the annual fevers, which often prove fatal; while the country not far interior is healthy. Many such instances might be referred to in this country, and fully warrant the belief that a settlement in the interior of Liberia would prove to be comparatively healthy, and that emigrants there would suffer little, if any, from acclimation. Since it is probable that a settlement might be made where the emigrants would be exempt from the fearful mortality experienced by the late and some previous expeditions, it is due to the cause of humanity, and to the whole colored race, whose interests we are laboring to promote, to make the experiment immediately, while we are favored with the services of such a man as Governor BUCHANAN at the head of the Colony. The chances of success under his wise and energetic administration, are all in our favor, and we hope the work will be prosecuted, until the benefit of planting a Colony in the mountains is fully tested. Should the advantages in respect to health, however, be less than we anticipate, yet, the increased commercial facilities secured by a road to the camwood district, would amply repay the expense.

DISASTERS ATTENDING THE LAST ATTEMPTED EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

All the material facts and circumstances relating to this subject, are embraced in the following letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society :

"To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

"GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 12th instant, a writer, over the signature of 'Richmond,' makes some inquiries about the emigrants who sailed from Norfolk, in the ship *Saluda*, on the 3d of August.

"The circumstances in relation to the return of the ship to Philadelphia, and of the emigrants, would have been communicated to the public through the Repository, issued the 15th instant, had it not been for her second return to New York, for which neither myself nor my colleagues are in any degree blameable. On the return of the *Saluda*, in June last, I directed her to be examined and thoroughly repaired, under the superintendence of the Captain, an experienced shipmaster and navigator, and who was to command her on her next voyage. The Captain reported her completely repaired, and seaworthy in every way. She received her cargo on board at New York, and proceeded to Norfolk to take on board the emigrants.

"Although suffering from ill health, I went to Norfolk to see that nothing was neglected which could contribute to the success of the expedition. After furnishing the necessary stores and money, and leaving the Rev. WILLIAM McLEAIN to receive other emigrants expected, I left Norfolk on the 30th of July, and proceeded to Buffalo to visit my family, from whom I had been absent nearly a year, and to recruit my health, which had been declining for some months.

"The *Saluda* sailed on the 3d of August, and, after being out a short time, sprung a leak, the wind blowing heavily from the southwest. She was compelled to make the Delaware bay, and proceed up to Philadelphia.

"Being notified of her arrival, and unable, from indisposition, to proceed to Philadelphia, I directed a thorough survey of the ship, and to have her repaired or abandoned as might be found proper, and, in either case, to forward the emigrants and cargo with the least possible delay.

"On a survey, it was deemed advisable to repair, and, under the care of experienced carpenters, about \$1,300 were expended.

"During this time, the emigrants were visited by whites and blacks, representing the horrors of Liberia; but the impressions made upon them were unknown, even to the Captain, until a few days before he was to sail, when one man and his wife left the ship; all the others appeared contented, until the ship was about to haul off to re-commence her voyage, when several went ashore.

"After the *Saluda* had been out about two hundred leagues, she was again compelled to return to this port, having sprung a new leak.

"Immediately on hearing the fact, I set out for New York, and chartered a new bark, 'the Howard'; the cargo is now being put on board, and she is expected to sail on Monday next. Our friends will not require us to perform impossibilities. My friends and colleagues two years ago found Colonization greatly depressed. We purchased the *Saluda* for the Society, on private credit, which, with the stores, goods, &c., involved us to the amount of \$20,000. The three previous voyages, as well as our general exertions, had been successful.

"My own views, as well as those of the Executive Committee, on the subject of foreign or local interference with our Southern institutions and emigrants, were well known, and recently expressed in the 16th and 17 numbers of the Repository for this year.

"The arrival of the *Saluda* at Philadelphia, in distress, was a misfortune, and one which we greatly regret, but for which our friends will not hold us responsible.

"Interference with our emigrants, of a similar nature, has heretofore occurred, as all know who have attended to the history of our Society.

"The letters referred to by 'Richmond,' and purporting to have been written by the negroes who had gone to Toronto, do the Captain great injustice. Instead of facilitating them to leave the ship, he admonished them to beware of those who should advise them against going to Liberia—a country which he had recently visited, and where, he assured them, they would find a happy community and a good home.

"Captain PARSONS is a worthy man, and devoted to Colonization—in evidence of which, he had, but a few days before, made a donation to the Society, out of the wages of his last voyage, of fifty dollars.

"S. WILKESON,

"Chairman Executive Committee A. C. S.

"New York, Sept. 16, 1840."

After the discharge of the *Saluda*, she continued to make so much water, that the labor of two men was necessary to keep her free. Thus situated, she was offered for sale at auction—\$1,500 only being bid. She was finally disposed of, at private sale, for \$2,000.

The Committee would recommend the purchase of another vessel of about three hundred tons, double-decked, new, and a good sailer. The business of the Society cannot be carried on with economy, regularity, and certainty, by chartering, until the American trade on the coast of Africa is much increased.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee have been preparing to send another expedition to Liberia. A good brig of two hundred tons has been chartered, and is engaged to sail on the *1st of February, from Norfolk, Virginia, where the emigrants are to embark.

There are now on their way from Dandridge, Tennessee, to the place of embarkation, ten emigrants, who were emancipated by the will of the late Mr. HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their removing to Liberia. The sum of \$500 was left applicable to their removal, much of which will necessarily be expended in getting them to Norfolk—the distance being about seven hundred miles.

Twenty-seven emigrants are on their way from Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, left by the will of the late THOMAS HALL, Esq., who made partial provision for their removal.

There are also four children to go from Fredericksburg, Virginia, sent by Mrs. MINOR, a devoted friend of Colonization. We understand that these children were left to her as a legacy. Instead, however, of availing herself of their services, as slaves, she regards solely their own welfare, and sends them to Liberia to be educated, where no caste or color, no sense of inferiority, operates to depress the mind; but every motive exists to arouse its energies and exercise its noblest faculties. Mrs. MINOR has set an example worthy of all imitation.

With this expedition are to sail four missionaries, viz. Rev. J. P. ALWARD and wife, and Rev. O. K. CANFIELD and wife; also CELIA VANTINE, a colored girl, who goes out as a teacher, and ABRAHAM MILLER, a native of Africa, who has been some time in this country.

The abovenamed missionaries are sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They are to remain at Cape Palmas until they become acclimated, but their final destination is Settra Kroo, about half way between Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove. Messrs. ALWARD and CANFIELD explored that part of the country, and selected the field of their missionary labors more than a year ago. They penetrated several

* Adverse winds delayed her till the 3d.

miles into the interior, and found a dense population, who were hospitable and industrious, and expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of schools and missions among them.

It ought perhaps to be noticed, that these missionaries will have no danger to apprehend from locating themselves so far from any settlement of the Colony, as the Kroos neither own slaves, nor engage in the Slave Trade.

We rejoice that another point on that dark coast is to be illuminated with the light of civilization and Christianity. We trust that these missionary stations will continue to multiply, and that the influence of the Gospel will soon be felt over the whole extent of Liberia.

THE COLONY AND COLONISTS.

Captain BELL, of the United States brig Dolphin, and Captain PAYNE, of the Grampus, gentlemen of intelligence and high respectability, have sought opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the condition and prospects of the Colonists. Their communications to their friends in relation to the Colonists, the country, the Governor, the Slave Trade, and the moral and physical improvement of the people, are interesting. Regarding these gentlemen as impartial witnesses, we have deemed it due to the patrons of this Society to give the following extracts :

CAPTAIN BELL TO MR. CHESTER.

"On the 26th of February, I accompanied Governor BUCHANAN in a trip up the Stockton and St. Paul's rivers. We left Monrovia at ten in the morning, in his boat, pulled by four stout Kroomen. We ascended the Stockton, which is a branch of the St. Paul's, to its confluence with the latter river above Bushrod Island. On our way, we stopped at the upper end of Bushrod Island to visit an experimental farm belonging to the Society. The soil is a rich clay loam, planted with sugar-cane, Indian corn, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantains, and bananas, all growing with the greatest luxuriance. Sugar mills for grinding the cane are about being erected, machinery for which is on the spot, lately sent out by the Society. A number of hands, some of them liberated Africans, were employed in making brick.

"A few miles above Bushrod Island we landed on the south bank of the St. Paul's. Here are a number of farms delightfully situated. Near the banks of the river is an avenue opened, extending in a straight line for six miles, lined with plantain, banana, and orange trees. On this road the farms, each of ten acres, are situated; having comfortable dwellings, and cultivated with cassada, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. Besides the fruit trees which I have enumerated, they have growing near their dwellings, the pawpaw, sour-sop, and lime trees. The ground is undulating, elevated from ten to fifteen feet above the water, and commanding beautiful views of the river and opposite banks, which are nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, and enjoying the sea-breeze through the day. Nothing can exceed the splendor of an African forest—there is a variety from the lightest to the darkest green, and many of the trees of gigantic growth have beautiful flowers on the topmost branches. The air is alive with birds, which appear to sing in exultation of the commencement of civilization in this neglected part of the world. They build their nests upon the highest branches to enjoy the breeze, and *perhaps* the prospect.

"This settlement is called Caldwell. The emigrants appear contented; have their primary schools established among them; one of which we passed, containing about twenty scholars.

"On our way through this settlement, we also passed a justice's court in session, trying some small cause.

"On our return, we stopped at New Georgia, situated on the left bank of the Stockton river. This is a settlement of liberated African slaves, recaptured by our cruisers, and sent here by our Government; they also have had farms given to them, and are industrious and happy. They call themselves *Americans*, and, from the little civilization they have acquired, feel greatly superior to the natives around them. They have the same privileges as the emigrants; have a vote at the elections; each man has his musket, and is enrolled in the militia. Their women, instead of being nearly naked, as all the native African women are, we found dressed in the same modest manner as our own emigrants. All take great pride in imitating the customs and manners of those who are more civilized, having furniture in their houses, and many comforts they never dreamed of in their own country. I asked a man, who, I had learned, was from the river Congo, if he wished to return to his own country? His answer was 'no; if I go back to my country, they make me slave—I am here free—no one dare trouble me. I got my land—my wife—my children learn book—all free. I am here *white man*.'

"I will here remark that the emigrants are called *white* by the natives on the coast, who appear to think that the word denotes intelligence.

"We also visited, on this river, a settlement of a part of a tribe driven from their country by one of the neighboring chiefs, who was collecting a drove for the slave-market. They sought refuge and protection by entering the American Colony; they also had lands given to them; they appeared much pleased with our visit, and are happy in their new homes, under the shade of their banana and plantain trees, 'with none to make them afraid.' We returned in the evening to Monrovia, much gratified with our jaunt. On the rivers, we passed many canoes paddled by emigrants, bringing the produce of the soil to Monrovia, which, a little more than twenty years ago, were freighted with the poor negro for the slave-market.

"The Colony, even now in its infant state, has great influence with the neighboring kings or chiefs. Whenever they have disputes to settle, instead of going to war, as was formerly the case, they refer the matter in dispute to Governor BUCHANAN, and appear to be always satisfied with his decision. A short time previous to my arrival, five kings came to Monrovia on this errand, and, after a 'palaver' with the Governor, went away satisfied. The people of the surrounding country know that the Colony is a friend to their race, and, whenever they are oppressed, fly to the settlement for protection.

"Governor BUCHANAN is an intelligent man, and is, in every respect, qualified for the station he holds. He is mild, but firm and determined, and understands well the kind of people he has to govern. He has frequently exposed himself in conflict with the natives, and they respect and fear him. A better selection could not have been made by the American Colonization Society to fill this important post; and I am convinced that, if Mr. BUCHANAN could be prevailed upon to remain here for four or five years, he could place the Colony on such a basis, as would be felt for generations to come. It now, principally owing to his judicious management, has an influence far greater with the chiefs surrounding it than Sierra Leone, backed by the power of the British Government.

"*Sunday, March 22.*—I this day went to the Baptist church at Monrovia, and heard an intelligent discourse by the Rev. Mr. TEESE; the congregation was respectable and attentive. When seated in church, I could not help reflecting that, less than twenty-five years ago, *that very spot* on which the church was built was the place where the natives assembled to worship the Devil, and was now consecrated to the adoration of the Living God! This fact is well known to every one in the Colony. Can Christians say that the American Colonization Society has done nothing?

"Previous to the settlement of Liberia, the mouths of the rivers St. Paul, Messurado, and St. John, were the greatest marts for slaves on the windward coast. Thousands came annually down those streams for transportation; now those rivers are used by husbandmen to bring their produce to Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Edina, and the negro paddles his canoe in safety, under the protection of the benevolent institutions founded by the Colonization Society.

"It would seem to every one, that the only effectual way, (on this part of the coast at least,) to destroy the Slave Trade, is to break up the slave stations.

"As far as I could learn, there are but two between Cape St. Ann and Cape Coast Castle, one at Gallinas and the other at New Cesters. One hundred resolute men, landed at either of those places, would break up the whole concern in a few hours; under present circumstances, such are the immense profits, that it will never stop. PEDRO BLANCO, who is one of the principal slave dealers at Gallinas, as well as others in the Trade, say that if they can save *one* vessel in *three*, the business is still profitable. This can easily be believed, for I was informed, when at the Gallinas a few days ago, that slaves could be purchased for less than twenty dollars a piece, *in trade*, and the price for them in Cuba is about three hundred and fifty dollars, cash. A short time before I came on the coast, the ship *Venus*, of Havana, took on board at Gallinas nine hundred, and about eight hundred were landed in Cuba, and, after paying for the vessel and all expenses, she cleared two hundred thousand dollars.

"The slave stations are generally owned by Spaniards or Portuguese, who pretend to place themselves under the protection of the negro king in their vicinity; they furnish him with muskets, ammunition, &c., which makes him more powerful than the chiefs around him, on whom he makes war. He attacks their towns, puts to death all the old persons and small children, and the rest are brought to the coast and sold to his employers. Here they are placed in slave baracoons, (or prisons,) ready to ship when a vessel arrives. At Gallinas there are now five thousand, waiting for opportunities to be sent off. A slave anchors in the evening, takes on board three or four hundred that night, and is off with the land breeze in the morning. If she can run twenty miles without molestation, she is beyond the usual cruising ground of men-of-war, and safe until she arrives in the vicinity of the West Indies, where the chance of capture is very small."

CAPTAIN PAINE TO PROFESSOR GREENLEAF.

"CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, AUGUST 16, 1840.

"DEAR SIR,—Having lately visited the Colonies of the colored people from the United States, on the coast of Africa, in whose fate I am aware you take much interest, I am able to assure you that their condition confirms the hopes of the friends of Colonization. My opinion of their importance is quite changed, on a nearer view of their actual state and capacities. I had supposed them weak, and their influence limited. I found them exercising a moral influence, calculated to do more for the cause of humanity than I believed possible, from the restricted means of the Society in the United States.

"This Society and the Colonies have suffered abuse in such varied forms, that I should hardly know where to commence their defence; but will offer you my own impressions on some points which I remember to have heard, or seen selected, to injure them with the community.

"They have been accused of participating in the Slave Trade; this I consider entirely false.

"The British Colony of Sierra Leone, containing probably ten times the number of inhabitants, and which has cost the Government of Great Britain one hundred times the sum raised by the American Colonization Society, has now less real and permanent influence for good than the little group of settlements commenced and sustained by private philanthropy in this country.

"There are two principal reasons for this disparity in their influence. While the subscriptions to the funds of the Society were at a low ebb, the Colonists were taught to depend on themselves; and they made such use of the lesson, that I have no doubt of their capability to sustain themselves—to increase and extend their influence, even without further aid. When attacked, they have always defended themselves nobly, though obliged often to contend with vastly superior numbers. But the principal reason of their superiority to the African British Colonies is, I think, that they have no whites to seize on the lucrative and respectable situations. I was so forcibly struck with their position in this particular, that I will not disguise my opinion, which is, that no white man should be admitted into the Colony as a resident, except perhaps the Governor. If the missionary societies will support stations there, their messengers should be colored men. Colored men, I repeat, should hold all the situations which command respect, and exercise important influence. The Colonists of Sierra Leone, &c., are in a position similar to that held by the Africans of the non-slaveholding States—'among us, but not of us'—with ample political, but no social advantages, and principally for the above reasons."

By the last arrival from Liberia, we received a long communication from an intelligent Colonist, containing much general and practical information, from which we extract the following paragraph :

"On the subject of schools, it becomes me to be very modest, never having had the privilege of being taught in one. To do good on the most extensive scale, will be to set up manual labor schools; and for the present we may find men enough to carry on establishments of this kind, (for it is on the younger class of our children that our hopes now centre,) and introduce as many natives as can be made entirely subject to the order and economy of such an establishment, setting aside forever those distinctions aimed at being kept up between the children of the Colonists and those of the natives; that is, let them be fed and clothed, and marked alike in every thing—be taught to know that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that exist on the face of this wide earth: If this is not done, poor Africa will yet stretch out her hands in vain, if those who ought to be her helpers still conspire to tread her into the dust."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the patrons of the Society on its cheering prospects, both in this country and in the Colony. Prejudices against Colonization are subsiding in every part of our country, and confidence is increasing. We cannot doubt that, by patience and perseverance, and by rigid economy, the great objects of the founders of the Society will ultimately be secured, a desirable home be provided for the free colored people of our own country, where the strongest inducements will be presented for their elevation and improvement, and incalculable good result to Africa.

No difficulties have occurred, either in this country or the Colony, which ought to discourage the friends of the Society, but, on the contrary, there is much to cheer us on to more vigorous efforts.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining correct reports of the disbursements and expenses in the Colony, no longer exist. Correct and full returns of the disposition made of all goods, provisions and moneys sent out, are duly made, in a correct, business-like style.

The Governor has been directed to furnish the Committee with the census of the various settlements of the Colony, number of improved acres, with the crops raised, &c. This census had not been completed at the time of writing his last despatches, but enough is known to satisfy us that we have over-estimated the number of inhabitants. The causes which have induced removals from the Colony to British settlements, have ceased to exist, and we trust will never again recur. We may rationally hope, that every year will, with the blessing of Providence, furnish increasing evidence of the wisdom and benevolence of the Colonization enterprise. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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| S. WILKESON, | } <i>Exec. Com.</i> |
| W. W. SEATON, | |
| M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, | |
| HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, | |
| HUDSON M. GARLAND, | |
| RICHARD S. COXE, | |
| HARVEY LINDSLY, | } <i>Am. C. Soc.</i> |

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the A. C. S.

The Annual Report having been read, was accepted, and referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

The Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year; whereupon,

HON. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected *President*.

The following gentlemen were elected *Vice Presidents*, viz.—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland. | 28. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island. |
| 2. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia. | 29. Rev J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington. |
| 3. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. | 30. Rev. William Hawley, of Washington. |
| 4. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida. | 31. Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi. |
| 5. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn. | 32. James Boorman, of New York City. |
| 6. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. | 33. Henry A. Foster, of New York. |
| 7. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. York. | 34. Doctor John Ker, of Mississippi. |
| 8. Louis McLane, of Baltimore. | 35. Robert Campbell, of Georgia. |
| 9. General A. Macomb, of Washington. | 36. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. |
| 10. Moses Allen, of New York. | 37. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania. |
| 11. General W. Jones, of Washington. | 38. James Garland, of Virginia. |
| 12. Francis S. Key, of Washington. | 39. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 13. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington. | Methodist E. Church, Ohio. |
| 14. Joseph Gales, Jr., of Washington. | 40. Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston. |
| 15. Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., As- | 41. Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London. |
| stant Bishop of Virginia. | 42. William Short, of Philadelphia. |
| 16. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana. | 43. Elijah Paine, of Vermont. |
| 17. John McDonough, of Louisiana. | 44. Willard Hall, of Delaware. |
| 18. S. L. Southard, of New Jersey. | 45. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. |
| 19. George Wash. Lafayette, of France. | 46. Gerald Ralston, of London. |
| 20. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of N. J. |
| Methodist E. Church. | 48. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia. |
| 21. William Maxwell, of Virginia. | 49. Doctor Hodgskin, of London. |
| 22. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio. | 50. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 23. Walter Lowrie, of New York. | Massachusetts. |
| 24. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio. | 51. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I. |
| 25. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire. | 52. Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 26. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi. | Virginia. |
| 27. William C. Rives, of Virginia. | 53. Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia. |

The Society then adjourned to meet on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1842.

ABRIDGED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society was then organized. Members present:

HON. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,
 REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania,
 STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., of Pennsylvania,
 REV. J. B. PINNEY, of Pennsylvania,
 REV. THOMAS E. BOND, M. D., of New York,
 A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York,
 REV. L. BACON, of Connecticut,
 Honorable J. GARLAND, of Virginia,
 W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
 Honorable H. L. ELLSWORTH, } of the Executive Committee.
 Doctor H. LINDSEY,
 Honorable S. WILKESON, *President of the Board.*

Resolved, That the Honorable J. W. ALLEN, of Ohio, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable THOMAS CORWIN.

The Report of the Executive Committee was taken up and considered, and that part of it relating to the retail trade in the Colony, was referred to Messrs. Bacon, Bond, and Colwell.

That part relating to an agency at New Orleans, was referred to Messrs. Allen, Phelps, and Ellsworth.

That part relating to the general state of the Colony, was referred to Messrs. Bethune, Ellsworth, and Underwood.

The Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday, the 21st.

Thursday, 21st inst.—The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the agency at New Orleans, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the establishment of an agency at New Orleans, report :

That, in view of the general operations of the American Colonization Society, with which both the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies are now politically united, the Committee esteems the proposed agency of the first importance. The Western and Southwestern States have contributed largely to the treasury of the Society, and many emigrants have been sent from them ; and it is believed that the amount of contributions and the number of emigrants will be greatly increased, by enabling the friends of our cause economically to apply the fruits of their liberality, by an easy, speedy, and cheap transportation of the emigrants to the place of embarkation.

While the cost of removing them from Mississippi to Norfolk, or any other Atlantic seaport, is much more than that incurred between Norfolk and Africa, and the length of time consumed greater, the expense from Mississippi to New Orleans would be relatively nothing. The time occupied in bringing them to the Atlantic is necessarily so great, and the journey subject to so many contingencies, that, in order that the emigrants may with certainty reach the port in season for the sailing of the vessel, they must start so early that, if they be prospered on their way, they arrive a considerable time before the vessel can be prepared for her return voyage ; or if, by accident, they be retarded, the vessel must be retarded, or sail with perhaps but half her complement of passengers.

From even the upper States on the Mississippi and Ohio, the emigrants can be taken to New Orleans in ten or twelve days, and such is now the rapidity with which information can be carried up, as well as down, those rivers, that ample time would elapse, after the arrival of the vessel from Africa, to give the necessary notice to the emigrants, wherever they might be, of the time of her next departure.

To carry out the suggestion, a vessel must be purchased by the Society, to run as a regular packet between New Orleans and the coast of Africa. Experience has shown that the expense of doing this is much less than that incurred in chartering vessels for particular voyages, the amount of which, for a few trips, would be equivalent to the cost of a suitable vessel, that would last for years. It is important, too, because the Society can control her as may be expedient, anticipating or delaying the time of sailing from the country, which, if the vessel were chartered, could not be done but at serious loss.

The day is not remote, it is hoped, when the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and Africa will be so great, as to supersede the necessity for the Society to either own or charter vessels.

The cost of a suitable vessel is estimated at about \$10,000, and the Committee express the belief that the friends of the Society at the South will furnish the greater part of it, as the vessel is to be more especially for their convenience.

It will require no argument for the Committee to show, that, if Colonization continues to be prosecuted, an agency at New Orleans will be indispensable.

Mr. BETHUNE, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the general state of the Colony, presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on the general state of the Colony, beg leave respectfully to report :

That it gives them great pleasure to learn, that there is an increasing attention to agriculture within the Colony, especially in the cultivation of coffee trees and the sugar cane. As the premiums ordered by the Board, the last year, for the encouragement of this branch of industry, seemed to have had a happy effect, your Committee recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to continue such encouragement, and increase it at their discretion. It appears to your Committee very desirable that domestic animals and beast of burden should be introduced and propagated within the Colony, and they agree with the Report in believing that we cannot expect the Colonists generally to succeed in their farming operations, or to enjoy the comforts of high civilization, until they have the advantage of live-stock. They therefore suggest that the Executive Committee should request the Governor to prosecute such measures for advancing this important interest as in their wisdom may seem best. It is to the advancement of agriculture that we must look, under Providence, for the prosperity and comfort of the Colony.

Your Committee are happy to learn that a road from the coast to the mountain country has been commenced, and hope that the work will be carried on with the utmost vigor. The expense, (viz. the purchase of territory, the making of the road, and the establishment of a settlement,) as estimated by the Executive Committee, (\$25,000,) may be great; but, were it much greater, the advantages resulting from such a road would be cheaply purchased, and we are persuaded that the friends of Colonization will cheerfully supply the requisite means, when they consider the importance of the work.

In the first place, the greater healthfulness of the higher lands encourages us to hope that our emigrants may be spared from many of the dangers that now exist on the coast. An interior settlement will withdraw its inhabitants from temptations adverse to regular industry, and induce greater attention to agriculture. The immense forests of camwood found upon the mountains, especially if beasts of burden and draught be introduced into the Colony, would soon and amply pay the cost; and, what is very important, the influence which such a work would have in convincing the natives of the benefits of civilization by such a practical example, and the increased readiness by which missionary zeal could reach them, must be apparent to every one who considers the subject.

Your Committee would suggest that the Executive Committee be directed to acquire by purchase, as soon as practicable, the whole territory yet remaining in the ownership of the natives, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas—the reasons for such a measure stated in the Report being clear and urgent.

Your Committee have great pleasure in observing the enlightened zeal with which the Governor, Mr. BUCHANAN, has devoted himself to the encouragement of Colonial industry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. BETHUNE, *Chairman*.

Mr. BACON, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subjects of trade, currency, and imposts in the Colony, made a long and able report, embracing a consideration of the powers and duties of the Board of Directors, and the rights secured to the Colonists by the Constitution which they have adopted; touching also on some recent difficulties in the Colony, which had grown out of the conflicting opinions of the Colonists, in relation to the extent of the legislative powers secured to the Colonial Council, and referring to the relative powers of the Board, of the Legislative Council, and the Governor.

The report presents the administration of Governor BUCHANAN in terms of high approbation, as having been eminently wise and energetic, tending greatly to strengthen the hopes of the Colony, and to secure the confidence of the friends of Colonization.

The report was adopted, with the following resolutions accompanying it:

Resolved, That provision should be made by law, *first*, that importations by the missions, and by the Colonization Society, enjoy hereafter no exemption from duties; and, *secondly*, that duties be paid, or security be given for the payment thereof, before the goods are delivered to the importer.

Resolved, That no person, other than a citizen of Liberia, shall carry on trade in the Colony; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent missionaries, residing in the Colony by permission, from making any arrangement with any merchant or citizen of the Colony, by which the missionary may draw upon such merchant for money or goods, in favor only of himself, or of persons who have rendered services to the missionaries, or furnished them with articles for their consumption, and provided that such draft is in no way issued or circulated as currency; *provided, further*, that this resolution shall not be so construed as to prohibit the superintendent of any missionary society from distributing among the preachers or physicians connected with his mission, in payment of their services, any goods or provisions sent him by said society.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper to suppress, by law, the issue of individual or company tickets, or bills, to be circulated as a currency in the Colony of Liberia.

Resolved, That the power to provide a currency for the Colony of Liberia belongs properly and exclusively to this Board, and that this Board will, from time to time, provide a paper currency for the Colony, at all times redeemable in specie in Liberia, and that no other paper currency should at any time be tolerated.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, Friday morning, 22d instant.

Friday, 22d instant.—The Board met, according to adjournment. Hon. S. MASON, of Ohio, appeared and took his seat. The Board then passed the acts necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers. S. WILKESON was appointed as a member of the Executive Committee, under the style and title of President of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. W. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, H. L. ELLSWORTH, HUDSON M. GARLAND, RICHARD S. COXE, and Dr. H. LINDSLY, were appointed the remaining members.

Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

P. THOMPSON, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors, having considered the Executive Committee's report of their proceedings for the past year, which has been examined with care, present their congratulations to the Society and its patrons, on the general prosperity of the Colony, and the increasing interest manifested in the United States in its behalf. There is but one cause of pain manifesting itself in the operations of the Society during the last year, and that is the uncommon mortality which has prevailed among the last emigrants. This event, so unexpected and unusual, compared with preceding emigrations, is one of those unaccountable dispensations which, however we may lament, cannot defeat the great objects of the Society, and should only stimulate the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee to select a more healthy site in the interior, at which emigrants may pass through the acclimating fever.

Among other interesting matters contained in the Report of the Executive Committee, it will be found,

First, that the receipts of the Society have amounted, during the last year,* to \$62,526 91, being \$11,074 33 more than was received during any one preceding year, thus furnishing conclusive proof of the increasing interest felt by a benevolent community in the objects and operations of the Society,

* This sum includes the last year's balance.

Second, old creditors have received \$8,757 42 of their debts, leaving the balance due \$16,500, which it is hoped the means of the Society will be able to discharge in the course of the year.

Third, all new engagements have been punctually met.

Fourth, regulations heretofore adopted, to secure economy and accountability in all the departments and operations of the Society, continue to have the most beneficial effect.

Fifth, the premiums provided and distributed for agricultural labor have had the most beneficial influence upon the Colonists, exciting among them a spirit of emulation and greater industry.

Sixth, a gradual increase in the quantity of cultivated land, the improvements in the houses, and other things calculated to cheapen the means of subsistence, to diminish diseases resulting from exposure, and to render life more comfortable in every respect, are indubitable manifestations of the progress of the Colony.

Seventh, the plan of pushing a public highway into the interior, so as to reach the mountains, has not been abandoned, but will be prosecuted with increased energy, with a view to the location of settlements in more healthy sites, and facilitating commerce with the native tribes.

Eighth, the Government of the United States continues to extend its power and protection to the Colony, through its operations to suppress the Slave Trade.

Ninth, the port of Monrovia annually increases in importance, as a point at which vessels touch to procure supplies.

Tenth, the Executive Committee has discharged its various duties in a manner satisfactory to the Board, and the thanks of the Board are tendered to the members of the Executive Committee.

The present condition of the affairs of the Society, as collected from the Report of the Executive Committee, and other sources of information, furnishes the strongest ground of hope and confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of all that the founders of the Society intended, to-wit. to secure an asylum for the negroes of America, and to extend civilization and Christianity to those of Africa. Under this glorious prospect, the Board again throws the cause of the Society upon the benevolent efforts of the philanthropist and Christian.

S. WILKESON,
JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD,
G. W. BETHUNE,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
J. B. PINNEY,
THOMAS E. BOND,
ANSON G. PHELPS,
L. BACON,
J. GARLAND,
S. MASON,
JOHN W. ALLEN.

The Board, after a protracted and laborious session, during which the various and important interests of the Society, both in this country and Africa, were examined, adjourned at ten o'clock on Friday evening.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841.

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|-------------|
| Cash on hand, January 21, 1840, per last Report, - - - | \$4,041 29 | Paid Old Debts, - - - - - | \$8,757 42 |
| Receipts from Donations, Collections, Subscriptions, and Legacies, - - - - - | 45,508 26 | Paid Arrears of Salaries for 1839, - - - - - | 587 30 |
| Receipts from H. SHELTON, Esq., for High-School in Liberia, - - - | 1,500 00 | Paid for Merchandise and Provisions sent to the Colony, - - - | 26,145 25 |
| Receipts for Passage and Freight, per ship Saluda, to and from Africa, - - - - - | 3,662 61 | Paid for Supplies for Emigrants, Stores for Ship, Wages of Officers and Seamen, and other Incidental Expenses, - - - | 11,814 25 |
| Receipts from Colonial Store:—Cash and Draft, \$1,088 16 | 4,481 96 | Transmitted for Liberia High-School, - - - - - | 1,500 00 |
| Receipts from Colonial Store:—Nett sales of Camwood and Palm-Oil, - - - | | Paid Salaries at Home, - - - - - | 681 00 |
| Receipts from Sales of Tobacco, - - - - - | 736 75 | Paid Compensation of Agents, Travelling Expenses, &c., - - - | 4,548 82 |
| Receipts for General Average of ship Saluda, - - - - - | 880 31 | Paid for Printing Reports, Repositories, and other Publications, for Gratuitous Circulation, - - - - - | 1,031 00 |
| Receipts from Interest and Exchange, - - - - - | 607 57 | Paid Contingent Expenses, Office Rent, Postage, &c., - - - | 1,154 77 |
| | | Paid Interest and Discount, - - - - - | 163 67 |
| | | Paid Rev. R. R. GUNLEY, Salary and Travelling Expenses, - - - | 1,584 55 |
| | | Money Robbed from the Mail, - - - - - | 450 00 |
| | | Unsettled Balance in hands of Agents, - - - - - | 163 04 |
| Balance, - - - - - | \$3,945 84 | | \$58,581 07 |
| | | Balance, - - - - - | 3,945 84 |
| | | | \$62,526 91 |

THE undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

A. G. PHELPS and M. ST. C. CLARK.

APPENDIX.

Our latest communication from Governor BUCHANAN, is so full of important and interesting details, which have long been desired by the friends of the Society, that we feel it to be our duty to give it the widest circulation in our power; we, therefore, in addition to its publication in the Repository, annex it to this edition of the Annual Report.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
13TH DEC., 1840. }

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you of the arrival of the bark Hobart, on the 24th ult., after an unusually long passage of fifty-seven days. For more than three months I had been looking daily for the Saluda, and had just heard that she had sailed from Philadelphia on the 28th August for this place. I was under the greatest anxiety, and scarcely dared hope she had not been lost, when the appearance of her fine substitute put an end to my apprehensions, and made me grateful and happy.

I give you many thanks for the cheering contents of your various letters of July 3d, 7th, 17th, 30th and 31st, of August 25th and Sept. 26. They were a full compensation for all I had suffered from the suspense and anxiety of so long a silence, and afforded me renewed encouragement to persevere in the arduous duties of my most difficult station. Next to the grateful emotions inspired by the personal kindness exhibited in those communications, I am rejoiced by the intelligence they bring me of the increasing prosperity of the cause of Colonization, and sincerely trust the day is now near at hand when this stupendous scheme of philanthropy will be fully established in the confidence and affections of the whole American people.

In conformity with your request, I shall endeavor to arrange my observations under distinct heads; but if you find me mixing up different subjects before I get through, you must not be surprised. I have to write in such a hurry, and am exposed to so frequent interruptions, that it is very difficult to be methodical.

THE BARK AND HER CARGO.

The arrival of the bark happened in just my busiest season, when the civil and political year is drawing to a close, and accounts are to be brought up, reports to be got in from the various settlements, official changes made, and business prepared for the approaching session of our Colonial Legislature. In the midst of these pressing duties, I have been unable to devote as much personal attention to the affairs of the bark as I otherwise should have done. We have a quantity of produce at Little Bassa and the Kroo country, which I shall use every ex-

ertion possible to have brought here before the forty days [the forty lay days of the bark] shall have expired; but, as our Colonial vessels are busily engaged, it is quite doubtful whether I succeed. Could the vessel have remained here six weeks longer, I think there would have been little difficulty in her getting a full cargo, by running down as far as Cape Palmas. As it is, the utmost that can be done will fall far short of your expectations. I need not say how much I regret this. It is always my ambition to meet all your wishes, and indeed to accomplish everything, whether expected or not, that lies within the compass of possibility. But, my dear sir, it is not *possible* to do what you require in this instance, and without intending to find fault, I must say I am surprised, after the repeated explanations I have given you on this point, at the extent of your expectations. For myself, when I consider the amount and kind of goods with which I have been furnished, and what I have accomplished in paying off old debts, fortifying, and conducting wars, making improvements, and sustaining the Government, I am astonished, not that I have failed to send home full cargoes, but that I have sent anything at all.

It is easy to secure return cargoes, and to realize large profits from the African trade, if properly conducted, and sufficient capital is employed; but to expect these results without the requisite facilities, time or means to accomplish them—in short, to expect them from me, while my time is engrossed by other duties, and the funds supplied me are barely sufficient to ensure the proper discharge of those duties, is expecting too much. I consider trade not only honorable, but a most important agency in the work of civilizing this country; and there can be no reasonable objection to the Society engaging in it for the purpose of increasing her power to do good, provided that in this pursuit she neglect not the more weighty considerations of duty and obligation. The great *end* of her existence must not be neglected, or compromised by the effort to obtain means for its accomplishment. The efficient administration of the Government—the improvement of the Colony—the encouragement of agriculture and other branches of industry—the fostering of schools and institutions of religion, and even the judicious assistance of the industrious and deserving poor by timely loans, are the objects that should exercise the first care of your agents here, and to which a greater portion of your funds might be most profitably devoted. These objects, with the acquisition of territory, intercourse with the tribes, and the necessary preparations for the reception and settlement of emigrants, should ever be the peculiar concern of the Governor of the Colony; and his time and thoughts should not be diverted from them for any purpose whatever. It is only by a proper attention to these things that the true interests of Liberia can be advanced, and, as a necessary consequence, whatever tends to promote her prosperity, will, in the same ratio, give success and strength to the cause at home. But if, while these great ends receive the chief attention, the operations of trade can also be prosecuted to advantage, they ought not surely to be neglected. That they can be, by the employment of sufficient capital, and furnishing the requisite facilities, there is no doubt. You have only to send regular and well assorted cargoes of goods, supply us with one or two small vessels as coasters, and some good lighters, and I think you never need be disappointed of full returns of the productions of the country.

I trust you will not regard what I have here said concerning the relative importance of the duties which have been imposed upon me, as indicative of a disposition to set up my opinion in opposition to the will of the Board. My only aim is to present my views for their benefit, and to vindicate myself in reference to those things in which I have not been able to meet their expectations. Acting without special instructions on many points, I may have applied more of their funds to the general purposes of my administration, and less to those of trade, than they approve, as indeed seems to be the case from your letters.

While on this subject I will mention some changes I am making, which will better secure the objects you wish, while our expenses will be considerably lessened thereby :—

THE STORES.

Both here and at Grand Bassa I have stopped the retail business entirely, and have given strict orders to credit nothing. At the latter place I have made the still further change of dismissing our storekeeper and employing him merely as a commission merchant. In future he will have no salary, and will be responsible for all the goods placed in his possession, making immediate returns when sold, and receiving the usual commissions, as other merchants in the Colony. After a careful consideration of the whole matter, I was induced to this measure from the following reasons : While we kept up the retailing business it was next to impossible to avoid crediting many poor persons who either have, or fancy they have, claims upon the Society for assistance. Again, the profits amount to very little, when all the expenses peculiar to that branch of our business are taken into account. And the very articles most necessary to keep up an assortment, and which were invariably credited or paid out for labor, are the articles of readiest sale to the merchant (by wholesale) and produce the best payment in return. In casting about for an opportunity of retrenchment which would leave more capital available in the way of trade, it occurred to me that I might suspend some of our plans of improvement at Bassa for the present year, and thus dispense entirely with the services of Mr. SHERIDAN. He entered at once into my views, and agreed to do our business on commission, and at the same time to lend me his assistance from time to time as I might require in overseeing any jobs of work I might have on hand in that county during the season. However, if the schooner you promise arrives soon, I shall be able to be down there in person pretty frequently to supervise and push on our operations. I am trying to make some agreement to have the road continued by contract into the Camwood country. Should there be many emigrants arriving next year, it may be necessary to employ Mr. SHERIDAN after my departure for America. He will give his attention to the erection of the school-house on the Island, and to the clearing and planting of the land. Should we have many emigrants to provision and take care of, our own articles can be served out under the immediate direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician, without interfering at all with the present plan of trade.

Mr. ROBERTS will still continue in charge of the establishment at this place, and will superintend the general affairs of the farm, and all our trading here and elsewhere along the coast. He is a valuable man, and I find him of great service to me in our varied and extensive business.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are a great many important things under this head I had intended recommending, but as they are incompatible with the course to which my attention is more especially directed by your letter of re-trenchment and trade, I shall pass over them mostly.

AGRICULTURE.

The farm on Bushrod Island is at last beginning to make some return for all the expenditure made upon it. We have made a quantity of very beautiful sugar this season, though all the work has been done at the greatest possible disadvantage. Our kettles were too small, our team too weak, and all the materials necessary about the mill were awkward and unsuited to the purposes for which they were used. Besides, we were obliged to work in the dark, there being no one in the Colony to be found who knew anything about the process of sugar making. Owing to all these circumstances, we have not made more than two-thirds of the sugar that the crop would have yielded, if properly managed. As it is we shall send you a few barrels, and keep some for our own market. The first lot of Liberia sugar must surely fetch a good price in the United States. Our Abolition friends ought to purchase of us, and by patronizing our free sugar, make some compensation for the injury they have done the cause of freedom in persecuting Liberia.

I am planting about ten acres more of sugar cane at present. Several of the Colonists will plant this season both here and at Bassa Cove, and in two or three years I think there will be two or three more mills at work in the Colony, when our score of barrels will be increased to some hundreds of hogsheads. As I before informed you, considerable attention has been given this year to coffee planting, but as the season was then over, nothing has been done in this business since my last by the Atalanta. Next year, I have no doubt, will see the present number of trees doubled.

One gentleman of this place, Mr. JOHN LEWIS, Colonial Secretary, informs me that he will plant ten acres of land near Monrovia to indigo, with which, you are aware, this country abounds. From all I can learn, this will be a very productive and profitable crop, and I have no doubt the enterprise of Mr. LEWIS will be abundantly rewarded.

STATISTICS.

I regret sending this despatch without full statistical returns from the several settlements in the Commonwealth. The returns east of this have not been received, although promised several days ago.

| <i>Monrovia.</i> | | 426 Fowls, 32 Ducks, 79 Goats, 38 Sheep, 76 Hogs. | |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 6795 Coffee trees; | | <i>Caldwell.</i> | |
| 16½ acres in Rice, | } Total 49 acres; | 19½ acres in Rice; | } Total 147½ acres; |
| 16 acres in Cassada, | | 67½ acres in Potatoes, | |
| 16½ in Potatoes, | | 58 acres in Cassada, | |
| 39 Sheep, 8 Goats, 1193 Fowls, 99 Ducks, | | 1½ acres in Peas, | |
| 135 Hogs, 2 Turkeys, 56 Cattle; | | ½ an acre in Peanuts, | |
| 61 Lots, quarter acre each, in vegetables. | | 1 acre in Sugar Cane, | |
| <i>New Georgia.</i> | | 260 Coffee trees, 38 croos Peanuts, 250 lbs. Arrow Root, 4 Ducks, 136 Fowls, 22 Hogs, 14 Goats. | |
| 55 acres in Rice, | } Total 166 acres; | <i>Bushrod Island.</i> | |
| 73½ acres in Cassada, | | 14½ acres in Potatoes, | } Total 20½ acres. |
| 23½ acres in Potatoes, | | 5½ acres in Potatoes, | |
| 5½ acres in Corn, | | | |
| 7½ acres in Peanuts, | | | |
| 1½ acres in Peas, | | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| <i>Millsburg.</i> | | 9½ acres in Sugar Cane, } Total 64½ acres ; |
| 25 acres in Cassada, | } 53 acres; | 2 acres in Arrow Root, } |
| 5 acres in Rice, | | 150 Coffee trees, 13 Hogs, 37 Sheep, 39 |
| 23 acres in Potatoes, | | Ducks, 347 Fowls, 1 Cattle. |

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 7205 Coffee trees, | } Total under cultivation, including the public farm, 513½ acres ; | 57 cattle, 246 Hogs, 114 Sheep, 101 Goats, |
| 94½ acres in Rice, | | 2 Turkeys, 174 Ducks, 2102 Fowls. |
| 182½ acres in Cassada, | | |
| 160½ acres in Potatoes, | | |
| 5½ acres in Corn, | | |
| 8½ acres in Peanuts, 38 | | |
| croos, do.; quantity | | |
| of land not known, | | |
| 3 acres in Peas, | | |
| 10½ acres in Sugar Cane, | | |
| 27 acres in Arrow Root, | | |
| 250 lbs. do. ; quantity of | | |
| land not known, | | |
| 15½ acres vegetables, say | | |
| 81 town Lots, | | |

The Public Farm.

50 acres in improvement—say
 25 acres in Sugar Cane;
 15 acres in Potatoes;
 10 acres in Cassada;
 2 Yoke of Oxen.

In addition to the above, there are about 200 acres of land in cultivation at Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, but considerably more is cleared. I regret that the report of the Agricultural Committee for that county has not reached me yet, and that I am thus deprived of the opportunity of presenting together the statistics of the Agriculture of the whole Colony. The only article of which I can speak with certainty is Coffee. By a report made to me some time since, there were actually growing about 23,000 Coffee trees in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley.

It should be remembered, that all the land in cultivation in the Colony (about 713 acres,) is worked entirely by hand. The proportion of stock of all kinds, is, I think, greater in Bassa county, than in this. Mr. BENEDICT will probably take the largest premium for Coffee this year, though I cannot speak with certainty until I get the report from Bassa county, when all the premiums will be distributed.

BEXLEY.

While at Bassa Cove, I visited Bexley, and was highly gratified at the progress of things among the new emigrants. All are living in comfortable log houses with lots around each covered with a luxuriant growth of cassada, potatoes, corn, beans, plantains, &c. The streets too are all planted. I found some of the men hard at work, cutting and burning the trees and bushes off their farms. I went into every house and inquired particularly of every individual whether they liked their new situation. With the exception of one young man, who was quite sick—and who answered, “I ’spose I should like it, if I was as well as the rest,”—they all expressed themselves in the warmest terms of admiration, and declared nothing would induce them to leave Bexley. I am happy to inform you that they have now entirely recovered from their sickness, and bid fair to do well hereafter. I have some houses building there for the next emigrants, as I consider it one of the most desirable places, in every point of view, there is in the Colony. The land is high, and very finely diversified, so as to suit any variety of crop at all seasons; the soil is good, and the water pure and abundant.

I am in treaty for a strip of land adjoining it, and intervening between it and a much larger tract which lies higher up the river, and which we already own. When this purchase is secured we shall possess the whole right, or northern bank, of the St. John's river, from the mouth about twelve miles up, and on the other side about six miles from the mouth. This brings me to another head, the acquisition of

TERRITORY.

I have been exceedingly desirous, since first receiving your instructions on this subject, to carry them out to the fullest extent, but no means have as yet been afforded me for making the voyage along the coast. From what I can learn of the disposition of the tribes to leeward, particularly between Cape Palmas and Sinou, I am sure we should find no difficulty whatever in negotiating successfully with them. Should I find an opportunity of leaving home after the session of the Council, (which takes place on the 1st of January,) I shall run down to that neighborhood and see what can be done.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to apprise you of the destruction of the slave factories at Gallinas by the Honorable Captain DENMAN, senior officer of this station. He landed about the middle of last month, with the boats of his own vessel, the "Wanderer," and those of the "Rolla" and "Saracen," eleven in all, carrying from 150 to 200 men. The Spaniards made no resistance, not a gun was fired, but all fled in the greatest consternation to the woods. Though they abandoned all their other property, they succeeded in driving away, with them, nearly all the slaves, and only about one hundred, out of two or three thousand, were captured by the British. The property in the baracoons and factories, to a very large amount, was destroyed on the spot, and the captors kept possession of the place for some days. I have not yet heard what is to be the ultimate disposition of their conquest, but I hope they will not allow the vile slavers again to take possession. Should the English Government not be disposed to retain it, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to attempt obtaining it by negotiation.

While I was at Bassa Cove, last week, I was most agreeably surprised by the receipt of a letter from Lieut. SEAGRAM, commanding H. B. M. brig Termagant, informing me that he had completed an arrangement with Mr. CANOT, of New Cesters, by which it was agreed that he should deliver up all his slaves, one hundred and three in number, to SEAGRAM, to be carried to Sierra Leone, and thenceforth abandon the slave trade entirely. Another part of the agreement was that CANOT should remain at New Cesters, and carry on business as a regular trader under the sanction and protection of the English Government. If SEAGRAM made this agreement by authority, it would seem his Government intends occupying that place. This would be a dismembering of our territory by cutting off our northern settlements from Sinou and Cape Palmas. Can it be possible that a great nation would descend to such a contemptible and wicked thing? I cannot think it; still it will be important for you to have measures taken to ascertain their real views without delay.

TRADE.

Should Gallinas not again be occupied as a slave mart, and New Cesters remain free from that curse, it will make a mighty addition to the legitimate commerce of this part of the coast; and the trade of the Colony would probably be doubled within the next year. The effect produced last year by the breaking up of Little Bassa was very great throughout the Colony, and the amount of trade has been ever since increasing steadily and rapidly. Within the last three months, camwood, oil and ivory, have been shipped from this place, Marshall and Bassa Cove, to the value of \$25,000, Colonial prices. The intercourse with Bo Poro, and the country beyond, being again unrestricted, and the vast drain of slaves shut up, at least for some time, we may reasonably calculate on a still greater proportionate amount during the whole of next year. There has been an unusual number of trading vessels, principally English, on the coast this season, and they have all filled up in a much shorter time than ever before. Some of them have had to store part of their cargo here, having more than they could carry. In more than one case, they have filled their vessels before half their outward cargo was sold, and had to carry part of it back to England.

SCHOONER AND LIGHTERS.

The objections to purchasing a schooner at Sierra Leone are—first, the difficulty of communicating with that place, and the uncertainty of having an order executed properly—and, secondly, the want of money to make the purchase! Sometimes there are great bargains to be had, and vessels are occasionally to be found that would suit my purpose admirably, but the purchaser should be on the spot, in person, with the cash in his hand, or he will get cheated.

I again repeat that we need two good, strong, open boats, of from six to eight tons, for this place; and for Bassa Cove, two considerably larger, say from ten to twelve tons, built extra strong, and decked with long hatches, that will admit a hogshead of tobacco. These, if we have them within the next fifteen months, must come from America. It is surely unnecessary to urge again the necessity of these boats; I may say, however, that the extra expense and loss of time incurred here on every voyage of your ship, amounts to more than the whole four would cost, including the cost of sending them here.

EMIGRANTS.

You speak of six hundred coming out next year, but in such a way as to leave me in doubt whether we have much reason to expect them; at all events, I cannot regard your remarks as intended to require preparations for receiving that or any less number. I have four houses nearly completed at Bexley, and I hope to have several families ready to move into their own houses at that place before the dry season is over, and thus leave those now occupied for the reception of new emigrants. I have a number of houses, also, nearly finished, up the St. Paul's river, and could accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons there at a short notice very comfortably, and probably the same number at Bexley. It would be always desirable to give us as definite information as possible with regard to each expected expedition, as to number, character, property, habits, &c.

While on this topic, I am reminded of an inquiry you make, as to how, in case the retail business is given up, we are to furnish emigrants and pay laborers. When I proposed to give up the retail business, in a former letter, I did not mean to make any change in these respects, but to continue, as formerly, to supply our own workmen, and such emigrants as it should be necessary to aid, by advances, during the season of acclimation, with goods and provisions from the store. In these particulars, I have made no change in the store here, having only stopped the sale of goods at retail for money, produce, or on credit. If, however, the plan I propose to be pursued at Bassa is approved, some special arrangement with Mr. SHERIDAN to pay out goods on our account, at a stipulated per centage, would be advisable; or, in the case of emigrants, as I have before suggested in this letter, to have provisions of our own given out under the direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician. I have already talked with Mr. S. on this point, but as yet we have not agreed on any thing definite.

With regard to the payment of laborers, I have a favorite idea, which I believe I have not mentioned to you. It is to make *cash* the sole medium instead of goods. Should you carry on the wholesale business to such an extent as to supply the merchants of the Colony generally, the money you thus pay out would return through them into your own hands, with the only difference of the profits they would make on the retail of the goods, which, though it be an object to them, would make but a small difference in our account. The moral influence of such a measure would be prodigious, and the poor people would bless you for it. Under the present system of paying every body for their services in goods, much injustice is done the poor, and a demoralizing influence is exerted upon the community, of which you can form no adequate idea. Take an example: An industrious man, after working steadily through the week, comes to his employer on Saturday afternoon, and receives the amount of his wages in goods. Probably not an article that he is obliged to purchase will suit the necessities of his family, and he is compelled to go to another shop, and endeavor to effect an exchange, which, if he accomplishes, reduces his pittance some twenty-five or thirty per cent. This is one mode. Another is, to receive his wages only in such articles as suit the native trade, and make an excursion into the country the next week to convert them into camwood and ivory, which are then brought back to town, and finally exchanged for something to eat and to wear. This custom is the prolific source of many evils that we all feel, but which fall heaviest on the poor laborer and his family. The supply of a specie medium would relieve the most deserving from the bad necessity to which they are now exposed, and remove temptations from the bad and the idle, to roam the forests and filch the honest earnings of their industrious neighbors at home.

CREDITS.

Our accounts for this quarter will show a very considerable reduction in the amount of debts due to the Society throughout the Colony. The balances, as they formerly appeared on the books, in many instances were deceptive, as they only exhibited the debit side of open accounts. But still there will remain a much larger amount due than I could wish. A large part of the debts are due by the late emigrants.

The amount furnished those people was, owing to the peculiar circumstances of their situation, very large. You will recollect that the disturbances in the country prevented my placing them at Bexley for some months after the houses were ready. In acting up to your repeated and earnest injunctions, "not to let them suffer on any account," though I endeavored to be as economical and judicious as possible, I was obliged to incur very great expense, and you will find large amounts charged to some families which embrace several persons. This source of expenditure will always exist when poor emigrants arrive, especially helpless families of women and children, who are inevitably thrown upon our bounty to a great extent; and, if continued sickness or other misfortune afflict them, they must remain so for a long time. If we do not care for them, watch, nurse, feed and clothe them, they die. All, in my opinion, that we can do in such cases is, to exercise a sound discretion and great economy in the mode and extent of our supplies, and in every possible case make them pay back the amount thus advanced. No emigrant should ever, particularly in America, be told that the Society will furnish him. The most any one ought to be allowed to expect is, that in extreme cases, temporary assistance may be received, *as a loan*.

PROVISIONS.

You ask if "country provisions cannot be relied on" for the supply of the emigrants expected next year? I answer, no. In all cases we make use of as much of the native productions as we can obtain, and sometimes we can supply the wants of an expedition almost, or altogether, from them. But the supply of fresh meat is very irregular, and will always be, until the Colonists have enclosures for their domestic animals. At present there is a good prospect of seeing many such enclosures; but, until they are actually completed, we must not rely on them. With regard to some things, the Colonists more than supply themselves, and there is seldom any difficulty in procuring what is wanted of potatoes, cassada, beans, plantains, and sometimes Indian corn. Rice, the great staple of food here, is not generally raised by the Colonists, who can buy it so cheap from the natives, that they prefer devoting their labor to other objects. I hope before long to see all this changed, and every man who has a farm, depending upon himself for every thing he can raise; but, in the mean time, we must take things as they are. Rice will probably be very scarce next season, owing to the heavy rains, which prevailed unusually long, just at the time the natives were burning their farms. Your seine will help us very considerably in furnishing food, and I hope we shall never hereafter be without one when we have a large number of emigrants to provide for. You must still furnish us with beef, pork, fish, flour, meal, butter, lard, &c., &c., until we can become more independent in these respects.

HEMP.

I am unable to meet your wishes with regard to this article. It grows along the beach, but not in any quantity; and, while labor is so high as at present in the Colony, it is difficult to get it gathered. It might doubtless be cultivated to advantage, and perhaps will be by and by, but now the more certain articles of sugar, coffee, and indigo, are

engrossing the attention of those who are inclined to agriculture. Last year I offered specie for hemp, but got none; I shall, however, give publicity to Judge HALSEY's proposition.

MAP.

A map of Liberia, such as you request, would require more time and care than I can at present bestow upon such a work; however, I shall keep it in view, and endeavor to have it done before I leave for home.

AGENCIES TO AMERICA.

Rev. G. BROWN intends visiting the United States in the spring, and will serve, if you wish. Mr. BURNS, of this place, whom I have already mentioned favorably, will also go out in the spring, probably in company with BROWN, and will accept an agency. One of the very best men in the Colony, however, is JAMES BROWN, of Sinou. I have partially engaged him, and if he can get ready, he will go by the first opportunity after the Hobart. His election to the Council will prevent his going in the Hobart. He is a man of good sense, considerable talent as a speaker, and is devoted heart and soul to the Colony.

DRAFT ANIMALS.

We suffer very much still from the want of draft animals, and we can never hope to succeed in our agricultural operations, until the Colony is well provided in this respect. All the jacks brought out last year by myself are dead. The fine, large cattle of the interior suffer so much from the effects of the climate on the coast, that it is impossible to work them. It has been often tried, and some of our most enterprising men have lost considerable money in the experiment—their oxen always dying before they are accustomed to the yoke. The small cattle of the coast do very well for light work, but they are now difficult to obtain. I have two pairs of them at the farm, now employed in driving the sugar-mill. Six such pairs would be scarcely sufficient to drive it properly. What I have to propose is, that the experiment be tried next year of introducing a few mules and horses from the Gambia or Goree. The horses of that neighborhood are said to be hardy, and it is known that the change to this part of the coast does not injure them. Some years ago there was a horse brought here from Bo Poro, which it was said a company of traders had brought to that place from the "long bush," that is, from a long distance inland. It was a fine animal, and thrived well here, but was, after some time, killed. The time is not very distant, I hope, when we shall penetrate the "long bush," and bring back horses and other things; but, at present, we must look to other quarters.

STEAM POWER.

Would it not be advisable to send a small steam-engine of six or eight horse power for the sugar-mill? The same fire that raises the steam might also boil the sugar, and thus the expense of carrying on the work would be actually less than by animal power. If the engine were a little larger, a shingle-machine, and even a saw-mill, might be connected with the sugar-mill. What do you think of it?

MILITARY.

In addition to our supply of military articles, I am in want of three drums, two for Millsburg and the other for Marshall—they will be paid for by the people—also one fife. If you could send the brass field-pieces promised in a former letter, they would be of the greatest service in case of any future expedition into the country. We have no guns at all that could be moved in the woods, except with great difficulty and delay. We have no need of any more iron guns at present. Are any of the congrave rockets to be obtained?

The 1st of December, the anniversary of the memorable defence of this place by ASHMUN, was observed throughout the Colony as a day of thanksgiving. The forenoon was generally devoted to religious exercises in the churches, and the remainder of the day was occupied with military parades, and, as in good New England, in discussing substantial dinners.

My old friend, BOB GREY, attended the public celebration at Edina, and was honored, as he deserved to be, on that occasion, by the most distinguished attention—(you are aware that he was the true friend of ASHMUN, and communicated to him the plans of the enemy.) In return for the distinction conferred on him, BOB made a speech, in which he spoke of his union with the Colony in these words: "'Merican man and BOB GREY be one;—'pose somebody cut BOB GREY, 'Merican blood pill; 'pose 'em cut 'Merican man, BOB GREY blood pill,—'pon me soul!" This last is a favorite expression, with which he always affirms what he considers very important.

LIGHT HOUSE.

As our light house on Cape Messurado is nearly completed, I have to request that you will send us some suitable lantern for it. The light will be somewhat less than three hundred feet above the sea. Captain PARSONS can explain what kind of a lantern would be proper. After the light is up, we shall charge three dollars additional on all vessels anchoring in the harbor, which will probably pay all the expenses attending it.

LAWS.

I am very glad you have sent us a code of laws, though I have not yet had a moment of leisure to look into them, and can say nothing about their adaptation to our circumstances. As our Colonial Legislature will be in session in a few days, these laws will then undergo a careful examination, together with the whole body of statute laws of the Colony, which, after infinite trouble, I have compiled and arranged from the old Council books, acts of Governors, resolutions of the Board, &c., &c. After this year, I trust we shall be able to have a more systematic and simple body of laws than heretofore.

GALLINAS AND NEW CESTERS.

This morning, Her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Ascension" arrived here, from Sierra Leone, on her way to the island of Ascension; she reports the "Trafalgar" at Sierra Leone, after a long and stormy passage from Baltimore. I learned from her further particulars about the destruction of Gallinas, and find that, in some material particulars, my first information was erroneous. Besides the number of slaves found in the baracoons, Captain DENMAN succeeded in collecting from

the native princes upwards of eight hundred ; so that the whole number carried to Sierra Leone is NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ! As soon as the place was captured, the natives, according to the invariable custom of making the most out of all parties, turned against their late guests, the Spaniards, and, on condition of being allowed four hours of plunder from the baracoons, agreed to surrender all the slaves that had been placed in their hands for safe-keeping. The property carried off by the natives, and destroyed on the spot, was immense ; my informants say not less than one million or a million and a half of dollars. One item destroyed, was two thousand puncheons of rum !

A few days after this transaction, Captain DENMAN captured a slaver off Shebar, with three hundred and fifty-nine slaves on board. She was under Spanish colors, and called the Regulana.

Gallinas is now in such a state, that treaties could be easily effected with the native princes for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and I have not the least doubt, were a vessel at my command, that in three weeks I could add that splendid country to the territory of the Colony, and secure forever its freedom from the curse of the Slave Trade. New Cesters, too, might be obtained with very little difficulty, as CANOT, it is said, intends leaving the coast for England in the spring. I feel the most intense anxiety to accomplish these two objects, and if I can do no better, I shall be tempted to visit those places in my boat, after the Council adjourns.

GALLINAS AND NEW CESTERS AGAIN.

On Saturday, the 26th, I had a visit from Mr. CANOT, and gave him a private interview of some length, in the course of which he assured me most solemnly that he never again would buy or sell a human being ; that he would leave New Cesters within three months, and would gladly give me his assistance in negotiating with the native princes for that place. He brought up here some natives who belonged to this part of the country, to whom he declared their freedom, and placed them under my protection. He had forty domestic slaves, who are now all free, and at liberty to go where they choose. I was glad to find, though he did not directly acknowledge it, that the uncompromising hostility of the Colony to the traffic, and especially our allowing no kind of intercourse with him, had a good deal to do in bringing him to his present position. Since my interview, I have not a doubt that I can obtain New Cesters, but I have less hope than before of acquiring a right to Gallinas. However, I shall try for both.

A BELL.

The Baptist church at Bassa Coye has requested me to order a bell for its use. One that will cost, including transportation, one hundred dollars, will be about the right size. It will be paid for on delivery. I hope they will not be disappointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The garden seeds sent out from the Patent office mostly failed, except the cotton and corn, which nearly all has come up, and is growing very well. Seeds seldom come up that are sent out in the usual manner, in papers, while those put up in bottles, and sealed, or well corked, never fail. I regret my inability to make any return to Mr.

ELLSWORTH for his kindness in this very acceptable present of seed, but hope by the next opportunity to make up some African seeds for him, though there is too little attention paid to the business of horticulture among us yet, to enable me to collect much. I send you two small parcels of African cotton—one of them still containing the seed.

I have had collected, and carefully shipped, most of the articles requested in your letters, though I fear the cold weather on the American coast will injure the fruit and vegetables. There are four hundred lemons, four hundred oranges, eight hundred limes, twelve bushels of potatoes, six bushels of cassada, a cotton bush, a bean vine two years old, some stalks of sugar cane, and three hundred canes of the lime, lemon, orange, and coffee trees. I would have sent some other things from my own garden, but for fear of the cold weather.

I have just obtained some of Mr. DAVID MOORE's leather, tanned at his place on Bushrod island, which I send as a specimen of Liberian manufacture.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

HON. SAMUEL WILKESON, *General Agent, &c.,*

Washington City.

P. S. I am exceedingly anxious about New Cesters, the more so as I have just learned from Lieutenant SEAGRAM some facts that leave no doubt on my mind of the intention, as far as the authorities on this coast are concerned, to keep it under British subjection, (though he says not.) CANOT has received a letter from the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir JOHN JEREMIE, and has hoisted *the British flag* at his door. I suspect negotiations are in progress to connect him with a great London trading house, and to make New Cesters the headquarters of English trade on the coast.

T. B.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

INTELLIGENT free colored men, both at the North and the South, are turning their attention to Liberia.

A friend, who has travelled extensively through the free States, during the last six months, informs us that he conversed frequently with colored men on their present and prospective condition in this country, and on the relative inducements for emigration to the West Indies and to Liberia, and that he found many who were determined in favor of the latter. We have also received similar information from other sections of the country. They have tried emigration to the West Indies, in the hopes of finding there a society where the colored and white man meet on terms of equality, but have been entirely disappointed. Many of these who had the means have returned, and complain of the injustice and severity of the treatment they received.

LIBERIA presents them a home, where the colored man *only* can be a citizen, where the white man is an alien, and where the emigrant, as soon as he has fixed his location, is a free citizen, entitled to vote, and eligible to the highest offices in the Commonwealth.

LIBERIA has been represented, by those opposed to Colonization, as a barren, unproductive country, unfit for the residence of civilized

man; and yet it has been extensively explored by American colored men and American missionaries, who reside there, and frequently visited by our naval officers and masters of American vessels, who all agree in representing it as a country of great fertility, well adapted to the culture of rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, coffee, &c., as well as to almost every variety of tropical fruits.

The statements of such men as Messrs. PINNEY and WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, Messrs. SAVAGE and MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, Mr. SEYS, of the Methodist, and Mr. CROCKER, of the Baptist, missions, are surely entitled to credit. They speak of what they have seen, of rich lands well watered, of large crops, of happy Colonists, where the poor man can support his family by moderate labor, and, by well-directed industry, may soon become independent. The testimony of these men on any other subject would be conclusive. When our missionaries and naval officers describe other countries which they have visited, their veracity is not doubted. Their narrations have enriched the periodicals of our day with correct information concerning the country and the people of every quarter of the globe. Is it, then, charitable or reasonable to teach the colored man to disbelieve the reports which these men give of Africa—the land of their forefathers, the country, of all others, in relation to which they are the most interested to obtain correct information?

Few of the Dutch, Irish, or French, who emigrate to this country by tens of thousands yearly, ever visit the country previous to their emigration. They act entirely on the testimony of others. They see letters describing the advantages to be derived from a removal to this land of freedom and equality, where their children can be educated and elevated, and they embark—most of them knowing as little of the real condition of things here, as our colored people in general know of Liberia. But the latter have been taught to believe, that letters received and published from their friends, are forgeries, got up to deceive them. When intelligent colored men, who have returned from Liberia, describe the country and condition of the people, they are disbelieved, and charged with having been hired to misrepresent. But we hope that this will no longer be the case. We trust that that class of our colored citizens who are most interested in this subject, will no longer allow themselves to be the dupes of prejudice; that they will examine both sides of the question, and think and act for themselves in regard to it. We rejoice to find that there is a spirit of inquiry awakened among our colored people, in different parts of the country, in relation to Liberia, and that their opportunities of listening to those who speak from observation and experience on this subject, are increasing. Two or three respectable and intelligent Colonists are expected to visit this country in a few weeks, and we hope will travel extensively during the summer—thus giving our colored people an opportunity of obtaining such information as may be relied on, and which may enable them to decide for themselves whether their condition is likely to be improved by a removal to Liberia.

Will not the friends of Colonization take pains to furnish the free people of color in their immediate neighborhood with all the important information relative to Liberia that may be received from authentic sources, presenting the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by the Colonist? The colored man who desires nothing more than to get a living, and is contented with his menial

condition, had better remain where he is. It is only the men who can appreciate the blessings of liberty, can feel the obligations which rest upon them to aid in the elevation of their race, can estimate the importance of placing their children where they can be trained up without feeling the depressing influences which surround them in this country—it is such men only that Liberia wants. Her prosperity requires men of good character, industrious habits, sober and exemplary, and who are desirous to educate their children, to aid in erecting and supporting churches, and in prosecuting various other plans of public improvement. A hundred such emigrants might soon have a flourishing settlement in Liberia. After one year's residence, they could raise from their farms, not only provisions enough to support their families, but might each plant one thousand coffee trees annually. And why should not the American colored man enjoy the profits of this business, from which the planters in Brazil and Cuba are realizing immense fortunes? The Liberia coffee tree bears more than double the quantity of those which grow in Cuba.

Dr. HALL, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, who has spent several years in Liberia, says, in the last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal:—

"We are rejoiced to learn that the coffee orchards are beginning to bear plentifully; this article must, for various reasons, become the staple of the country. Probably there is not in the world a species of the coffee tree equal to that indigenous to Liberia. We well recollect one tree, which, eight years since, was at least six inches in diameter, and produced about ten pounds yearly. It has since increased very much, and is now over twelve feet in height. The flavor of the berry is said, by first rate judges of coffee, (old West India masters,) to be equal to that of Mocha. It is large and plump, more like the Rio coffee in shape. The cultivation of coffee would be the most feasible of that of any other product of Liberia. The tree is, as far as we can judge, of very long life—certainly far exceeding that of the small West India coffee; (the latter is also indigenous to Liberia, but seldom cultivated.) It requires little culture, merely keeping down the rank weeds and underbrush. The Colonist of little capital will very soon be able to raise an orchard that will abundantly supply him with all foreign necessities and many luxuries. We trust soon to have this article in our markets. We should like much to see the sneerers at Colonization giving some ten or fifteen per cent. more for Liberia coffee than they can get the common article for; and this we shall see, too, in less than five years."

Every vessel that arrives from the Colony brings new proofs of the fruitfulness of the soil and the enterprise of the people. The Hobart, which arrived in New York a few days since, brought samples of Liberia sugar, molasses, potatoes, cassada, oranges, lemons, limes, cotton, coffee, &c. The sugar, of which there were several barrels, is well grained and of a good quality, considering the entire want of experience in the manufacturers, neither of whom had ever seen a sugar mill in operation before.

Captain PARSONS, who returned in the Hobart, writes thus: "Governor BUCHANAN showed me, in his garden, a patch of potatoes, growing where, he assured me, he had taken three crops of corn since I was there in March, which will make four crops in a year from the same ground."

Such is the fertility of the country open to the enterprise of our colored citizens, and to which the attention of many, possessed of means, influence, and intelligence, is now turned.

Some, we are informed, are desirous of forming a company for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, and establishing a community by

themselves. In order to meet the views of such, the Executive Committee propose the following

CONDITIONS.

If a company of one hundred emigrants shall be formed by the first of September, who shall engage to be ready to embark by the first of October, either from the port of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, they shall have their passage on the following terms :

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|-----------------------|
| Steerage passengers, | - | \$30 00 | } Payable in advance. |
| Cabin passengers, | - | 50 00 | |
| Children under 12 years, and over 18 months old, half price. | | | |

The passengers furnishing their own provisions.

If the company will take out their own minister, two good school teachers, and a physician, these four persons shall have free passage, and the Society will pay towards their support \$500 per year, for two years.

With a view of encouraging our free colored men to provide for their own emigration, the Executive Committee make the following alternative proposition :

If a company of one hundred respectable colored persons will organize and get up an expedition, charter their own vessel, furnish provisions for their voyage, and provide for their own support in Liberia, they shall, on arriving in the Colony, receive \$1,500 from the American Colonization Society, to be paid to such person as the company may authorize to receive it.

Each male emigrant of this company, over twenty-one years of age, shall have ten acres of land, and may purchase any additional quantity he desires, at fifty cents per acre, in cash.

The land for the settlement of this company will be laid out in a rich farming district, on the St. John's, where the country is high and rolling, and well watered.

If the company, or any of its members, will go out prepared to erect a saw-mill, the privilege will be given to select a site on any unsold lands in the Colony, and, on the mill being put into operation, they shall be entitled to a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of land.

If one hundred emigrants unite in one settlement, they will be organized immediately into a township, and be entitled to elect their own officers, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the oldest settlements.

If the foregoing propositions should be accepted, arrangements for the expedition must be completed by the first of September next.

Applications made to the Colonization office, Washington, D. C., to any agent of the Society, to Rev. Dr. PROUDFITT, New York, or Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

We respectfully request editors of newspapers, friendly to Colonization, to give the foregoing an insertion; and we trust that the friends of the cause throughout the United States will interest themselves in directing the attention of the colored people to this article.

In order to afford free colored men means of information in relation to the Colony, two hundred copies of the African Repository will be sent gratuitously to those who may first apply.

S. WILKESON, *Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN LIBERIA.

"Resolved, That the proposition of the Executive Committee for the distribution of premiums, for the encouragement of Agriculture and other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, adopted, and that the gross amount of moneys to be expended by said Committee in any year, within the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000,) and that the respective premiums be apportioned accordingly by said Committee."

In conformity with the aforesaid resolution of the Board of Directors, the following premiums have been ordered by the Executive Committee, to be offered by the Governor, for 1841, to-wit.

| | |
|---|----------|
| For the greatest number of coffee trees over five thousand, (5,000,) raised in any one year, and in the best condition, - | \$100 00 |
| For the second best, of said number and condition, - | 50 00 |
| For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over five hundred, - | 37 50 |
| For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over two hundred and fifty, - | 25 00 |
| For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over one hundred, - | 20 00 |
| For the greatest quantity of good Indian corn, - | 25 00 |
| For the best acre of same, - | 15 00 |
| For the second best acre of same, - | 10 00 |
| For the third best acre of same, - | 5 00 |
| For the fourth best acre of same, - | 2 00 |
| For the best acre of potatoes, - | 20 00 |
| For the second best acre of potatoes, - | 15 00 |
| For the third best acre of potatoes, - | 10 00 |
| For the fourth best acre of potatoes, - | 5 00 |
| For the best acre of cassava, - | 20 00 |
| For the best half acre of the same, - | 10 00 |
| For the second best half acre of the same, - | 7 00 |
| For the third best half acre of the same, - | 5 00 |
| For the best plantation of orange, lime, and plantain trees, in good condition, and on the same farm, - | 25 00 |
| For the largest quantity of manufactured sugar, (the Governor to prescribe the quantity,) - | 50 00 |
| To the first ten families who shall subsist exclusively on the products of Africa, (each \$10,) - | 100 00 |
| For the best ten acres of good grass pasture, enclosed with a good fence or hedge, (\$5 per acre,) - | 50 00 |
| For the largest lot, and best conditioned hogs, not less than five, - | 10 00 |
| For the second best do. do. do. - | 5 00 |
| For the greatest number, and best conditioned sheep or goats, not less than six, - | 10 00 |
| For the second best do. do. do. - | 5 00 |
| For the greatest number of good fowls, not less than five dozen, - | 5 00 |
| For the second best, not less than two dozen, - | 3 00 |
| For the largest number of neat cattle, not less than five, - | 25 00 |
| For the second best do. do. do. - | 15 00 |
| For every twenty rods of lime or lemon hedge, in good condition, and planted not more than four inches apart, around farm lots, - | 5 00 |

☞ No premiums to be awarded for crops raised on farm lots, around which hedges have not been planted, or substantial fences erected.

NOTICES.

It is requested that all donations to the Society be transmitted by mail to P. THOMPSON, Esq., Treasurer, Washington City, D. C.

Communications in relation to agencies, emigrants, and the financial affairs of the Society, should be directed to S. WILKINSON, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, Washington.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz. "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository is issued regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month, from this City, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society, and is under the care of a responsible editor, appointed by the Board of Directors. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen, who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxillary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars entitles a person to a certificate of Life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

☞ Agents are wanted to take subscriptions and make collections for the Repository in Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

☞ A good Agent is wanted to make collections for the American Col. Society.

THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WITH THE ABRIDGED
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, AND OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS,

AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1842.

WASHINGTON:
J. & G. S. GIDEON, PRINTERS.
1842.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measures involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President, (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a rateable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

Oct. 27, 1847
Adopted by the American Colonization Society,
Thomas L. Buchanan, Secy & Treasurer.

© **TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The time has again arrived when it becomes our duty to present to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, and through them to the public generally, a detailed statement of our transactions during the year that has passed.

Our thanks and gratitude are due to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the favor which he has shown to this Society, and all its interests since our last anniversary. The tokens of his love have been manifest and often repeated. At no time have we enjoyed more evidences of his providential regard, nor been more encouraged to trust to his power and wisdom to carry forward this great enterprise to its glorious completion. We recognise, as applicable to our plans and undertakings, the great principle that "except the Lord build the house, the builders labor in vain: and except the Lord watch the city, the watchman waketh in vain." We have no confidence in our own councils, or our best directed efforts, apart from his divine blessing. It is, therefore, with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we are able to recognise the "good and of our God upon us," and his benevolent aid afforded to us in all the labors of the past year. For the general and increasing prosperity of the cause in this country; for the favorable impression made upon the minds of the colored people; for the great liberality which many friends have manifested in their contributions; for the manner in which our vessels have been protected while sailing the bosom of the mighty deep; for the preservation of the colony in times of extreme peril; for the general health which has prevailed; for the advancement in industry, education, and general improvement; for the outpouring of his spirit on the churches; and for many other blessings, we are indebted to Him who ruleth among the nations, and whose dominion is over all.

But while we speak of that favor which has so signally marked the operations of the Society during the past year, we are called upon to record the removal by death of one of our most ardent, untiring, and successful fellow laborers. Our excellent and worthy Governor, THOMAS BUCHANAN, departed

this life on the 3d of September, at the Agency house, at Bassa Cove. He left Monrovia, with apparent good health, on the 24th of July, in the colonial schooner *Regulus*, for the purpose of visiting the leeward settlements, for the discharge of the important duties connected with his office. He arrived at Marshall on the following day, and immediately after his arrival he was seized with a violent attack of fever, which continued at intervals for several successive days. With indefatigable zeal he prosecuted his duties until the 31st, when he again embarked for Bassa Cove. While at Marshall he was unfortunately unable to get the medicines which he ought to have taken, and when leaving there he was thoroughly drenched in the rain, which brought on again the paroxysms of fever with greatly increased violence. He arrived at Bassa Cove on the 1st of August, and was confined to his bed until the 7th, when he again found himself convalescent, and commenced the discharge of his various duties. They being exceedingly arduous, and his zeal unconquerable in prosecuting them, he soon sunk under them. After a few days' relaxation, he again partially recovered, and again resumed his duties, hoping to complete them, that he might return to Monrovia: but it was too much for him; his constitution was too shattered to sustain itself, and alas! he is gone! His mortal remains lie entombed in the Government grounds at Bassa, beneath some stately trees, shading the house built by himself some six years ago. "He has ceased from his labors, and his works do follow him." He retained the exercise of his faculties of mind until the last. He enjoyed a calmness and peace of soul which nothing could shake; and he died in the triumphs of that faith which he had long professed, and in the blessed hope of the glory of God. We find in the journal kept by him on his first voyage to the colony, in 1835, the following interesting record of his feelings and hopes, on entering upon the work in which he laid down his life: "*The God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, can also temper the rays of a tropical sun to a northern constitution.* BUT THOUGH HE SLAY ME, YET WILL I TRUST IN HIM. THE WORK IS HIS TO WHICH I GO, AND IS WORTHY OF ALL SACRIFICE."

While we deplore the loss sustained by ourselves, by this country, the colony, Africa, the church, and the world, in the decease of this noble and distinguished laborer in the cause of philanthropy, we have the consolation of knowing, that he went forth to the work "having counted the cost," and with the distinct knowledge that he might never again return to his country or his kindred. When the hour of his departure came, he was not taken by surprise, he was not called upon to make a sacrifice greater than he had contemplated. He had finished the work that was given him to do, and was neither unprepared nor unwilling to go and receive the crown that had been laid up for him.

Few events could possibly have occurred more deeply affecting the interests of Colonization than the death of Gov. BUCHANAN. It cast a gloom over Liberia. The Commonwealth deeply mourned his loss. And thousands of

hearts in this country have felt a chill come over them, as they have heard or read the melancholy intelligence of his departure from that benevolent and devoted career of usefulness, in which they had learned to love him for the excellence of his spirit, and to admire him for the greatness of his soul!

He came to the aid of the cause at a time when his help was greatly needed. To his character and administration is to be ascribed much of the continued confidence in the prospects of the Colony's firmness and stability, which has taken possession of the great body of its friends and patrons. With such a man at the helm, they were willing to freight the ship with their treasure, believing that she would outride the severest storms that might rise and beat upon her!

Now that he is removed, we trust that they will maintain their steadfastness, and not allow their confidence, in either the goodness or ultimate success of the cause, to abate in the least. We are happy in being able to give them our best assurance, that the progress of the colony will still be onward. Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, the Lieutenant Governor, immediately on hearing of the demise of Gov. BUCHANAN, assumed, by virtue of his office, the administration of the Government. At our latest dates all things were quiet and promising. There was no jar, and no disorder or commotion on account of the reins of government passing into different hands. On the contrary, there seemed a general disposition to uphold the laws, and abide by the provisions of the Constitution.

Gen. ROBERTS is a colonist of more than ordinary intelligence and energy of character. He stands high among the citizens of Liberia, and we have great confidence in his capacity to manage the duties of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. With the aid of his legal advisers in the Colonial Council, and the proper exercise of prudence and discretion, we may confidently hope to see the interests of the colony upheld, and its influence over the native tribes extended far and wide.

Much has been done during the last year to place the administration of justice and the execution of the laws upon a firm foundation. Circumstances of danger have arisen, which have shown some defects in the legal enactments of the Colonial Council, which have been promptly corrected or supplied. The exercise of the elective franchise has given rise, as in all other countries, to party preferences and political strife. The natives around have in some instances showed themselves in hostile attitudes. But through all these difficulties the majesty of the laws has been respected, and the government has kept on in the even tenor of its way. Much of encouragement is thus furnished to the friends of Colonization. This strength and stability of the Colonial government gives bright promise for the future. In the hour of peril it has nerve and sinew sufficient to bear itself bravely through. Such a result will tend powerfully to establish this stupendous scheme of philanthropy in the confidence of the whole American people. After all the dark storms which have beat upon it have spent their force, the colony has emerged with

renewed vigor from them all, and the bow of promise appears, at present, encircling with vivid colors, that asylum for the oppressed, and that home for the free.

The only *real* objection which has ever been urged against the magnificent scheme of Colonization, has been its impracticability. But now this is removed. The most formidable obstacles have been overcome. We behold on that once barbarous coast several flourishing, industrious, and happy colonies, in which good order, pure morality, exemplary temperance, and fervent religion are conspicuous.

The regular official reports which we have received in regard to the health of the inhabitants the past year, have been of a highly encouraging nature. The several companies of emigrants sent out, have passed through their acclimation with an unusually small amount of sickness, and comparatively few deaths. It is true that several deaths have occurred among the white residents, and during the past rainy season considerable sickness has prevailed among the old colonists, owing to the fact that the rains have been excessive beyond what the oldest inhabitants can remember to have witnessed; still the mortality has not been great.* The physicians now understand the diseases. Great credit is due to Dr. DAY, the Colonial Physician, for the zeal and skill with which he has discharged his responsible trust. He has himself had several attacks of the fever. But his exertions to take care of the lives and health of the newly arrived emigrants, have been unremitted, and his success has been highly creditable to himself, and fortunate for the society and the cause. And while his life and services are spared to the colony, we shall have great confidence in sending emigrants from any section of this country.

The incipient steps have been taken for the establishment, under his superintendence, of a medical school, in which shall be educated, from the youths of the colony and natives of the country, a regular body of physicians. This measure will essentially contribute to the welfare and respectability of the Commonwealth, and also to the economy of our home operations. The minds of the whole population need to be changed in regard to the theory and practice of medicine. They entertain very low ideas of the necessity of learning and science, in order to qualify any person for this responsible duty. Springing from this is a want of entire confidence in the regularly educated physician. Of necessary consequence, our physician must labor under the greatest disadvantages, until such notions are removed from their minds. Another error, which needs correction, is the impression that when they are once taken sick they must certainly die. There is almost certainty of death when the patient desponds, and has no one present to give him hope and encouragement. Our physician correctly remarks "one medicine on which I

* By examining the files of Africa's Luminary and the Liberia Herald, we find that in three months, during the sickliest season, there were 13 deaths—three of whom were white persons, five newly arrived emigrants, and five colonists—out of a population of over 2,000.

rely with much confidence is *encouragement to hope for the best in every case*. I have been frequently obliged to order from the room those who would come and sit over the sick with long and foreboding countenances, relating the sufferings they had passed through, and the mortality that had attended their expedition. Were their story all true, then was not the time nor there the place to relate it."

Dr. DAY was right in this course. No person ought to be allowed continually to be sounding the sentence of death in the ears of those who are sick. Minds naturally credulous and easily frightened need a different course of treatment.

We feel constrained to call the attention of our friends to this important subject. The very best medicine an emigrant can carry out with him is cheerfulness and a reasonable degree of assurance that he will survive the fever, and have long life and great prosperity and happiness granted to him in that land of his fathers, and only hope for his descendants.

We would, therefore, most respectfully request, that persons liberating their slaves to go to Liberia, and persons who have intercourse with the free colored people about to emigrate, should adopt a course of instruction and counsel corresponding with the above suggestions. They can thus contribute most powerfully to the health of the colonists; and while they enjoy the high gratification of having accomplished much present good, they shall see painted in the future prospect, scenes still more bright and cheering, consequent upon their timely endeavors.

During the year that has passed, the vital interests of morality and religion have steadily advanced in the colony. Increased attention has been given to the education of the rising generation. Several schools have been supported by the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they have educated the children free of any charge. It has been a part of their policy to devote a large share of their efforts to the rising generation in this way. In this respect they are now making some change. Hereafter all their *free* schools are to be for *native* children: while none are to be established in the colony but such as will maintain themselves. Several new churches have been built and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Methodist mission is prosecuting this work with great zeal. There are few places in Christendom better supplied with the gospel than the various settlements in Liberia. One of the most interesting features in their operations during the past year is the increased attention which has been given to the spiritual wants of the native tribes in the neighborhood of the colonial settlements. A strong missionary spirit has been manifested among the colonists themselves. The most friendly and benevolent feeling has been shown towards the natives. Several new missionary stations have been formed under the most encouraging prospects. The greatest anxiety is shown by multitudes of the natives to have schools established among them, and churches built, and the ordinances of the gospel administered. It may be said with great truth, that "the fields

are white, ready to the harvest." It would be impossible to find in any country freer access to wider fields of usefulness. Several of the most important missionary societies in this country are turning their attention thither with more than their former earnestness. It is important, however, that they should seek out and send forth colored men as their missionaries. Two very essential considerations urge them to this course: First, the fatality of the climate to the white man. During the past year several of the missionaries have died. Some of them even before they had entered on their labors. They had no sooner set foot on the soil than death marked them as his prey. It is the country and the climate of the colored man. And there seems a prohibition of nature against the appropriation of it to the use of the white man. We are convinced from past experience that we cannot rely on the labors of white men to perfect the institutions of civil liberty and of christianity in the dark places of Africa.

But the second consideration which should urge our missionary societies to send out colored missionaries, is the fact that they will harmonize with the colonists more readily, and will also have more easy access to the natives, and more powerful influence with them than white men can have. There is no prejudice against them; while the natives have come to look upon the white man as their natural enemy.

These considerations induce us to hope that special efforts will soon be made to train up colored men to go as missionary pioneers into the heart of Africa. Our colony furnishes them an entrance and a defence, such as is enjoyed by no other missionaries. Under the ægis of its protection, and in co-operation with its citizens, they may labor with great security, and with the most flattering prospects of enlarged and ever enlarging success.

Early in the past year circumstances seemed to render it desirable that we should purchase from the natives the points on the seaboard lying between our various settlements. The slave factories for a long series of years having existed at New Cesters and Gallenas, were broken up, and the internal slave trade was thereby seriously checked. New Cesters lies within the limits of coast that ought to belong to our colony, and it is indispenible that we should treat with the natives for it and several other points, in order that we may have an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred miles, to make a fair experiment of what can be done by a republican government on the shores of Africa. We supposed that the breaking up of these slave stations furnished an opportunity when, by prompt and vigorous action, advantages could be obtained and secured, which, if suffered to pass without improvement, might never return. It will be recollected, that on the western coast of Africa we have four distinct and important settlements, viz: Monrovia and its neighboring villages; Bassa Cove and its interior settlements; Sinou; and Cape Palmas. At Monrovia and Bassa Cove there is very little danger of the interference of any other nation, or of the slave trade being carried on: but this is not the case on the north of Monrovia, and between Bassa Cove and

Sinou. This great extent of unoccupied territory furnishes eligible points for traders to establish factories for slaves, or merchandize, which must seriously interfere with the government and general prosperity of our colony.

We gave the friends of the Colonization scheme in this country fair warning of this danger, and appealed to them, through the press, by private letters, and with the voice of our agents, to afford us at once the large sum that was demanded to meet this exigency. We could not move in the matter without the requisite means. Governor BUCHANAN was most solicitous about the result. The same solicitude pervaded the Board of Directors and other friends of the cause.

But some months passed away, and the requisite money had not been received. A general sympathy was expressed, and liberal promises of aid were given us. But there was no room for delay. Prompt action was considered the only efficient action. So fully were we impressed with this consideration, that we ventured to purchase, on credit, a small schooner, and a valuable cargo of goods, the cost of which was \$12,010, and despatched them to the colony for the purpose of negotiating with the natives along the coast. But the crisis with one or two of the points had passed before the *Regulus* arrived, or the Governor had the means of making the purchases. It was impossible to prosecute the necessary negotiations along the coast without having a vessel at his command. Before he could obtain one, the slave traders, and others interested, had contrived to excite the natives at Gallenas and New Cesters in such a manner, as that no treaty could be made with them. Since that time, the slave trade has been revived at both New Cesters and Gallenas, or its neighborhood.

So that for the present, there is little prospect of obtaining a jurisdiction over those two tracts of country. But we do not abandon the hope of being able to secure them at no very distant day. The slave trade cannot much longer survive so near our settlements. The natives will soon learn who are their real friends. And if the patrons of this cause will only furnish us the means, so that, when another auspicious moment occurs, we can promptly meet it, we shall doubtless be able to add this desirable consummation to our purchases along the coast.

We have the pleasure of communicating the fact, that our efforts to acquire territory have not been entirely without success. Two very important and highly beautiful tracts have been purchased, one lying north and the other south of the territory of Sinou. The tract on the north extends from Poor River, the boundary of Sinou, to Grand Boutau, about twenty-five miles, and running interior from fifteen to twenty-five miles. The tract on the south is called Blue Barre, which is about fifteen miles in extent, and is represented as one of the most desirable places on the coast—a splendid district of country, well watered, and abounding in the greatest variety and luxuriance of productions. This tract has been selected by the Louisiana State Colonization Society as the site for their colony. A location has been selected for the es-

establishment of the first emigrants, and houses erected for the accommodation of about one hundred.

The purchase of these two parcels of territory is but a beginning of what must be done, and that speedily. The permanent prosperity of Liberia cannot be set down as the most certain of contingent events, until we have an undisputed and indisputable claim to the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about 300 miles. Every individual must be convinced that we ought to strain every nerve to gain possession of this continuous coast. What is wanted now is MONEY to purchase this territory, so absolutely necessary to the unity and compactness of our colony, and its permanent peace and security. For it is certain, that if foreign traders come in and locate their trading establishments between our settlements, there will arise jealousies and dangerous collisions. And we cannot disguise the fact, that we seriously apprehend trouble from this source. Already some difficulties have occurred between foreign traders* who have established factories on the coast and our colonial authorities. And there is evidently manifested a strong disposition so to interfere as to prevent the natives from ceding the right of jurisdiction over the territory to the government of Liberia. It is painful to us to be compelled to speak on this subject. But it is vital to our prospects. Already our colonists are liable to constant annoyance from this source; and there can be no permanent peace and security till our right of government is established all along the coast. We therefore call upon the friends of the African race, and of the cause of Colonization, to arouse, and receive the adequate impression of the real importance of this emergency. Let the facts relating to this subject be considered, and the sleeping zeal of many well wishers be renewedly awakened. The requisite funds must be collected, or a cloud will come over our prospect, and a chill run through our hearts. The friends of this cause in the United States are so numerous and powerful, that nothing but prompt and united action is requisite to achieve any thing that can be done by money!

A portion of the debt contracted for the *Regulus* and her cargo is yet unpaid. This debt never would have been incurred but for the urgency of the case, and the belief that the friends of the cause would promptly come forward and enable us to meet the payment. It is contrary to the general policy of the society to contract any new debts until the old ones are all paid. Indeed it was our intention at the beginning of the year, to appropriate all our available funds to the liquidation of the old debts, expecting to be able at this meeting to report that this very desirable object had been accomplished. But circumstances over which we could have no control, prevented the entire fulfilment of this intention. And we believe that if the old creditors will candidly consider the situation in which we have been placed, they will fully approve of

* In some instances they have set up a claim to the territory themselves, and have denied the right of the native kings to cede their lands to the colony.

the course we have pursued. The appropriations which have been made during the year, have all, excepting for the payment of old debts, been to preserve the very existence of the colony, and to execute pledges given to colored people desiring to emigrate. The expenses incurred in sending out emigrants have been heavy—and yet we have not sought for emigrants: more have offered than we could take; and we have only sent out those whose stay in this country could not be prolonged.

The only expeditions that have been gotten up, have been with reference to those who must have been sold into perpetual bondage unless taken to the colony. Much more than money enough to have paid all the old debts has been devoted to this object. And will any of the creditors object to this course? Will they not prefer to wait a little longer for their pay, than that we should have let these persons, whose hearts were set upon going to the colony, remain in this country, with the certain prospect of never reaching this desired end? We think not.

But again: The money demanded for the purchase of territory and the schooner *Regulus* would have more than paid the old debts. But would the creditors have been pleased with this? Could we have justified ourselves to the American people and the world, if we had made no effort to purchase territory and save our infant colony, even though in doing this, we were actuated by the laudable endeavor to pay off the old creditors of the society. We believe that the unanimous voices of both creditors and community is, that the absolutely indispensable operations of Colonization must be carried on at all hazards. This has been the conviction under which we have acted. We have abstained from enlarging our operations, or engaging in any new or experimental enterprises, until the debts of the Society should be paid; and we recommend that this policy be still pursued.

Some progress has been made in liquidating the old debt, but not as much as we had wished; and it is due to the creditors to remark that, with a few exceptions, they have manifested a spirit of great liberality. Some of them still refuse to accept the terms of the compromise proposed to them, and of course have not received any part of their claim against the Society.

There is but one mind among the members of the committee in regard to the importance of paying all the old debts of the Society, so that it may stand forth unincumbered, and enabled to appropriate all its available funds to carrying forward the legitimate objects of the institution. At the last annual meeting it was supposed that the receipts from the several legacies to the Society would enable us to accomplish this desirable end. But unexpected obstacles have been thrown in the way of the final settlement of these legacies, and unavoidable delays have taken place; so that the total receipts from legacies during the year have been only \$5,300. This sum falls very far short of the receipts from the same source during the preceding year: an advance on which we had a right to expect. No effort has been spared to raise money during the past year. But in many parts of the country all efforts have been

almost unavailing. During the last three months it has seemed impossible to make collections. Some of our most ardent friends have been unable to aid us in our time of need. Many of our Auxiliary Societies have not made us any remittances during the year: they allege that it has not been for the want of *disposition*, but of *ability*, in as much as they have found it impossible to collect the small sums due from their own members.

We have been endeavoring to re-model the system of agencies, so as to make it more effectual, and less liable to objection or abuse. We have employed some new agents, men of high talents, who, we hope, will continue for years in the service of the cause, who shall have their fields of labor definitely assigned to them, and remain in them. In this way they will become acquainted with the people, and the people will be inspired with confidence in them. Hitherto our agents have gone too exclusively to the larger cities and towns, and to the rich and the liberal, while the smaller places have been overlooked. We consider this a great misfortune. We must rely on the *many*, and not on the *few*.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed in different parts of the country, which promise much assistance in future. New life has also been infused into some of the State Societies, from which great good will undoubtedly result. A plan of union has been arranged between the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies and the Parent institution, which has brought the powerful influence of those States to the aid of the cause, and has satisfied, it is believed, all who have heretofore doubted the propriety or possibility of such a union.

As it will be a satisfaction to many friends of the cause in those States, as well as elsewhere, to see the principles of this union, we insert in the appendix the terms of the one made with the Mississippi State Society, to which the one with the Louisiana Society is very similar.

The Mississippi Society have furnished over three thousand dollars to aid in improving their settlement in the Colony, and in extending their purchase of territory. A number of emigrants are preparing to leave the State to join their companions in the Colony. The State Society of Louisiana has also furnished considerable means towards the purchase of territory for the location of a Colony from that State, and it is understood that a large number of persons are preparing to emigrate as pioneers in the noble cause. We anticipate great things from these two States in the future. A very large body of their best citizens are the able and devoted friends of Colonization.

We are continually receiving applications for a passage to Liberia from free people of color in different parts of the country. A company in one neighborhood, in a free State, write the most urgent letters, desiring to be sent to the Colony. A man and his wife request a free passage, saying that they have just paid \$3,000 for themselves, and have nothing left, but want to go to Liberia, and start with a fair chance. A man begs us to help him to get to Liberia, saying he has a wife and four grown children, all of whom he has

purchased, excepting one, for whom he yet owes about six hundred dollars, which he will be able to pay this winter, and then he wants to start immediately. Our agent in Tennessee says, that a thousand emigrants can be obtained in that State, if we can raise the means of sending them out—but that they are mostly poor, and entirely unable to pay their own expenses. *Sion Harris*, a Colonist, and the bold defender of Heddington, has been travelling with our agent in Tennessee; and the most favorable impression has been produced on the free colored population. In three or four towns in which they stopped as they passed through Virginia very great good was done—and about sixty persons offer themselves as candidates for the Colony. Mr. Harris formerly lived in Tennessee, and his object in coming to this country was to carry out with him some of the members of his family who are anxious to go.

James Brown, another Colonist, and a member of the Legislative Council of Liberia, has also been in this country the last six months, a part of which time he has spent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, travelling with our agent there. And we have been informed from various sources, that the most favorable impression has been produced. He has given a great amount of information in regard to the Colony which is relied upon as true. And many of the colored people who had considered themselves as privileged above all their race, have been induced to reconsider the subject, and are constrained to admit that their condition and prospects are far beneath what they would be were they to emigrate to Liberia.

We wish our friends fully to understand the position we occupy with regard to emigrants. We have been obliged to refuse a passage to many who have been anxious to go. We have not had the means to send them; nor have we at present any brighter prospects before us. We shall, unless our patrons are liberal beyond what we can expect, be compelled to deny many whose hearts are set upon going to Africa.

It is therefore considered indispensable that we should own a good, large, substantial ship, or be enabled to adopt some other means of keeping up a regular communication with the Colony. It is at the greatest inconvenience, and with the heaviest expense, that we can engage the service of transient vessels. A single instance will show the necessity of our having a vessel whose movements we can control. Last summer it became necessary for us to make preparations to send an expedition from Norfolk, Va., in October. Eighteen slaves in Flemingsburg, Ky., had by the will of their deceased master, the privilege of going to Liberia, and they were all anxious to go, and it was necessary that they should go at that time. Upwards of twenty in Richmond, Va., were in the same situation. Some in North Carolina were obliged to leave the State at that time. A family of eight in Trenton, N. J., also were anxious to go. With the fairest prospect of fifty-eight emigrants, we engaged a Merchantman to go to Norfolk and carry them out, and appointed a day for their sailing. But just as those in Flemingsburg, Ky.

were about to start from home, a suit was instituted against the estate, which rendered it impossible for them to leave at that time. We received the intelligence only a few days before the vessel was to sail. And as "misfortunes come not single"—after the preparations for the departure of those from Richmond had been made, and they were expecting to leave the next day, obstacles were thrown in the way of their leaving, by an undecided suit in the Court of Appeals which compelled the high minded and honorable executor to abandon all hope of sending them at that time. Some adverse influence also came athwart the path of the family in Trenton, N. J., which prevented them from going for a year yet. This, too, took place at the very time that we expected them to have left home to go on board the vessel in New York.

In this way one difficulty after another sprang up, until the number expected was reduced when the vessel sailed to six. And all this took place after it was too late for us to make any other arrangements. Had we anticipated any such disastrous issue, we could have had other emigrants ready to fill up the places thus left empty. But as it was, this was impossible—and the expedition was a considerable loss to us.

It is easy to see that all this would be prevented, or saved, if we had a vessel over which we could exercise perfect control.

We have been in correspondence with some mercantile houses who propose to run a vessel at regular times to and from the Colony, for the purpose of accommodating the emigrants who may desire to go. It is thought if such an arrangement can be made on advantageous terms it may save the Society the necessity of purchasing a ship, and yet accomplish the same desirable end.

During the year we have sent out four expeditions:—one from Norfolk, Va., which sailed on the 3d of February, carrying out forty-one emigrants, and a large amount of supplies: one from New Orleans, which sailed May 13, with forty-two emigrants and about \$3,000 worth of goods: one from Norfolk, June 18, having on board only one emigrant, the *Regulus*, the vessel purchased by the Society for the use of the Colony, being entirely filled up with goods for the purchase of territory: and fourthly, the disastrous expedition of which we have spoken, which sailed on the 18th of October.

The whole expense of despatching these four expeditions has been very heavy; a large part of which would have been saved if the Society had owned a vessel.

In these circumstances we lay the subject before our patrons and our authorized advisers, and ask them what shall we do? It is a mighty work which we have undertaken, and we are straitened until it be accomplished: and how shall this be done? Shall we be compelled barely to struggle through another year and save the life of the Society, and the existence of the Colony, or shall we have the means put into our hands by which we can raise the Society above all obstacles, and carry forward the work as the exigencies of the case demand?

In this connection we wish to make a few suggestions to the managers and

members of Auxiliary Societies. They have furnished us much less aid this year than they did last, owing, as they say, to the extreme pressure of the times. We rely upon the co-operation of such friends as have formed themselves into societies, and thus openly espoused the cause. They form an organized body, to whom we have a right to look as AUXILIARIES in the fullest sense of that term. They possess facilities for aiding the cause which are peculiar to them in their organization, and can be enjoyed by none in their individual capacity.

It is therefore a source of deep regret that many of them have been suffered almost to expire, while others have let the year roll round, and have made no effort to raise funds. And we appeal to the officers and managers of all such societies, and entreat them at once to call a meeting, have some impressive speeches, re-organize, appoint new officers, send out collectors to raise funds; and thus by energy, perseverance, and industry, command the attention and respect of the public, and draw largely on their benevolence. It must be evident to all, that without such life and vigor in an Auxiliary Society it can do little to advance the general cause. When an agent, for example, visits the place, he often finds it difficult to learn who are the officers of the Society, and yet he cannot think of going to work without consulting them. To get them together often times consumes as much time and costs as much labor as it would to get a general meeting of the citizens. In such case the Auxiliary Society fails entirely to perform the functions for which it has been constituted.

It is not therefore without cause, that we call upon all the Auxiliaries to be up and doing—to let their light shine, and their influence be felt far and wide.

In the last annual report, allusion was made to a bequest of the late Alexander Watson, deceased, of the Parish of St. James, Santee, S. C. Since that, the suit in Court has been decided in favor of the children. In June last they were sent by order of the Court to this city to be delivered to the Society for the purpose of emancipation. The decree of the Court required that they should be emancipated, and a guardian appointed for them by the Orphans' Court of this city, who was required to give bond and security. This was accordingly done. The children have been placed at school and are now doing well. There is yet one item in reference to the will which has not been finally decided by the Court, which will doubtless be decided in favor of the children. The Society has no pecuniary interest in the matter, having been made merely the agent for the execution of a solemn and important trust.

Another trust somewhat similar has been committed to the Society within the last few months. Mrs. Sarah A. Dubosq, of Cranston, in the county of Providence, Rhode Island, in her last will and testament, left the sum of \$500 "to the treasurer of the A. C. S. in trust for the use and benefit of George Johnson, a colored lad, now a resident of the American Colony of Liberia, in Africa, and his descendants: the interest of said sum to be paid

to the said George, or his descendants annually, and the principal sum to be paid by said treasurer or his successors unto the said George, or his descendants, or in any manner expended for his or their benefit, when in the opinion of the agent of said Colony for the time being; such payment or expenditure shall be most beneficial to said George or his descendants, and in case said George shall die without issue, or his issue or descendants shall become extinct after his death, said sum not having been paid over to him or them, nor expended for his or their benefit as aforesaid, then I give said sum to the said Society forever, to be by them applied to the support of free schools in said Colony in such manner as they shall deem proper."

The \$500 mentioned in the above extract has been received and invested in safe stock, yielding six per cent. interest; but it is not reckoned a part of our general receipts, as the Society has no pecuniary interest in it for the present.

The business of supplying the Colony with a good and sufficient currency imposed on us by the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting has received a very large share of our attention. We have taken measures to redeem all the bills issued by the Society, and make them at all times convertible into gold and silver on presentation at the Colonial store. For this purpose we purchased and sent out \$500 in specie, which, added to the amount of gold and silver in the Colonial treasury will form a specie fund sufficiently large to redeem all the notes in circulation, or to give the holders of them all the security they can desire of the perfect soundness of the currency.

We consider that by this arrangement a great object has been accomplished for the increase of the happiness and promotion of the commercial affairs of the Colony. Hitherto they have experienced great embarrassment, and been subject to heavy losses in their external trade for the want of a sound and convenient circulating medium, which has somewhat interrupted the peace and harmony that ought to prevail in all well-organized communities.

The measures which we have adopted, we believe, are calculated to remove every thing of this kind, and to give increased dignity and importance to all the enactments of this Society, and permanency and stability to the government and the commonwealth.

The Committee have felt the importance of doing something more to promote the cultivation of coffee among the Colonists. There are but few persons among them who were familiar with its growth before they went to Liberia. And although it is very easy of cultivation, yet they have many things yet to learn in regard to it. They need an example before their eyes, and much council and advice in regard to the best kind of coffee, and the various improvements by which it may be made to yield a heavy crop. About the first of July last, a gentleman by the name of Harzen arrived at Monrovia from New Orleans who had been brought up in the West Indies on a large coffee plantation, and was thoroughly acquainted with the business. Governor Buchanan effected a temporary arrangement with him to take the superin-

tendence of the public farm ; while he recommended to this Committee to make a permanent arrangement for employing him, so as to enlarge the public farm to at least five hundred acres in coffee, and making all necessary improvements on it.

Being fully impressed with the ultimate value which would accrue from such a plan, we entered into it fully—accepted of Mr. Harzen's proposals, and directed Governor Buchanan to engage his services accordingly. But before the vessel carrying out our dispatches had reached the Colony, Mr. Harzen was taken sick, and died in a few days.

The Committee would recommend to make liberal proposals to any colored man or company of men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the coffee business, and will emigrate to the Colony and engage to manage the public farm, or to open one for themselves. It is believed that they can open and carry on an extensive and successful business for themselves, besides doing much by way of example and influence to stimulate the Colonists to advance in this noble branch of industry. There cannot be a doubt but that coffee will be a chief staple of the western coast of Africa. The climate is the finest in the world ; and the soil is inexhaustibly productive. Nothing therefore is necessary but to turn the public sentiment in this channel, and get the operations fairly and fully begun.

We hope that ere this present year rolls round, we shall have the privilege of stating that many persons have gone to the Colony, well prepared to engage largely in this occupation. Had we it in our power we would appeal to the most intelligent, refined, and comfortably situated of the colored population of this country, in view of the vast advantages they may gain by emigrating to the Colony. If we are asked why those who have ample fortune, comfortable situation, and well established reputation, should emigrate ? We answer, it is because, with all their dignity and talents they never can enjoy equality of rights here ; with their refinement and influence, they are doomed to the most degrading associations ; in all the dearest intercourse of society they must forever feel themselves depressed and excluded : and above all, because they ought to be inspired with a burning desire to elevate their race, and redeem the land of their fathers, of their antiquity and their glory, from the hand of the ruthless spoiler, from the chains of superstition, and the bondage of barbarity ; and with a determination to give their brethren in this land a country and a name. With such motives as these, they may leave their native shores and repair to the home of their fathers, with gladness of heart, and that too, with the certain prospect before them, of enduring much hardship and toil in entering a new country, felling the forests, and clearing the grounds to make way for the ripening harvest. When the whole earth lay uninhabited and open for his occupancy before their great progenitor Ham, he selected Africa as the residence for himself and his descendants. Now, when all other parts of the earth are occupied with other races of men, why should his descendants not eagerly rush to that country which is theirs by right of in-

heritance and by adaptation to their peculiar constitution? Already have the Colonists kindled there the light of civilization and christianity, which sooner or later, must shine over every portion of that ill-fated and unhappy continent. Have their kindred in this country no desire to aid in a work so grand, and share in triumphs so glorious?

In whatever light, therefore, the cause of Colonization is considered, it addresses its claims to them with all the motives of patriotism, philanthropy, and christianity, for it is at once and emphatically the cause of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. In no other way can they remove from their character that obloquy which here rests upon it. In no other country can they have opened to their vision such bright prospects of prosperity, usefulness, and enjoyment.

Believing, as we confidently do, that the scheme of Colonization is eminently calculated to accomplish the object for which it has been adopted, and to advance the welfare of all concerned, we have improved every means of diffusing intelligence calculated to awaken the colored population of our country to their true interest. The African Repository has been furnished to many of them gratis. Other documents have been put into their hands as we have had opportunity. And we have requested our friends throughout the country to aid us in diffusing correct information among the more intelligent and responsible part of the colored population.

We are the more anxious on this subject in consequence of the scarcity of funds in our possession to carry on this work. Many of them have funds of their own, not only to pay their passage and expenses, but to set themselves up in the Colony under the most promising auspices. Could they be induced to emigrate, it would relieve the Society from much embarrassment for the present, and at the same time strengthen and improve the Colony.

The Committee are more and more impressed with the value and usefulness of the African Repository. Its circulation is indispensable to the largest success of Colonization; it constitutes the only channel by which we can reach the minds of a very large class of the community. Our agents every where feel the benefit of its circulation. One of them says in a letter, "wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are its wants. And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute." Another gentleman says, "I am happy to inclose you an order for the \$1,000 which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home for the colored man, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the West. Canada, the West India islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A clergyman says, "we need information on the subject of Colonization.

Will you please send me the African Repository? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the Liberia Herald."

Another says, "I inclose you ten dollars for the African Repository. I prize it highly."

Another, "I inclose you five dollars to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

But it is unnecessary to give more than a specimen of the numerous letters we are continually receiving, testifying to the usefulness of the Repository, and its indispensableness to the prosperity of the cause of Colonization.

Immediately after the close of the last annual meeting, and in obedience to your order, we purchased the Repository from Judge Wilkeson, who had owned it for two years preceding. This purchase took effect from the 1st of January, 1841. Since that time, the success which has attended its issue, has been such, in a pecuniary point of view, as fully to justify the action of the Board in ordering its purchase. *One thousand one hundred and fourteen* subscribers have been added to its subscription list, without including any that have been added in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The whole expense of editing, printing, publishing, paper, &c., have been \$2,542 12; while the whole receipts in payment of subscriptions have been \$3,684 00; showing a net profit of \$1,141 88, from moneys already paid into the treasury. In addition, there are yet due \$900 from the New York State Colonization Society, to whom we have hitherto furnished, for that amount, as many copies as they wished to circulate in the State; and they take the responsibility of collecting the subscriptions. From the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society there is yet due about \$500. We furnish them with as many copies as they want at one dollar each, and they take the trouble of collecting, &c. From subscribers in different parts of the country there is still due for the year 1841 very large sums—a part of which, we of course never expect to receive; but many of the subscribers may be relied upon with certainty. About seven hundred and fifty copies are sent gratuitously by the Society to Auxiliary Societies, life members, annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards, and clergymen who take up a collection for the cause within the year, and to agents and others who obtain subscribers.

It will appear from this statement, that the Repository may be made a source of very considerable profit to the Society. If the present number of subscribers would punctually pay the amounts they owe, it would bring a very large sum into the treasury; while a little exertion on the part of our friends generally, would suffice to increase the subscription list very greatly. Let them remember, that for every new subscriber they now send us, who pays his subscription, the A. C. S. receives the sum of \$1 50, so that to get a new subscriber is the same thing as to obtain a donation of \$1 50,

The Committee regret that they are under the necessity of stating, that the continued ill health of JUDGE WILKESON, our chairman, has rendered it necessary for him to retire from the arduous duties connected with the office which he has filled with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the cause. As early as June last he was obliged to take some relaxation, and he visited his friends in Buffalo, where he has been confined much of the time since. As soon as he was able to travel he visited this city, and on the 15th of December laid before us a letter tendering his resignation.

Most deeply do we regret the necessity which has thus removed our chairman from among us. His labors have been arduous—his devotion to the cause sincere and fervent—and his zeal and activity untiring. He has made many sacrifices of time, ease, health, and property, for the sake of advancing the noble cause in which he was engaged, and his efforts were not without success. To him, we, the Society and the cause, are deeply indebted. Long will his influence continue to be felt, both in this country and in Africa! And we trust that he will find in the consciousness of having done so much good a reward more than sufficient to recompense him for all his sacrifices.

In concluding this Report, and closing our labors in connection with the Society, we most cordially commend the cause to the favor of a benevolent public, and to the blessing of a kind and overruling providence. Its pathway is not a smooth and flowery one. Rather is it surrounded with embarrassment and fronted with obstacles. What great human enterprise was ever undertaken without difficulty? What ever failed within the compass of human power, while pursued with perseverance, and blessed by the smiles of Heaven? Let the Society prosecute, undismayed, its great work, appealing for succor to the reasonable, the virtuous, and the christian portions of the public. Animated by what of encouragement is found in the past, let them proceed under the cheering prospects which are seen in the future. "Let them remember the condition of our forefathers when, collected on the beach of England, they embarked for this distant land, amidst the scoffs of the assembled multitude, and here, in spite of all the perils of ocean and forest, successfully laid the foundations of this glorious republic." Prospects never were darker than theirs: results could not be more glorious. They can only have a parallel. "When centuries shall have rolled away, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, he will be led to contemplate with admiration, the benevolent enterprise of African Colonization, and will consider this as the brightest leaf in the page of the history of this country and of Africa! When a great republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble Society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life.

and all the inestimable blessings of education and christianity." Then our present few and feeble, and sometimes despised Colonists, shall be the pilgrim fathers of that land, and Cape Messurado their Plymouth Rock ! And to the American Colonization Society shall they ever ascribe their warmest thanks, and their sincerest gratitude, for having conceived the splendid design of laying the foundations of their Republic, and nursing and cherishing it in the days of its infancy.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society and Board of Directors met in the 4th Presbyterian Church of this city on the 18th ultimo, at 7 o'clock, P. M. In the absence of the Hon. H. CLAY, President of the Society, the Rev. Wm. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and presided over the meeting. On taking the chair, Mr. HAWLEY stated that a letter had been received from Mr. CLAY, deeply regretting that ill health prevented him from being able to attend the meeting.

The Rev. W. McLAIN was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. JOHN O. SMITH, pastor of the church.

The Rev. W. McLAIN read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved, that, to give time for the consideration of the Report, and to make way for other exercises this evening, the Report be laid on the table.

The Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE, of Philadelphia, in compliance with the request of the Executive Committee, delivered an able and highly interesting discourse on the life, character, and death of the late THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

After which the Society adjourned, to meet in the Colonization Rooms tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1842.*

The American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment—the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

The Annual Report was, on motion, taken up and referred to the Board of Directors, for their consideration and action.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved that the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE for the very able and interesting discourse which he delivered before the Society last evening, and that we request a copy for publication, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The late despatches of Lieutenant Governor ROBERTS, including a correspondence between himself and Capt. DENMAN, H. B. M. sloop Wanderer, and also the despatches of the Executive Committee to General ROBERTS, were read; and, on motion, they were referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

Messrs. STONE, BACKUS, and HAWLEY, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported the following list; and the individuals therein named were severally unanimously elected, viz:

Hon. HENRY CLAY, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland, | 29 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi, |
| 2 General John H. Cocks, of Virginia, | 30 James Boorman, of New York City, |
| 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, | 31 Henry A. Foster, of New York, |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida, | 32 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn., | 33 Robert Campbell, of Georgia, |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, | 34 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, |
| 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, | 35 Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania, |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore, | 36 James Garland, of Virginia, |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York, | 37 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 10 General W. Jones, of Washington, | Methodist E. Church, Ohio, |
| 11 Francis S. Key, of Washington, | 38 Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston, |
| 12 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, | 39 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London, |
| 13 Joseph Gales, jr., of Washington, | 40 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, |
| 14 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. Bishop | 41 Elijah Paine, of Vermont, |
| of Virginia, | 42 Willard Hall, of Delaware, |
| 15 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, | 43 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, |
| 16 John McDonough, of Louisiana, | 44 Gerald Ralston, of London, |
| 17 S. L. Southard, New Jersey, | 45 Courtland Van Rensselaer, of N. J. |
| 18 George Wash. Lafayette, of France, | 46 James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, |
| 19 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47 Dr. Hodgkin, of London, |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, | 48 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 20 Wm. Maxwell, of Virginia, | Massachusetts, |
| 21 Eliaba Whittlesey, of Ohio, | 49 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., |
| 22 Walter Lowrie, of New York, | 50 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 23 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio, | Virginia, |
| 24 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire, | 51 Gen. Alex. Brown, of Virginia, |
| 25 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, | 52 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, |
| 26 Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, | 53 Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., Rhode Island, |
| 27 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, | 54 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., New York, |
| 28 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington, | 55 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., New Jersey. |

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1843.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1842.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met immediately after the adjournment of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Judge *Wilkeson*, Col. *Stone*, of New York, was called to the Chair, and Rev. *W. McLain* was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as Directors and took their seats:

A. G. Phelps,
D. M. Reese,
W. L. Stone, } New York State Colonization Society.

E. J. Backus, } Pennsylvania State Col. So.
J. B. Pinney, }

J. W. Miller, New Jersey State Col. So.

E. Whittlesey, } Ohio State Col. So.
S. Mason, }

Thos. W. Williams, Connecticut State Col. So.

On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, it was resolved, that so much of the despatches of Gen. *Roberts* as relate to making specific appropriations in the colony be referred to a committee, to report their views thereon. The Chair named as this committee, Messrs. *Pinney*, *Ellsworth*, and *Phelps*.

On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, the Board took up so much of the Annual Report as relates to the resignation of *S. Wilkeson*, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Whereupon, the letter of resignation, addressed by Judge *Wilkeson* to the Executive Committee was read; and, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of *S. Wilkeson*, Esq., be accepted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Judge *Wilkeson* for his arduous services while General Agent of the Society and a member of the Executive Committee; and especially for his devoted and gratuitous aid during a period of great difficulty and embarrassment; and that he be assured of their highest respect and confidence, with the most ardent wishes for his future welfare.

On motion of Dr. *Reese*, a committee of three was appointed to examine the Treasurer's report, and the financial transactions of the Society.

The chair named as this committee, Messrs. *Phelps*, *Williams*, and *Backus*.

On motion of Mr. *Pinney*, the Annual Report was taken up and referred to a committee of three, to report thereon.

The chair appointed Messrs. *Pinney*, *Reese*, and *Williams* on this Committee.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting on the general state of the colony, and to consider the proper distribution of legislative powers between this Board and the Colonial Council; and also the committee appointed on the 22d of July last, to report on the proper manner of impeachment by the Colonial Council, were called upon to report; and not being prepared, the subjects above mentioned, together with the despatches of Gov. *Roberts*, on the same subjects, were referred to another committee, consisting of Messrs. *Underwood*, *Mason*, and *Miller*.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Board go into an election of members of the Executive Committee. This motion, after discussion, was laid on the table; and the letter of Mr. *Gurley*, addressed to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, dated 15th November, 1841, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Society.

On motion of Mr. *Ellsworth*, the Board resolved to go into the election of a Corresponding Secretary; which motion was laid on the table. And on motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, it was resolved, that it is expedient to appoint, for

the present year, a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty shall be defined by the Executive Committee, and whose services shall be under their control.

The motion to go into an election of Corresponding Secretary was then taken up, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley was unanimously elected to that office.

The motion to go into the election of the members of the Executive Committee was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were elected, viz: W. W. Seaton, M. St. C. Clarke, H. L. Ellsworth, R. S. Coxe, E. Whittlesey, H. Lindsley, and R. R. Gurley.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby authorized, from time to time, to employ one or more individuals to do any business which the interest of the Society may require to be done.

The memorial of N. Brander (colonist) was read and referred to the committee on the general state of the Colony. Adjourned till to-morrow.

January 20, 1843.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

The memorial of A. W. Anderson on the subject of common schools, was taken up, and, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee for their action; and they were instructed to take the general subject of education into particular consideration, and to adopt the best measures possible for its advancement.

The subject of the distribution of premiums in the Colony was taken up and referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration, to act in the premises as they may deem advisable.

The subject of preparing a code of laws for the Colony of Liberia, with instructions to correspond with Gov. Roberts, to obtain all the information possible in regard to the laws legally passed and in force in the Colony, and to act thereon as the necessities of the case demand, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, and examine the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, laid before the Board a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, with their certificate of its correctness: (for which see next page.)

The committee appointed to examine the Annual Report were called upon, and made the following report:

"The committee appointed on the Annual Report, beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the same, and recommend that it be published under the supervision of the Executive Committee."

On motion of Mr. Phelps, Lt. Gov. Gen. J. J. Roberts, was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia for the time being.

The various committees made reports on the subjects committed to their consideration; which were disposed of as the nature of the case required.

After the transaction of much business of a merely local nature, the Board adjourned.

Receipts and expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from 30th January, 1841, to 17th January, 1842.

Dr.

Cr.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| To balance per last report - | \$ 3,945 84 | By payments for passages, &c., of emigrants - | \$ 4,930 08 |
| Donations, subscriptions, and legacies - | 32,136 72 | Do. " Colony of Liberia - | 2,781 92 |
| Receipts from colonial store - | 6,622 96 | Do. on account of Dr. Day's salary - | 754 93 |
| " " for African Repository - | 3,684 00 | Do. " Gov. Buchanan's salary - | 1,680 83 |
| Balances due by the Society, per ledger, (not including the old debts) - | 7,922 32 | Colonial store for goods sent, &c. - | 14,785 11 |
| | | Compensation to agents - | 3,054 45 |
| | | Paid a debt of Louisiana Col. Society - | 80 00 |
| | | Paid on account compromised debts - | 6,507 26 |
| | | Paid Judge Benedict an old debt - | 100 00 |
| | | Paid Dr. Skinner on acc. of relinquished debt - | 50 00 |
| | | Cost, outfit, and insurance of schr. Regulus - | 5,311 31 |
| | | Expenses for African Repository - | 2,542 12 |
| | | Contingent, travelling expenses, office rent - | 4,428 66 |
| | | Profit and loss, disc. on uncurrent money, interest, &c. - | 474 75 |
| | | Balances due the Society - | 6,640 42 |
| | | Stereotype plates, &c., on hand, charged in receipts - | 190 00 |
| | \$54,311 84 | | \$54,311 84 |

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of Treasurer and Executive Committee, from 20th January 1841, to 17th January, 1842, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
E. J. BACKUS,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1842.

PLAN OF UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE MISSISSIPPI STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, at Natchez, on the 10th of May, 1841, the Rev. Mr. McLain having presented to the Committee credentials as an agent of the American Colonization Society, and special authority and full power to represent and act for said society, in settling sundry questions relative to the respective duties and harmonious action of the two societies, and to establish and define more distinctly their several powers and responsibilities :

It has been mutually agreed and determined as follows, viz :

1. That any and all lands purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, by the American Colonization Society north of the river Sinou, and south of the river New Cesters, shall be transferred to the Mississippi State Colonization Society at its original cost, so as to extend their territory ultimately to those limits, when it may be deemed necessary by them.

2. That all freed slaves, or free colored people from the State of Mississippi, shall be entitled to a settlement within the territory of Mississippi in Liberia, they, or the persons sending them out, desiring it.

3. That all funds arising from collections, legacies, donations, or other contributions within the State of Mississippi, shall be applied to defraying the expenses of sending out emigrants from said State to said Territory, and other expenses incident thereto : *Provided*, That all salaries of agents and expenses in said State shall be first deducted from the amount collected.

4. That the citizens of Mississippi in Liberia shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and shall be governed by the same laws.

5. That, without surrendering or infringing the rights of appointing their own Chief Magistrate for their own Colony, reserved by the Mississippi State Colonization Society in their acceptance of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, and acceded to by the said American Colonization Society, for the purpose of greater economy and efficiency under present circumstances, the Mississippi State Colonization Society depute to the Governor of Liberia, for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, all executive power in relation to their Colony, with full authority to appoint a deputy or resident agent, who shall receive instructions from, and be held responsible to said Governor.

6. That said Governor shall forward to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, a quarterly account of all disbursements made by him or deputy agent for the benefit of the said Colony of Mississippi in Liberia.

7. While exercising these functions, the Governor of Liberia is to receive no separate or additional salary. But he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to stipulate for a suitable compensation in the way of salary, for his deputy or resident agent.

8. That the Mississippi State Colonization Society will pay a "*pro rata*" part of the salary to the Governor of Liberia, in proportion to their representation in the Colonial Council, or their aggregate population.

9. That a travelling Agent for the State of Mississippi, (and Louisiana if they wish it,) shall be appointed by the American Colonization Society, with the advice and consent of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, who shall hold the funds raised by him, subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, and shall make an annual report to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, of the amount collected, and of the general prosperity of the cause throughout the State.

(Signed)

STEPHEN DUNCAN, *Pres't Miss. Col. Soc.*

F. BEAUMONT, *Sect'y pro tem.*

W. McLAIN, *Agent Am. Col. Soc.*

The following individuals have been constituted Life Members of the American Colonization Society the past year, (1841) by the contribution of \$30 by themselves or their friends.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| Rev. Theodrick Pryor, | - | Blacks and Whites, Nottoway Co., | - | Virginia |
| Rev. A. C. Dickerson, | - | Bowling Green, | - | Ky. |
| Rev. Levi Smith, | - | East Windsor, | - | Conn. |
| Charles Rockwell | - | Norwich City, | - | " |
| Rev. Wm. H. Pollard, | - | Laurel Hill, | - | Virginia |
| Rev. N. H. Harding, | - | Milton, Caswell Co. | - | N. C. |
| Rev. D. G. Doak, | - | Clarksville, | - | Virginia |
| Rev. B. T. Northrop, | - | Manchester, | - | Conn. |
| Rev. Alvan Bond, | - | Norwich City, | - | " |
| Rev. Seth B. Paddock, | - | Do | - | " |
| Hon. Elias Perkins, | - | New London, | - | " |
| Rev. William White, | - | - | - | Virginia |
| William Sherttan Hunter, | - | Bridgeport, | - | Conn. |
| Professor Haddock, | - | Dartmouth College, | - | N. H. |
| John M. C. Irvin, | - | Lexington, | - | Ky. |
| Rev. T. Thayer, | - | New Port, | - | R. I. |
| H. Hazgrave, | - | Columbus, | - | Geo. |
| Chas. Gardiner, Rev. Dr. Wheaton, | - | New Orleans, | - | La. |
| J. A. Maybin, | - | Do | - | " |
| Judge E. Magee, | - | Woodville, | - | Miss. |
| Mrs. Mary Ann Archer, | - | Do | - | " |
| William Miller, | - | Louisville, | - | Ky. |
| Rev. William Armstrong, | - | Wheeling, | - | Virginia |
| Mrs. Z. Jacobs, | - | Do | - | " |
| Daniel C. List, | - | Do | - | " |
| Rev. Francis L. Robbins, | - | Enfield, | - | Conn. |
| Rev. Charles H. Page, | - | Louisville, | - | Ky. |
| C. W. Short, M. D. | - | Do | - | " |
| Mrs. Weed, Mrs. John McLure, | - | Wheeling, | - | Virginia |
| Mrs. John List, C. J. Lamdin, | - | Do | - | " |
| F. A. Evans, Mrs. L. A. Evans, | - | Pinckneyville, Wilkeson Co., | - | Miss. |
| Mrs. Ann L. Clinton, | - | Centreville, Amite | - | " |
| Mrs. Sarah B. Evans, | - | Pinckneyville, | - | " |
| Rev. Isaac Cochran, | - | Prince Edward, C. H. | - | Virginia |
| Dr. Corbin Braxton, | - | King William, | - | " |
| Robert William Hughes, | - | Philadelphia, | - | Pa. |
| Thomas Bruce, | - | Halifax Co. | - | Virginia |
| Rev. Thomas P. Field, | - | South Danvers, | - | Mass. |
| William Brisland, | - | Natchez, | - | Miss. |
| Rev. Benjamin Jones, | - | Woodville, | - | " |
| Rev. R. L. Staunton, | - | Do | - | " |
| Rev. Thomas Clinton, | - | Centreville, | - | " |
| John Whitaker, | - | Whitesville, Wilkeson Co. | - | " |
| James Archer, | - | Natchez, | - | " |
| Rev. John L. Taylor, | - | Andover, | - | Mass. |
| John J. Jackson, | - | Parkersburg, | - | Virginia |
| William R. Peters, | - | Bloomfield, | - | N. J. |
| Rev. N. R. Hewitt, Iva Sherman, | - | Bridgeport, | - | Conn. |
| Sylvanus Sterling, | - | Do | - | " |
| Rev. John Richards, | - | Hanover, | - | N. H. |
| Lewis Thompson, | - | Woodville, | - | N. C. |
| Thomas Paul, | - | Wheeling, | - | Virginia |
| Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Rev. J. | - | Providence, | - | R. I. |
| Leavitt, William Jenkins, | - | Do | - | " |
| James C. Halsell, | - | Charlottesville, | - | Virginia |
| Rev. J. P. Anderson, | - | Danville, | - | " |
| Mrs. Pauline Le Grand, | - | - | - | " |
| Rev. Wm. Hamersly, | - | Campbell Co. | - | " |
| Mrs. Jemima G. Titcomb, | - | Newburyport | - | Mass. |

NOTICES.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this City, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen, who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of Life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR

COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:
ALEXANDER AND BARNARD, PRINTERS,
SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1843.

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13. (845)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH annual meeting took place on the evening of the 17th January, 1843, in the office of the Society, and adjourned, to a more public meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the next evening. The chair was taken by the Rev. James Laurie, D. D., a Vice President, and one of the long tried friends of the Society. The Rev. Wm. Hawley invoked the divine blessing. The meeting was large, and attended by members of both Houses of Congress.

The Secretary of the Society, stated the several topics of the Report of the Executive Committee, and read such extracts as it was thought might prove most interesting to the audience. Many and extraordinary events have occurred to enlarge and brighten the prospects of the Society and the Colony during the year. The loss sustained by the decease of three of the Vice Presidents, the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., and the Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, was deeply felt by the Society. They were early engaged in the cause, its warm and able advocates at all times, and died in full confidence of its triumph over opposition in this country and every obstacle in Africa. Mr. Key had urged in a speech, of excellences seldom equalled, before the Colonization Convention during the last summer, the duty of Congress to extend protection to Liberia, to American commerce on the African coast, and to devote its energies with invincible resolution, to the suppression of the slave trade.

The following Resolutions were then submitted and supported by their movers with great ability and eloquence, and unanimously adopted.

By Z. C. LEE, Esq., (of Baltimore :)

Resolved, That the sudden decease of FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., one of the founders, for many years a member of the Board of Managers, and more recently a Vice President, of this Society, has deprived the institution of one of its strongest supports ; and that, under a sense of our irre-

parable loss this only consoles us, that to animate us in duty no holier or mightier influences are necessary than those felt in the echoes of his eloquence, and reflected down upon us from the height of his unsurpassed and undying example.

By Hon. JACOB H. MILLER, (Senator from New Jersey:)

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to enlarge without delay, the territory of Liberia, so that its jurisdiction over the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, shall become incontestible;—that this Society has a right to expect foreign States and Powers, to abstain from attempts to obtain possession of lands within these limits, and that all the friends of the Society be urged to afford it the means of concluding all necessary negotiations for this great object.

By the Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, (of Shepherdstown, Va:)

Resolved, That, for the better information of the public, the Executive Committee be requested to procure by the next annual meeting, and earlier if practicable, a census of the Colony, embracing its geographical extent and political organization, the number of inhabitants, their age, sex and professions, health, and the extent of their education; the number of original settlers who were free born, and the number who were emancipated; with a view to colonization with the States from which they have respectively emigrated; full statistical accounts of agriculture and commerce; the institutions for intellectual, social and religious improvement; with an exact statement of pauperism and crime; together, also, with such facts as may illustrate the influence of the Colony, upon the contiguous native tribes.

By Hon. Mr. PENROSE, (of the Treasury Department:)

Resolved, That, in the view of this Society the Colonies of Liberia, are effectually promoting the great cause of missions, and that as communities already supplying and sending forth Christian teachers among the heathen, and as schools in which a far greater number will in future be trained up for the propagation of Christianity in Africa, they have the strongest possible claim for support, upon the clergy, and churches of every denomination in our country.

By Hon. HENRY A. WISE, (of Virginia:)

Resolved, That, while the decrease of the African Slave Trade, and the great movements among the nations for its suppression, is a subject of congratulation to this Society, they are deeply convinced, that, among the agencies operating against it, the influence of Liberia is pre-eminent, inasmuch, as it has suppressed this trade on an extensive line of coast, and is introducing the mighty elements of freedom, civilization and Christianity, to change and elevate the character of the African people.

At the adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

By Hon. S. MASON, (of Ohio:)

Resolved, That this Society, while it should neglect no proper means of increasing its resources from the contributions, and donations of individuals, will still continue its just appeals for aid, and to cherish the ex-

petition that such aid will finally be granted, to the Legislatures of the several States and to the General Government.

By Rev. Wm. McLAIN, seconded by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, (of New York :)

Resolved, That in order to carry through the indispensable operations of this Society the present year, a sum not less than \$40,000 is necessary—and therefore that, relying on the blessing of Heaven, and the liberality of a benevolent public, we will raise that amount before our next annual meeting.

By Hon. J. F. MOREHEAD, (Senator of Kentucky :)

Resolved, That the Society will ever cherish the memory of their late distinguished Vice President, the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, whose early services to the Institution were invaluable, and whose virtues as an eminent statesman and philanthropist must ever live in the remembrance and affections of his country.

By Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, (of Kentucky :)

Resolved, That Mr. JOHN McDONOGH, of New Orleans, for his continued and philanthropic efforts in training and preparing eighty of his slaves for the enjoyment of liberty, and in transporting them to the Colony of Liberia, has rendered a service to humanity, meriting the highest commendation of this meeting, of the friends of Africa, and of the human race.

By the SECRETARY of the Society :

Resolved, That the evident advances of the Colonies of Liberia in agriculture, commerce, and all the pursuits of lawful industry, in habits of social order and religious duty, and especially the desire they have manifested to diffuse the light and blessings of Christianity among the African people, strengthen our faith in their character, as competent, in their progress, for self-government, and for the exertion of a renovating influence over wide districts of Western and Interior Africa.

We wish it were in our power to present to our readers the eloquent and effective speeches by which the sentiments of these resolutions were impressed upon the memories and hearts of the general meeting. We hope that many, if not all these speeches, will be written out, and that the country will be permitted to see the hope and energy with which the several orators expressed their purpose of urging onward the great enterprise of African Colonization as worthy of the regards, not only of private benevolence, but of state and national patronage. It is due to Mr. WISE to say, that in moving his resolution, he took occasion to avow that his sympathy with the great movements of the world for the suppression of the slave trade, was limited to the movements, more especially, of his own country. We can only add, that the tributes paid to the deceased Vice Presidents of the Society, moved the audience, and that the meeting was one of the most gratifying and animating we have ever been permitted to attend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 17th and 19th January, the following gentlemen were present:

From New York.—Messrs. A. G. PHELPS, GEORGE SUKELY, Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT.

From New Jersey.—Messrs. L. Q. C. ELMER, Hon. JAMES MILLER.

From the Executive Committee.—Messrs. E. WHITTLESEY, H. L. ELLSWORTH, H. LINDSLY, R. R. GURLEY, WILLIAM McLAIN.

The Hon. E. Whittlesey was chosen Chairman, and the Rev. William McLain appointed Secretary.

Several subjects of importance were considered, and the views of the Directors ascertained.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Honorable HENRY CLAY, *President.*

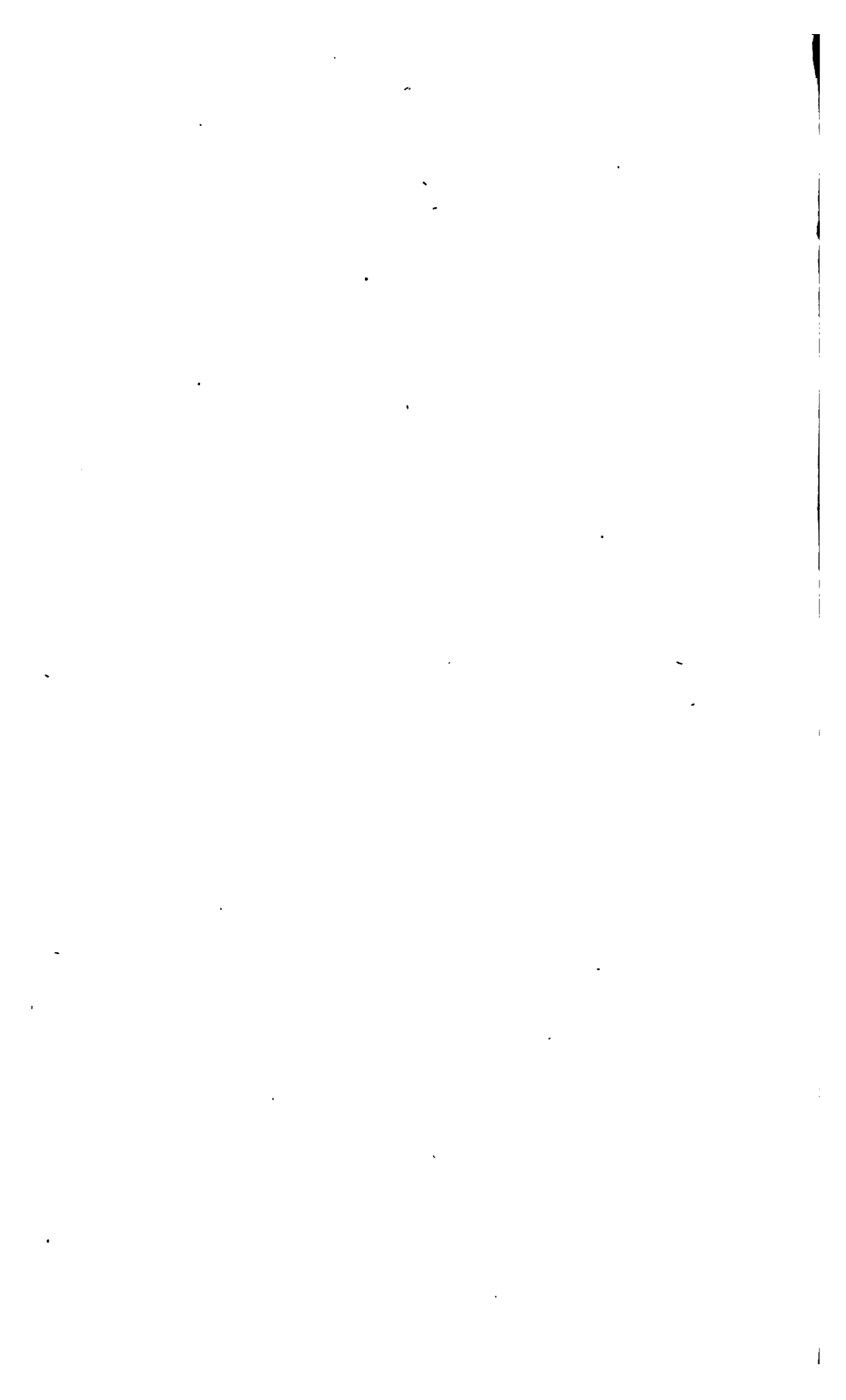
Vice Presidents.

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| <p>1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland, 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia, 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida, 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn., 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore, 9 Moses Allen, of New York, 10 General W. Jones, of Washington, 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington, 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia, 14 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, 15 John McDonogh, of Louisiana, 16 George Wash'n Lafayette, of France, 17 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 18 William Maxwell, of Virginia, 19 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, 20 Walter Lowrie, of New York, 21 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio, 22 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire, 23 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, 24 William C. Rives, of Virginia, 25 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, 26 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington, 27 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi, 28 James Boorman, of New York City, 29 Henry A. Foster, of New York, 30 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,</p> | <p>31 Robert Campbell, of Georgia, 32 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, 33 Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania, 34 James Garland, of Virginia, 35 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio, 36 Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston, 37 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London, 38 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, 39 Willard Hall, of Delaware, 40 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, 41 Gerald Ralston, of London, 42 Rev. Courtland Van Ransselaer, N. J. 43 James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, 44 Dr. Hodgkin, of London, 45 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts, 46 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., 47 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia, 48 Gen. Alex. Brown, of Virginia, 49 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, 50 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N York, 51 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J., 52 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York, 53 A. P. Upshur, of Washington, 54 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, 55 James Railey, of Mississippi, 56 Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of Philadelphia, 57 Rev. Alexander Proudft, D. D., of N. York.</p> |
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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| <p>Elisha Whittlesey, W. W. Seaton, M. St. Clair Clarke, H. L. Ellsworth,</p> | <p>H. Lindsly, R. R. Gurley, William McLain,</p> |
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R. R. Gurley, *Secretary.*
William McLain, *Treasurer.*



R E P O R T .

IN submitting to the Board of Directors and to the Society, a brief statement of their proceedings, and of the progress of the cause to which they relate, during the year, the Executive Committee record with pain, but also with submission to the perfect and mysterious wisdom of Providence, the decease of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, a distinguished Vice President, one of the earliest, ablest, most constant, and most eloquent friends of this Institution. The benevolent lessons impressed upon his youthful heart, by his revered teacher, the Rev. Dr. FINLEY, one of the principal founders of this Society, were cherished by him with peculiar sensibility; and it is for those alone, who remember the difficulties and dangers that gathered around the first developments of its enterprize on the African coast, duly to appreciate the services rendered by our departed benefactor, while Secretary of the Navy, to this cause. Apprehending the vast extent of good which would be secured by its success, he gave encouragement in their perils and necessities to the first settlements of Liberia, and the repeated visits, under his authority, of our armed vessels, not only effected much for the suppression of the slave trade, but probably saved those settlements, then exposed to the treachery of barbarous foes, from extinction. Subsequently, both in private and public life, he stood ready at all times, to lend his best efforts to the Society; and, by his exertions in his native State, as President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and by his speeches on various occasions, before the Parent Institution, evinced his deep conviction of the national importance and philanthropic grandeur of its scheme. We miss his presence in our assemblies, and his voice is silent; yet, if the whole world be the sepulchre of illustrious men, because their virtues perish

not from memory, he has still a life on earth. In the records and fame of his country, he lives; and when that afflicted land which he sought to enlighten and bless, shall take her place among civilized nations, the hearts of her grateful children will praise him, and of him and his associates in this good work before departed, be the best monument. The light of their example is upon our pathway, and while excited thereby to new diligence and energy, it becomes us to discharge our duties as in the presence of Him, who determines alike the bounds of our habitation and the duration of our lives.

It may be proper, also, here to notice the great loss sustained by the Society in the decease of their distinguished and venerable Vice President, the Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, President of the Vermont State Colonization Society. A just tribute of respect was paid to the virtues of this excellent friend and benefactor of the Society, by the Convention which held its session in May last in this city; but the Committee would do injustice to their own sense of the great value of his services to the cause did they fail to express on this occasion their conviction that few men have lived and died in connection with this institution, equally entitled to a grateful and affectionate remembrance. The general meeting will concur with the late Convention, who with profound grief record the event of the death of Judge PAINE, as that of "one of the earliest, ablest, and most munificent benefactors of this institution."

In no one year, since the origin of the Society, have so many and extraordinary events occurred, more or less closely related to the enterprize of African Colonization, as during that just elapsed; nor has this enterprize ever so attracted general attention, or commanded so favorably the judgment of mankind, as at this moment.

On the decease of Governor BUCHANAN, (to whose eminent abilities and virtues, a just tribute was paid in the last Report,) the administration of the Colonial affairs devolved upon the Lieut. Governor, Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, one of the citizens of the Colony, who was soon invested by the Board of Directors, with all the immunities and powers of the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Among the reasons for this appointment, was the desire ever cherished by the Society, of placing the political destinies of the Colony in its own hands, as soon as might be consistent with its welfare, and of giving assurance, even now, to its citizens, that the authority yet retained by the Directors, would be exerted in a way best adapted to qualify them for all the privileges and duties of self-government.

"The individual, chosen by the Directors, to succeed Gov. BUCHANAN, had, while in command of the Colony, exhibited decided courage and talent, and, by the faithful discharge of his duties as Lieutenant Governor, as well as by his integrity in private life, won the confidence and respect of

his fellow-citizens. As Governor, he has well sustained his reputation, and left no doubt of his disposition and ability to administer the government with prudence, economy and energy. Twice, during the year, has he visited the various settlements of the Colony—examined their condition—ascertained their necessities—settled their differences with the native population—encouraged their hopes and industry, and sought duly to impress their minds with the necessity of a faithful performance of all their social, political, and religious duties.

The Committee have heretofore expressed their conviction of the necessity of extending, without delay, the colonial territory, so as to secure the uninterrupted and incontestible authority of the Government of the Colony over the whole line of coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; and they are happy to state, that two valuable acquisitions of land have been made since the last anniversary—one embracing some ten miles square, on the river St. John's; the other, of a still more important district, at Grand Sesters, abounding in rice and palm oil; and which has already excited the cupidity of foreigners. Other eligible regions of country are offered on moderate terms to the Society; and Governor ROBERTS has been instructed to lose no opportunity, and to neglect no proper means, of extinguishing the native title on the entire coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. While between these points, not less than sixteen or seventeen valuable stations have been ceded to the Society—several of them extensive, upon which, settlements are founded; while to these, emigration may be expected annually to increase, and while the decline of the slave trade, and the growth of legitimate commerce, mainly through the influence of the Colony, invite to this region the traders of various nations, there is an obvious and increasing reason, that this Colony should be neither disturbed in its present possessions, nor restricted within too narrow limits.

The Agricultural interests of the Colony, have advanced during the year. "The interest now manifested (says the Governor, in his despatch of the 9th of June,) by the farmers, I think, has never been surpassed. The success which has attended the sugar plantations, at the colonial farm—the M. E. mission farm, at White Plains—and Mr. Willis' farm, at Millsburg, has convinced the people generally of the practicability of farming; and throughout the Commonwealth, feeling its importance, they are making renewed efforts. Within the last four or five months, some eight or ten families have left the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove, and established themselves on the banks of the St. John's river, determined to try their fortunes in this employment. Under date of August 11th, he speaks of the remarkable increase of the agricultural spirit in the vicinity of Monrovia, and states that the supply of vegetable productions was unlimited. Still more recently,

he observes, "I shall continue to do all in my power to encourage the settlers, in their efforts to cultivate the soil; and they are becoming, daily, more impressed with the importance of making their own sugar, cotton, corn, &c, and to be able soon to exchange African produce for American manufactures. They see, that without an effort on their own part, they cannot rise to independence."

As the Colony suffers much for want of capital, so the mass of the people are without adequate knowledge of the best modes of tropical agriculture; and but few are well acquainted with some of the most useful arts. The visits of three intelligent white men—one a sugar, another a coffee planter, and the third a practical ship builder—promised the greatest benefits; but the first two, having made successful experiments, died, and the third, having built one small cutter, owing to the failure of his health, returned to America. "The good" (says the Colonial Physician, Dr. Day) "which Mr. Jenkes, (who devoted himself to the cultivation of the sugar cane,) did, lives after him. From him was learned something of the art of making sugar—but not so much as of the manner of planting and cultivating the cane. Following his directions, we can now grow more than double the quantity of cane on the same ground, and I think I may safely add, at half the expense of labor. He also informed us that we were cultivating a very inferior quality of cane, and at the same time we had some of the best quality in the world, which we are now extending as fast as the growth will permit. He has demonstrated, too, what was hitherto a problem, viz: that there is nothing in the soil, or the atmosphere, that will prevent our making with the best kind of cane, as good, as much, and (with the same means of grinding,) as cheap sugar as is made in the West Indies." Three thousand pounds of sugar, and several hundred gallons of molasses, were manufactured, during the last season, at the colonial farm; and, but for a defect (to be easily remedied hereafter,) in the grinding of the cane, this quantity would have been more than doubled. The inhabitants of the village of Bexley, on the St. John's river, deserve great praise for their exclusive attention to agricultural pursuits. One individual, of this settlement, has, during the last fifteen months, by his own unaided labor, cleared, fenced, drained, and planted a small spot sufficient for the support of himself and family; dug a well from which it may be watered in seasons of drought; erected upon it a convenient and ample dwelling, and thus not only secured his own, but shown plainly to others the way to independence.

Of Commerce, the Committee are able to report a very considerable increase. "More produce," says the Governor, "has been purchased by the colonists the past season, than for several preceding years."

Several valuable public buildings have been constructed during the year, and others, before in progress, completed. Among these are the *Light House*, on Cape Mesurado, twenty-four feet square, and two stories high; the lower story of which is intended for an arsenal; and *Fort Norris Battery*, an apartment of which is fitted up for the use and convenience of the destitute, where they will be under the immediate inspection of the Governor, and Colonial Physician. This Fort, which occupies a healthy situation, is to be surrounded by a garden, which the inmates may, as their health shall permit, cultivate. A commodious Council and Court House, fifty-six feet long, and thirty-four wide, to be built almost entirely of stone, and two stories high, is far advanced, and will soon be finished, in Monrovia. The building for the High School on Factory Island, on St. John's river, is so far completed as to be tenantable, and the School under the care of Dr. Johnson, already commenced. The Committee are gratified to be able further to add, that some half dozen commodious stone buildings, and several frame houses, have been erected during the year, at Monrovia; and that subscriptions have been both there and at Caldwell, raised for the repair of the churches. Five small vessels, within the same time, have been commenced, and two completed.

Of the general condition of things in Liberia, the Rev. Hilary Teage, under date of September 5, writes :

"The Colony is looking up. Two new vessels have lately been built here; two more are on the stocks, and others are in contemplation; two are building at Edina; and D. Washington has just returned from Sierra Leone with a vessel of fifty tons, which he purchased there. I have purchased the *Regulus*. Should my plans succeed, I intend loading her with camwood in the course of the next year, and taking her with Liberia's flag at her mast-head, into Liverpool."

Under date of the 15th of the same month, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, he writes :

"The colonizationists have done nobly. No one who will be at the pains to come here and see for himself will deny this, unless he resolutely closes his eyes against facts, and his mind against evidence. I honestly believe, they have redeemed the pledge they gave the public, when in 1816, they first met at Washington. They have led the Colony along, and fostered it, until its bulk has grown too unwieldy for their unaided arm.—From late developments—from attentively regarding scenes and movements around and in the midst of us, I am persuaded the elements, not only of future existence, but of future prosperity exist within us. They are arousing into life, and will, not long hence, spring forth into vigorous and profitable exertion. That irresolution which has so long chained us down to our seats and to our poverty, is rapidly melting from around us, and many of our people seem to be girding on their armour for a vigorous combat with poverty and dependence."

To the same gentleman, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, under date of October 12th, Governor ROBERTS writes:

"I received communications from Washington, with the June number of the Repository, by which I find the cause of colonization is progressing rapidly. The colonization convention, I think, will have a good effect, and if the general Government can be induced to give some efficient aid, Liberia will soon rise triumphant above the scoffs of her bitterest foes. This she is destined to do, through the providence of God, as is shown by the signs of the times. He is manifesting Himself in the affairs of these colonies, and by the great work of religion that is going on among the native tribes in our vicinity. It is manifest that Liberia is to be the centre, from which light and knowledge, and the Gospel of Christ, are to make their way into the interior of this dark continent. If nothing more was to be gained by the establishing of colonies along this coast, but the spread of the Gospel of peace among a barbarous and heathen people, it would be a sufficient motive for the friends of colonization to persevere in the scheme, and would more than compensate them for the great expense and trouble they have been subjected to. But, Sir, colonization is doing more than this; it is establishing a permanent home for the oppressed in other countries, (especially in the United States,) where they may remove, and enjoy that civil and religious liberty, that some in vain are expecting to enjoy some day in the United States. Their hope, however, is visionary—the thing is impossible, except by the intervention of the miraculous power of God. There are prejudices existing in the United States against the people of color, that in all probability will exist for centuries.

"Let them remove to Liberia or elsewhere, *at once*, and establish themselves as a separate and independent people. By the means of commerce, they will become acquainted with the world, and the world with them. They will form foreign connections, that will bring interest in contact with prejudice—when the latter must give way, and they will be brought more speedily into notice—and soon acquire a reputation and standing that will make them equal in every respect with the people of other countries. This appears to me to be the quickest and only feasible way to bring about that equality, so strongly contended for by some in your country. The prejudices against Liberia, I think, will soon begin to vanish. The health of the colony, (which has been the great scare-crow,) has improved so much within the last few years, (owing, no doubt, to the clearing away of the forest, and cultivating the lands in the vicinity of the settlements,) that Liberians themselves are astonished. The mortality among newly arrived emigrants has decreased within the last ten years, at least thirty-three per cent. This will continue to be the case, as the lands are cultivated and the country opened. It is my serious opinion, Sir, that in a few years people may remove to Liberia with as little apprehension about the coast-fever, as if they were removing to any of the West India Islands. The colony, too, is acquiring a reputation, and beginning to be known abroad. Our merchants are already visiting foreign countries, where they are received courteously, and treated with that respect due to their standing at home. Could our colored friends in America properly understand and appreciate the blessings of 'Liberty and equality,' (as enjoyed by the people of these Colonies,) they would rather live in Liberia, (with all its

imaginary evils,) than to remain in any country, (with all its luxuries,) where they are cast out and degraded. And such men only, as are fully convinced of their condition in the United States, and who are determined to enjoy freedom, at all hazards, *somewhere*,—do we wish to come to Liberia. I will warrant, Sir, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of such men, will never express even a wish to return.”

A distinguished and generous friend of the Society, John McDonogh, Esq., of New Orleans, expressed his desire, early in the year, of sending to the Colony, on certain conditions, under the protection of the Committee, eighty of his servants, who had long been in preparation, beneath his own eye, for the condition and advantages of liberty. Though permission sought by him of the State Legislature, thoroughly to educate these people was denied, they had enjoyed through his kindness many and peculiar advantages, with a view to their participation in the rights, responsibilities, and duties of a free community. “I do not hesitate” (observes Mr. McDonogh, in offering them to the attention of the Society) to say, (knowing them as I do, for the greater part have been born under my roof) should they settle in Liberia, that they will be the most valuable acquisition for their number, which that Colony has ever received into her bosom, and will tend in a higher degree to the advancement of her best interests, than ten times their number would do, taken from those of the same color generally through the United States. To say nothing of their moral and religious character, (which merits high commendation) they have been reared to habits of order and industry; most of them read well, some write, and several among them both male and female, are capable of becoming common-school teachers. But for their talents as artizans, mechanics, agriculturists, sugar-makers, sugar-kettle-setters, sugar-mill-builders, builders of sugar-house chimnies, (each of which is a separate trade or profession) blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c., &c., they are emphatically the population which Liberia greatly needs, and who are formed to advance her interests. A few years after their arrival in the Colony, would see them in possession, I have no doubt, of fine sugar, cotton and coffee estates. Some of them have pecuniary means, and all of them would have large means (in such a country as that) in their knowledge of agriculture and the arts of life.”

Anxious to comply with the philanthropic views of this gentleman, as well as to aid many applicants for a passage from various sections of the Union, the ship *Mariposa*, was chartered and ordered to New Orleans, whence (after her outfit with all needful supplies, and the embarkation under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. McLain, the Treasurer of the Society, of seventy-nine persons, liberated by Mr. McDonogh, and one other respectable colored family,) she sailed on the 9th of June, for

Norfolk, to receive there her complement of emigrants. This fine ship sailed from Norfolk, on the 7th of July, with a very intelligent and select company of two hundred and thirty-four emigrants, from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the Territory of Iowa, and after a voyage in all respects auspicious, arrived at Monrovia, on the 21st of August. Immediately on the determination of the Committee to despatch this expedition, instructions were transmitted to Governor ROBERTS, to prepare for the reception and accommodation, of Mr. McDonogh's people, at Blue Barre, opposite the settlement of Greenville, on the Sinou River, a region of many advantages, particularly selected by their benefactor, and to which it was proposed to give the name of Louisiana in Liberia. The want of a perfect understanding with the native chiefs of Blue Barre, and of sufficient time to prepare adequate accommodations and defences, and especially the occurrence of hostilities, between the principal tribes of that district; in connection with the certain protection and superior comforts, to be afforded temporarily, at least, on the banks of the St. Paul's river, induced Governor ROBERTS, to comply with the earnest request of these people, and establish them for the present, with their companions on the voyage, at the latter place. There were also economical considerations in favor of the course adopted. Had the New Orleans emigrants gone to Blue Barre, much of the cargo must have been landed and re-shipped, and the prevalence at that season of south-east winds, and of a strong current setting to the north-west, by prolonging the voyage would have rendered the cost of their removal double the amount required at a more favorable season. In the prosecution of an enterprise, complex and remote causes of embarrassment will occasionally arise, and while the Committee trust that in this case, disappointment will prove no calamity; they are prepared, should it be thought best, to carry out their original design.

The plan and policy of Mr. McDonogh, as explained by himself in a pamphlet recently given to the public, indicates an efficient and far-reaching philanthropy, worthy the attention of every benevolent and patriotic citizen of our Southern States.

Of the other emigrants by the *Mariposa*, *eighty* were from the State of Tennessee, (more than twenty of them emancipated, and to some extent assisted by generous masters) and most of them by their agricultural, and mechanical knowledge, well qualified to overcome the difficulties which emigrants to new countries must inevitably encounter.

Seventeen, all with one exception liberated slaves, were from the State of Virginia.

Fourteen liberated by the will of the late Thos. Blackledge, Esquire, of

North Carolina, were not only supplied by this will with the means of emigration, but also with eight hundred dollars to enable them to commence with comfort and cheerfulness, their new mode of life.

Ten were from Murfreesboro, North Carolina, emancipated by the will of the late Mr. Brown, of that place, and some small provision made for their benefit. Two enterprising, free colored families, comprising fourteen persons, having experienced much unkindness from the people among whom they had resided, came by the way of New Orleans, from Illinois to Norfolk, that they might embark for a land of real freedom. Another family of four persons traveled by land from the Territory of Iowa, and took passage in this vessel.

A venerable colored minister of the Baptist Church, from Alabama, who had received his freedom as the reward of merit, embarked with his wife and three children, in the hope that his other children (for whom he has paid more than \$7,000) will yet follow him. These with a family of six persons from Louisiana, and the superintendents of the company, Messrs. Harris & Brown, completed the number of this expedition, which, whether regard be had to the character of the emigrants, their sobriety and industry, agricultural and mechanical employments, the regions of country from which they came, the ties by which they are connected with extensive neighborhoods of the colored population of the South, the interest manifested in many of them, but recently faithful servants, by their humane and religious masters, promises not only great benefits to the Colony, but to reflect back an influence, animating to the hopes of the Society, in the United States.

For the present these emigrants are divided into two companies, the one accommodated at Monrovia, and the other at Caldwell, and both under the skilful care of the Colonial Physician, Dr. J. L. Day, assisted by two colored physicians, who have enjoyed good opportunities for medical practice. They have passed through the period of greatest danger to strangers, with small loss, up to Nov. 11; several of those who have died being aged and infirm persons and children, and among them not one of those from Louisiana, who have been but slightly affected by the climate. Among the settlers generally health has prevailed during the last year.

On the 15th of last month, eighteen slaves emancipated by W. B. Lynch, Esq., a young gentleman of Lynchburg, Virginia, embarked in a vessel chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, under arrangements made by the Committee, for Monrovia. Feeling the deepest concern for the welfare of these servants, Mr. Lynch, visited the north-western States, and observing the unfortunate condition of their colored population, per-

sued them to choose Liberia for their home, and after supplying them with the necessary articles of clothing, mechanical tools, and implements of agriculture, accompanied them to Baltimore, defraying their expenses on the way, and contributed five hundred dollars to the Society for their passage and settlement in the Colony. Such acts merit not only record in the reports of the Society, but in the annals of our country.

At a public meeting of the friends of this Society, held in this city on the sixteenth of April last, among the resolutions adopted was one expressive of the opinion, that while appeals should still be made in its behalf to humanity, and the various sources of Christian charity, some degree of protection and aid should be sought from the State Legislatures and the General Government, and a committee was appointed to confer with the friends of the Society in Congress, and to make arrangements for a convention of those concerned in its prosperity, to meet in this District, for deliberation on the best means of arousing the national mind to a sense of the importance of the cause, and of prosecuting it to complete success. The convention assembled on the 4th of May, and enrolled among its members several of the fathers of the Society, a number of distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, citizens and strangers from various States, who for four evenings were occupied in inquiries and able and eloquent discussion, in reference to the great interests it was their object to advance. Exceedingly valuable information was communicated to the Convention, by Dr. James Hall, the founder and former governor of the colony at Cape Palmas, and the present general agent, of the Maryland Colonization Society, whose integrity and talent for observation, long residence on the African coast, and intimate acquaintance with the several colonial settlements of Liberia, and with the character and condition of the African tribes in their vicinity, left it impossible to doubt the general accuracy of his statements.

The following, among other resolutions, were adopted by an unanimous vote of the Convention:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the American Colonization Society, like our Federal Union, rests upon principles in which all wise, patriotic and benevolent men may agree, and by the support of which, they promote the good of our common country, the best interests of our colored population, the suppression of the African slave trade, and the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa.

Resolved, That this Society, in the prosecution of its exclusive object, the colonization, with their consent, of the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, being required by the terms of its constitution, to act in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may

adopt regulations on the subject, may justly look for such measure of support from the Federal and other governments of the country, as they may deem consistent with their constitutional powers and duty.

Resolved, That the results contemplated in the execution of their scheme by the fathers of the American Colonization Society, were of unsurpassed grandeur and beneficence, and that the success of their efforts in the establishment, mostly by private means, of the colony of Liberia, is demonstration that these results can be, and therefore ought to be, by the application of adequate powers and resources, attained.

Resolved, That the members and friends of the Colonization Society, are solemnly pledged before earth and heaven, not to abandon in their weakness, those free persons of color who, confidently under their auspices have gone forth in the face of difficulty and danger, to plant upon the barbarous shore of their mother country, liberty and Christianity, but rather to extend to them assistance and encouragement in their honorable and magnanimous enterprise.

Resolved, That at this time, when our country is agitated by conflicting opinions on the subject of our colored population; when Africa is deprived annually, by the most cruel commerce of nearly or quite half a million of her inhabitants, when thousands are turning their thoughts and hearts to Liberia, as a small and attractive Christian State, looking forth to animate our hopes of the redemption of the most degraded and afflicted portion of the world; when this colony is exposed to danger, we are urged by the highest and most affecting considerations, that ever roused patriotic and Christian men to action, to adopt a national policy that shall tend to unite our own citizens, benefit our colored population, overthrow the slave trade, and bless enduringly two races of men, and two of the largest quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this Convention are deeply sensible, of the favor shown to the colony of Liberia, by the successive administrations of our Government, and they doubt not, the whole country will sustain the Government in the maintenance of such naval force, and the application of such means on the African coast, as may be necessary to guard our commerce (already becoming of great value) on that coast, fulfil all the humane provisions of the law for the benefit of recaptured Africans, and effectually suppress the African slave trade.

Resolved, That, it should be deeply impressed upon the public mind, that both as auxiliary and protective to American commerce, on the African coast, and as a means for the extinction of the slave trade, the colony of Liberia is of incalculable importance, and deserves the vigorous and generous support of this nation.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of African Colonization throughout the Union, to call conventions in their respective States, for the advancement of this cause and to increase the funds of this Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society, be requested by this Convention to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, calling their attention to the present

condition and prospects of the colonies on the west coast of Africa, and soliciting their co-operation in the promotion of the scheme, by the appropriation of money or otherwise—that the memorials be forwarded to the governors of the several States, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and that this memorial be presented for the approbation of the Convention, at its next meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present a memorial to Congress, recommending such measures to be taken for the protection of the Colonies, now established on the African coast, the promotion of American commerce on that coast, and the suppression of the slave trade, as the National Legislature shall approve.

The spirit of the fathers of the Society, animated this convention, the members felt alike the beneficence and dignity of their enterprise, and while looking with increased confidence for its support to the humanity and religion of the whole country, they were impelled by their own convictions, by great examples, by the very constitution and first principles of the association to invoke the aid of the State and General Governments. The earliest action of the Society had been to solicit the interposition and patronage of the States and of Congress; the law for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and for the benefit of recaptured Africans, had been enacted in consequence of its memorial; the just but liberal interpretation of this law by Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, had secured the success of its first experiment in colonization; new facts had extended and illustrated, and time had fortified that experiment; nearly half the State Legislatures of the Union had uttered their approbation of its patriotism and philanthropy, and now in addressing those Legislatures, and in allusion to the influence of the free and Christian institutions of Liberia, for the extinction of the slave trade, the illumination of the mind, development of the resources, civilization of the manners and renovation of the heart of Africa, the Convention adopted the thoughts so well embodied in the language of the first memorial, submitted by the Society to the Congress of the United States. “Independently said the President and Board of Managers at that time,” of the motives derived, from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for this nation, (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the earth were partakers) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon that large and interesting portion of mankind, benefited by that deed of justice; by

demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, unknown to the enlightened nations of antiquity, who had made no progress in the refinements of civilization, for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind, while it afforded a precious evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment should ultimately diffuse similar blessings through those vast regions, and unnumbered tribes yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstition, to the holy charities, the sublime morality, and humanizing discipline of the gospel—the nation, or individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benevolent enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force and power must appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. Above all should it be considered, that the nation or individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured the approbation of that Being whose compassion is over all his works, and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.”

On the 13th April, the Rev. Wm. McLain, one of the officers of the Society, left Washington, under instructions from the Executive Committee, for the south-western States, and especially for New Orleans, where he was expected to meet the ship *Mariposa*, purchase supplies for her emigrants, and make all arrangements for their accommodation and departure. He was requested to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of the Mississippi and Louisiana Societies, to ascertain the exact state of the servants and estate of the late Capt. Ross—the condition of the slaves of his daughter, the late Mrs. Read—to confer with the friends of the Society, and, as opportunities might allow, endeavor to enforce its claims, and secure funds to aid its objects in the principal cities and towns of that widespread and wealthy district of the country. On his way, Mr. McLain visited Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Natchez; and while he observed a growing attachment to the interests of the Society, and neglected

no means to advance them, found it impossible, on account of general pecuniary embarrassments, to secure any large amount of funds. The Mississippi and Louisiana State Colonization Societies, evinced unabated ardor in the cause, expressed their approbation of the proceedings of the parent Institution since the adoption of the plan of union, and their desire for the appointment of an able agent, to visit all the churches within their limits, explain the object, and receive collections and donations for the Society. They believed that a valuable amount might, even in times of much pecuniary depression, be secured by such an agent.

Large meetings of colored people were addressed by Mr. McLain in various places, and many found disposed to emigrate to Liberia, but without present ability to defray the expense. About thirty in Cincinnati are making arrangements to remove thither; and the Colonization Society of that city has promised to afford them the requisite assistance.

Mr. McLain examined carefully into the condition of the slaves, liberated by the will of the late Capt. Ross, and of the property left in trust for their benefit, to the Society. Though this will is sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, an attempt has been made in her Legislature to defeat its provisions—an attempt very properly and successfully exposed and rebuked, in a letter of one of the most distinguished citizens of that State. Notwithstanding this and other needless embarrassments, thrown around the case, yet the Committee expect soon to be enabled to fulfil the great purpose of benevolence which this will embodies. The large tract of land, left to be sold for the benefit of the slaves, is much depreciated; and the defence of the will has been attended with expense, yet the Committee trust, (and are confirmed in their opinion, by the observations of Mr. McLain,) that enough will be secured from the estate, to place the people, whose good was anxiously contemplated by the testator, in circumstances of comfort in Liberia.

Having attended to the various purchases and arrangements, connected with the outfit of the *Mariposa*, at New Orleans, Mr. McLain returned by the way of Charleston, to Norfolk, where preparations for the departure (with additional emigrants and supplies,) of this vessel, were soon completed.

An application has recently been made for the assistance of the Society, to establish in the Colony, without delay, a part, and at no distant day, all the slaves, left by the will of the late Mrs. Read, (the excellent daughter of Capt. Ross,) of Mississippi, to two gentlemen of that State. In accordance with the generous views of these gentlemen, the Committee have resolved to send a vessel to New Orleans in the course of next month, to receive such of these persons as may be ready to embark, (there

being about one hundred and thirty in all,) and to make all provision in their power for their health and happiness. Far more desirous, as the Committee are, to improve in all respects the state of the Colony, than to send to it additional numbers, cases are constantly occurring in which their interposition is sought, with such force of reason, in behalf of liberated slaves, as to render refusal well nigh impossible.

Among those for whose benefit the strenuous exertions of the friends of this Society, are demanded, the Committee may mention eighteen slaves in Kentucky, left by their former master with permission to emigrate, and who are in danger, if not sent to Liberia during the year, of reverting to slavery.

A number of slaves, near Shepherdstown, are in a state of preparation to emigrate, whenever the Society shall be able to receive them.

A venerable aged gentleman, in Tennessee, is desirous of sending sixty-eight persons, his servants, to Liberia, but is unable to defray their expenses. In Lynchburg, Va., are five; in Gloucester county, sixteen; and in Nansemond county, another company, about seventeen; and in Richmond, a number; all waiting to receive the aid of the Society.

Many masters in East Tennessee, desire to place their servants as free-men in the Colony; and many intelligent families of free colored persons from that region, and from the neighboring counties of Virginia, are anxious to find a home in Africa. Several of the latter description, of excellent character, from Illinois, are, also, applicants for emigration.

During the year, the Secretary of the Society has twice visited the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and passed nearly three months in various parts of N. England. Some very intelligent friends of the Institution, in that section of the country—and especially the managers of the Massachusetts Society—deemed the state of the public mind favorable for a movement for the cause. The views of the Society were explained before public meetings in Boston, Charlestown, Andover, Salem, Newburyport, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; in Dover, Hanover, and Newport, N. Hampshire; in Montpelier, Woodstock, and Windsor, Vermont; and in Augusta, Hallowell, Bath, and Brunswick, Maine: in some cases, auxiliary societies were formed, and every where were found a large and intelligent portion of citizens convinced of the merits, and disposed by reasonable and regular contributions to sustain the operations of the Society. That much distrust has been thrown over the scheme of Colonization, and that it is not a little depressed and embarrassed in this region of our country, must be admitted. So few able agents of the Society have recently occupied this field, the efforts of its opponents have been so systematic, zealous, and long continued; their agitating discussions and

measures have so disturbed the peace of churches and societies, even the friends of the cause, among the clergy, have been, so generally, induced, for the sake of harmony, to exclude the subject and claims of African colonization from the pulpits; so much have discussions in Congress, on the right of petition, and topics of public controversy, wholly foreign from questions touching the legitimate design of this Society, been brought into the consideration of these questions, as to occasion in the public mind, both doubt and discouragement. That a change is taking place, favorable to the Society in New England, is the opinion of its most judicious friends; and that explanation, information and argument, addressed to the minds of its thinking and religious people, will finally secure to it both their judgment and affections, the Committee feel assured. The very able Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, proposes the formation of auxiliary associations in all the towns of New England, as the best means of diffusing intelligence of the exertions, and creating confidence in the plan and policy of the Society, and at the same time, most economically, regularly, and largely augmenting its resources. A union of the several New England State Societies in a central organization at Boston, is also suggested, as likely to unite and strengthen the opinions and energies of those attached to the enterprise in that part of the Union.

The Committee regret that the venerable Dr. Proudfit, who, as Secretary and General Agent of the New York Colonization Society, has devoted himself, for many years, with extraordinary zeal and success to advance the interests of this Institution, after fulfilling his duties for a portion of the year, has felt compelled, at the earnest solicitation of his family, who deemed the labors of his office too arduous for the usual infirmities of his age, to retire from his station. He has accomplished a great service for Africa, the blessing of her and of the colonists of Liberia will attend his declining years, and a still brighter reward, his immortality.

The retirement of the Hon. Wm. Halsey from his station as General Agent of New Jersey, is a loss to the cause in that State not easily to be repaired. Thousands have become interested in the concerns of Liberia through his endeavors, and from a pamphlet, just published by this gentleman, we observe that the "aggregate amount of contributions received in New Jersey, for the colonization enterprise, from May 1st, 1838, to the 1st of June, 1842, including \$315 from the city of New York, is \$7,907."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, whose distinguished efforts for this Society, both in Africa and the United States, and for a long period, are well

known and highly appreciated, has continued to discharge his duties as Secretary and General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society ; and not only in that State, but in sundry portions of New England, especially Vermont—excited new energies in promotion of the interests, and added a valuable amount to the Treasury of the Society.

The Rev. S. Cornelius has continued his efficient agency for the Society, and in the States of Virginia, New Jersey, and Connecticut, labored with success. His indefatigable exertions, in obtaining supplies for the emigrants by the *Mariposa*, did much to relieve the exigencies of the Society when deeply and painfully felt by the Committee.

In the States of Maine and New Hampshire, Capt. George Barker has visited many places, and by faithful and unremitting efforts to obtain funds, and extend the circulation of the publications of the Society, rendered it a valuable service.

Rev. N. S. Dodge has recently accepted of an agency, and in various parts of New England, has made a powerful impression in favor of the cause, and obtained a subscription of more than \$3,000 for its benefit.

The thanks of the Society are especially due to the Rev. S. Bulfinch, of this city, who devoted his efforts, without compensation, for several weeks, in Boston and its vicinity, to explain, and enforce, the claims of the Society.

As so much of the success of this Society depends upon a well arranged and ever active system of agencies, the Committee have given much attention to the subject, and hope to see, at no distant day, such a system established throughout the Union.

Two valuable legacies have been left since the last general meeting to the Society. The Rev. Andrew A. Shannon, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, has bequeathed to the Society \$1,000, to aid in the Colonization of five servants, some years since, emancipated by him, and one-third of the remainder of his estate, (the other two-thirds being given to the American Bible Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,) which may, probably, amount to about \$1,200. Mr. Shannon is represented as having been a learned scholar, a persuasive preacher, and devoted to objects of Christian benevolence.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, of Montgomery county, Maryland, directed, by will, a bequest of \$2,000 to be paid to the Society. During her life, this excellent lady made frequent and generous donations to the cause, and the munificent legacy which she desired to be paid to it out of her estate, showed the strong attachment she cherished for it to her last hour. Her benevolence, retiring but active—her pious unostentatious

but exalted, excited the admiration of her friends, and will long live in the power of her example, and the fruits of her beneficence.

The statements and efforts of two intelligent colonists, Dr. James Brown and Mr. Zion Harris, long residents in Liberia, and, who, during the year, visited and attended public meetings in various parts of the Union, have done much to diffuse information concerning the colony, and to strengthen public confidence in the cause.

The colony founded by the State Society and legislature of Maryland, continues to prosper. The return and reports of several respectable emigrants, have produced a more favorable opinion of this Colony among the free colored population of Maryland; and, on the 15th of last month, more than one hundred sailed from Baltimore in the barque *Globe*, to enjoy its privileges, and reside upon its soil. "Never," says the Maryland Colonization Journal, "has an expedition left our harbor under more favorable auspices, nor has one ever been composed of better men. Of the good characters and capacity of most of them, we have ample testimony; and we regret that we are not able to give a sketch of the early history and labors of many of these hitherto obscure people, who, we believe, are yet the chosen instruments of effecting great good to their brethren in Africa." "This Colony" says Dr. Hall, "embraces about fifteen hundred square miles of territory, extending along the sea-board about thirty-five miles. Its character is strictly agricultural, producing, in the greatest abundance, vegetable provisions for the consumption of its inhabitants, and for supplying commercial and national vessels. Although established but eight years since, it is far better fitted for self-support than any other colony on the coast. Here was the first carriage-road made in the colonies, and here to a greater extent than in any other colony, either English or American, is the plough used in agriculture. The colony now contains about six hundred emigrants, mostly from Maryland; and the statistics of births and deaths, show it to be on the increase, independent of immigration." It is further remarked, "that in the most unhealthy season ever known at Cape Palmas, the mortality was not so great as that of the free colored population in Baltimore in ordinary times."

The Committee have alluded to certain great events of recent occurrence well adapted to excite gratitude to the Almighty ruler of the world, and animate our hopes of the speedy deliverance of Africa from her darkness and misery, and her introduction to all the blessings of civilization and christianity. The misfortunes of the Niger expedition have failed to shake the purpose or extinguish the zeal of the African Civilization Society of Great Britain, which still designs to encourage and assist the educated descendants of Africa from the West Indies and Sierra Leone, to plant

themselves along the shores and far in the interior of the land of their fathers, in numbers sufficient at least to impart to her rude and afflicted tribes, those instructions that civilize and that religion which saves. In a manner and at an expense (rising of £60 000) worthy of the English Government, was the Niger expedition fitted out, enriched with choice instruments and accompanied by the best agents for scientific discovery, guarded by all contrivances of medical skill against causes of disease, put in possession of means for conciliating the good opinion of native chiefs and exhibiting to these people models of ingenious art and of mechanical and agricultural improvement. The philanthropy and religion of Europe eagerly watched its progress. Many brave men of this expedition fell victims to the African fever, and the Government discontinued the enterprise—yet important ends have been obtained. “Great” says Lord John Russel, “as has been the failure in part, with regard to the objects of that expedition—lamentable as has been the loss of life that has attended it, it is not to be regarded as some have represented, as an utter failure and calamity. In the first place we have shown to the people of Africa, that the authority of England and of England’s Sovereign is engaged, and earnestly engaged in putting down the slave trade—in discouraging the system of human sacrifices, and in favoring the establishment of peaceful commerce and civilization in Africa. Do not imagine these will be in after times, or among savage nations, unimportant circumstances. If those natives were to see the commercial navy of England intent only upon gain—if they were to see our naval forces intent only upon dominion, they would give little credence to our professions of being directed by the light of the Gospel, and of being guided by a better rule than themselves. But when they see men ready to sacrifice their lives for objects of peace and charity, they will give credence to our professions, and they will unite with us in suppressing those horrible and inhuman practices to which they have hitherto afforded encouragement. I believe that most important consequences will result from this expedition. It was apprehended that the greatest mortality would occur in the Delta; but we have found by sad experience, that the upper parts of the Niger are most fatal to European constitutions, though they have not proved so to Africans. This fact teaches us that we ought, by every means in our power to seek to qualify Africans for the task of civilizing and instructing their fellow countrymen. It happens, owing to the institution of slavery, that enslaved Africans have been accustomed in the West Indies to habits of civilized life, they have received instruction from the ministers of religion in the truths of the Gospel. How important is it that means should be taken for enabling these men accustomed to civilized habits and acquainted with the doctrines of

christianity to become the teachers and instructors of their fellow countrymen in Africa."

The excellent commander of the Niger expedition, Captain Trotter, has since his return to England expressed his conviction that no time was ever more propitious for strenuous exertions for the good of Africa than the present; that christian descendants of Africa are disposed to co-operate in such exertions, that for her renovation reliance must be mainly placed upon their agency; that the chiefs and inhabitants upon the banks of the Niger, loudly call for instruction and are sufficiently conscious of their inferiority and advanced in some of the useful arts to welcome and appreciate the friendly interposition and councils of a more enlightened people. The force of these opinions are felt by the General Committee of the African Civilization Society, and while identical with those long entertained by this Society, will doubtless affect all their future policy.

Our own Government in accordance with the declaration of the Treaty of Ghent, that the slave trade is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice and that it would use its best endeavors for its suppression, having been the first of the nations to prohibit among its own citizens this cruel commerce, the first to denounce it as piracy, has concurred in a provision in its recent treaty with Great Britain by which each nation is bound to keep afloat in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations. While both the Chief Executive and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, have during the year, as heretofore, manifested a friendly interest in the prosperity of Liberia, while to the occasional visits of our armed vessels, this colony has from its infancy been much indebted for influence and security, the Committee anticipate from the fulfilment of the stipulations of this treaty great benefits to the American trade and to all our colonial settlements on the African Coast. The views entertained by the Executive of the manner in which the obligations of this treaty shall on our part be executed, are so clearly and ably stated in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President and by him transmitted to the Senate, that the Committee cannot deny themselves the advantage of introducing a few extracts from it in this Report:

"It is to be remarked, that the obligation assumed by the Government, to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa, does not create any absolute necessity for an increase to that amount of our present naval force. Vessels already in the navy will be selected for that service. Of course the annual cost of repairing said vessels is but a part of the usual and necessary expenditure for the naval service. It is not proposed to increase the navy, with the particular view of supplying this squadron; nor would it

be proposed to *reduce* the navy, if this squadron were not necessary. It is merely a part of the customary and *useful* employment of our vessels of war. * * *

Of the climate he observes: "At this day, however, the African coast has lost its terrors so far as cruising vessels are concerned. The climate is found to be unhealthy to Europeans *only on shore and in the night-time*. There is, on most parts of the coast, good and safe anchorage for ships-of-war, within a quarter of a mile of the shore, so that there is no necessity that the crews should expose themselves in unhealthy ports. It is found that by keeping at this distance from the land at night, and by protecting the crews, by awnings, from the intense heat of noon, and the floods of rain which fall at particular seasons, they enjoy as good health as in any other part of the world. The *Vandalia*, recently returned from that coast, lost but two men in a cruise of seven months; one of these died of consumption, the other of chronic dysentery." * * *

"Independent of any treaty stipulation, I should have considered it necessary to keep at least eighty guns distributed among a number of small vessels on that coast. Our commerce is carried on through the whole range of seaboard country, from Goree to the Bight of Biafra, a distance of about two thousand miles. Our commerce along this coast may now be estimated at one million of dollars, employing from four to five thousand tons of shipping. * * * The trade in palm oil is of recent date, and is so rapidly increasing in value and extent, as to claim an important place in our import trade. The cultivation of coffee, also, is rapidly extending itself, and from the specimens already sent to our country, the African coffee bids fair to rival the best which is now imported. The information which I have received from the most intelligent men, well acquainted with the African coast, fully authorizes the belief, not only that our commerce with that country is becoming more and more worthy of attention from year to year, but that it holds out at this time greater inducements to commercial enterprise than any other part of the world. The statistical tables furnished by the Treasury Department afford but an imperfect view of it. * * * The trade in palm oil, already very valuable, and rapidly increasing from year to year, is so conducted that the articles with which it is purchased must be landed and placed in the hands of native chiefs and trade agents. The American trader has nothing to rely on but the integrity and honor of these people; a precarious dependence, which renders the trade of very little value to him. The English, on the contrary, keep a sufficient naval force constantly on the coast, and being thus in a condition to enforce their contracts, the natives do not venture to break them. Hence, this trade is nearly engrossed by the English, and is very valuable to them, although most of the articles necessary to carry it on can be more cheaply furnished by the United States than by them. It is vain to hope that our commerce with Africa can be maintained even in its present condition, and still more vain to hope that it can be greatly extended, unless we offer it the protection it would derive from the constant presence of our ships of war. Instead of trading with us, the native chiefs think only of plundering our vessels and murdering their crews. The *Mary Carver*, alluded to in my annual report, is not the only case of this sort which has already occurred,

condition and prospects of the colonies on the west coast of Africa, and soliciting their co-operation in the promotion of the scheme, by the appropriation of money or otherwise—that the memorials be forwarded to the governors of the several States, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and that this memorial be presented for the approbation of the Convention, at its next meeting.

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men are the most useful and most efficient laborers in any cause or calling in Africa; with a less amount of intelligence and talent than the white man they can effect more.

"The Liberians have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables and all the staple commodities of the tropics. The climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant as does the climate of our Western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is wanting to favor and perpetuate on the coast of Africa an independent christian government is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase for a certain period of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the government of this country."

Again he remarks :

"The effect of the colonies upon the native tribes both near and remote is decidedly favorable; and that perhaps to a greater extent than is often the case in the colonization or settlement of a new and barbarous country.

"The commercial intercourse with the natives alone is of vast benefit to them individually, besides tending rapidly to develop the resources of the country. Their indirect benefit, too, through the missionary establishments within the influence of the colony is of weighty consideration, as I am well convinced, without their protection no mission station could have been established; and certainly not successfully prosecuted had the American colonies not existed. But the most important advantage accruing to the natives from the establishment of the colonies, arises from the bare fact of the existence of a community of blacks like themselves maintaining a well-regulated government, and conversant with, and exercising the arts and habits of civilized life. It is a universal impression pervading all the tribes of Western Africa, that the white man is of a distinct and superior order of being, that there is an inseparable bar between the two races, that one is doomed to be a savage, and the other a civilized man. The bare existence of the colony is a convincing demonstration of the absurdity of their opinions, and will do more to elevate them in the scale of being, than could be done by all and every other measure that could be projected."

Of the African Trade Dr. Hall says :

"The whole extent of the coast line of West Africa is a mart of commerce."

"In large rivers many vessels of from two to four hundred tons are continually to be seen engaged in traffic,

"The principal articles of export in former years were gums, wax, malaguetta pepper, hides, ivory and gold. All these articles are now of secondary importance to dye-woods and palm oil. The latter article, when used barely for the manufacture of soap and in woollen factories, has found a ready and permanent market both in Europe and America. But of late experiments have been made by which the stearine is separated from the olein, both of which products being in great demand, it may reasonably be supposed that any amount of the article will always find a ready market at a fair profit. The production of this article is greatly on the increase,

and no probable limits can be fixed as to the extent to which it can be furnished. In small towns where I could ten years since only purchase a few gallons in calabashes for the use of my crews, it is now obtained in puncheons for exportation. In fact the whole palm oil trade of the windward coast has been formed within the last twelve years, and now thousands of puncheons are shipped annually.

"The camwood is one of the most important dye-woods in the world, and we believe is mostly if not altogether obtained from Africa, and it can there be obtained to almost any extent, being, in the interior, one of the most common forest trees. The demand for it is steady and uniform both in this country and in England.

In reply to the question: "How will the proper protection of these colonies and the promotion of the American commerce on that coast affect the slave trade," his answer is:

"It may be proper to state before affording a direct answer to the question, that the very establishment of the colonies has absolutely broken up the slavers within their boundaries. The location of the first colony was on an island that had, from time immemorial, been occupied by slave factories. The first severe wars in which this colony was engaged was on the question of the slave trade. The slave factories of Trade Town and New Cesters were broken up by Ashmun early in the history of the colony. Subsequently two factories have at different times been destroyed by the colonists at Little Bassa, and that, too, through hard fighting. Grand Bassa was always a slave mart—the last slaves were shipped on the day I landed in a schooner to pay for the first purchase of territory there, in March, 1832."

The Committee must believe, that the time is at hand when the Governments of the country will extend to this project of African colonization their fostering care. Its practicability and its beneficence are completely demonstrated. In the language of the President of the Society: "No one can doubt that with the application of adequate means, such as the Governments of the several States of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent." And the Committee and the Society still cherish the hope, which the founders cherished, that both the State and General Governments will aid the cause with their "ample powers and abundant resources."

The great interests connected with the commerce and resources of Africa, the effects of colonial settlements upon both, and upon the slave trade, the mutual influence of this and legitimate commerce upon each other, and the means by which civilization and our holy religion may be made to triumph over the barbarism and other evils of that continent have received during the year the earnest attention of a Committee of the House of Commons in Great Britain, and their able report with numerous, most instructive and valuable documents are just spread before the world.

This Committee recommend " that the Government of the British ports on the Gold Coast (which have been under the direction of a Committee of British merchants) be resumed by the crown, and that all dependence on the Government of Sierra Leone should cease ; that several of the ports, such as Apollonia, Winnebah and Whydah, abandoned in 1828 when the Government was handed over to a committee of merchants, should be re-occupied, and that others should be reconstructed at similar points ; that the settlement at the Gambia like those on the Gold Coast should be entirely separated from the Government of Sierra Leone ; that the settlement at the Island of Bulama should be re-established ; that small block-houses should be erected both at the Gambia and along the coast on points where British commerce is superseding the slave trade ; that emigration to the West Indies from Sierra Leone and other parts of the African coast, on terms and in a manner secured from abuse, by the strict scrutiny of governmental authority be encouraged and that improved measures be adopted in the system of naval service on that coast for the utter suppression of the slave trade. This report concludes with the following words, " Happily in this great work [the overthrow of the slave trade] we need not despair. The measures lately adopted have done much. The evidence of all naval officers, as well as commanders of merchant ships, concur in stating, that north of the line, over a coast of many thousand miles, the slave trade, with the exception of a few points in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, is virtually extinct. And the continuance of these measures, well-guarded and considered in all their details, as well as extended, together with such as we have recommended in different parts of our report, give fair ground for hoping for ultimate success. Under this head we would venture to recommend that none but the swiftest vessels should be employed ; that some of the best prizes should be converted to purposes of the service ; that steamers should be engaged in watching the intricacies of islands, and the mouths of rivers ; that the system of paying by head money, so unjust to gallant men, or perhaps, by bounty at all, should be reconsidered, and possibly replaced by higher pay and the prospect of promotion ; encouragement and ample protection, at the same time, should be given to lawful trade in every shape ; and the settlements which we hold, or which we may form upon the coast, should be kept open indifferently to all nations as to ourselves, that they may see, and be compelled to acknowledge, that in all we are attempting for Africa, we are only endeavoring to provide a feast of which all may equally partake ; and seeking, as the reward of our exertions, no advantage to ourselves, save that which may fairly fall to our lot from a proportionate share of a more abundant table, spread out for the common benefit of all."

It is stated in the report of Dr. Madden, recently sent as commissioner by the English Government to examine into the condition of the colonial settlements on the west coast of Africa that in 1836 "the total imports for that year from the western coast of Africa, was in round numbers—

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| | £800,000 |
| From Sierra Leone | 71,927 |
| From Gambia | 75,940 |
| From the Gold Coast | 160,000 |

Leaving a balance of £492,133 as the imports from other places on the coast where there were no British settlements.

The annual importations of palm oil into England are now upwards of 12,000 tons, which at the market price of £28 per ton, amounts to £336,000 per annum giving constant employment to 14,000 tons of shipping. The total annual gain to England direct and indirect, from the West African trade, exclusive of ship building, is estimated at from 5 to £600,000.

The income of this Society has been less the last year than we had ventured to anticipate. The pecuniary embarrassment, and in most parts of the country the extreme pressure for money, have been felt by the patrons of this Society. The money that has been received, the Committee have endeavored to appropriate in the best manner for the interests of the Society. They have paid on the former debt of the Society \$3,575 10. They have paid \$5,866 10 for goods sent to the colony the last year. They have paid \$10,460 82 towards defraying the expenses of sending out emigrants.

The large amount of \$9,440 88 is the proceeds of goods to the colony last year and in part payment for the schooner *Regulus*. There is a large sum yet due us from the colony, and also from legacies and other sources in this country. The whole amount of our debts at present (including a balance due on old debts) is \$17,140 20, while there is owing the Society in the colony, for past subscriptions, and for the African Repository, *nearly double that amount*.

With even moderate success in collecting money due us, and in obtaining contributions, we may hope soon not only to relieve the cause from every pecuniary embarrassment, but to apply a very considerable amount to enlarge the colonial territory and assist emigration.

Human nature itself seems awakening like a giant from sleep utterly to destroy the slave trade. All the civilized powers of Europe and America are warring upon it. Many native African chiefs, of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, of the Timmanees, along the coast of Liberia, and at Eboe and Egarra, on the banks of the Niger, have signed conventions for its suppression. The Bey of Tunis, and the Pacha of Egypt, have agreed to abolish it. A treaty has been formed by Great Britain, with the

Imaum of Muscat, to prevent the exportation of slaves, (at least to Christian States) from his dominions, and her influence is now exerted against this traffic, with the great empires of the east. But as the seat of this evil and crime, is in the barbarism of Africa, it is by the development of her resources, the civilization of her manners, and the renovation of her character, that we must mainly look for its entire and final extinction.

Our divine religion the great civilizer of rude and savage nations, is promulgating its laws and demonstrating its efficacy, on many parts of the African coast, and the disinterested and daring missionaries of its Great Teacher, have penetrated even to the capital of Ashantee, dark with superstition and bloody with human sacrifices. The piercing cry of guilt and misery, from the burning desert, from the gloom of the wilderness, summons the disciples of him who once died for the life of the world, who is risen and who reigns to draw all men to faith in his cross, and the glories of his eternal kingdom, to impart the blessings of his gospel to the people of Africa. In Southern Africa, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, and every where on the borders of Liberia, they are hazarding their lives, correcting the wild habits, and taming the fierce passions of heathen men. Effects and changes more wonderful than ancient fable imputed to the harp of Orpheus, have been produced among degraded and even cannibal tribes by the benevolence of their lives and the purity and power of their doctrines. Through the gates of civilized colonies, Africa is opened to their influence and exertions. Hundreds of faithful Missionaries might now find an ample and promising field for their labors in the immediate vicinity of Liberia.

The interests of our colored population are in this scheme of colonization, greatly and peculiarly involved, and as the valiant Athenian commander, in a stress of circumstances and on the eve of battle, exhorted his men to be valiant now if ever, and to bear in mind, every one, that you who go now aboard, are the land forces and the sea forces, the whole estate and great name of Athens; the members of this Society, every one should now feel that in the success of their enterprise is gathered and bound up the dearest hope and treasure, the highest and best good of the African race.

Since this Report was commenced, the hand of death has suddenly taken from this Society one of its brightest ornaments and best friends. That eloquent voice, which we expected this evening to hear, which though often heard, was always heard with delight, is silent. He, eminent among the few that devised, among the noblest that sustained, among the purest and best that rejoiced in the progress of this great scheme of

philanthropy, is absent from our assembly and present with the Lord. Who that once knew can ever forget him ? his benignant smile, the charm of his gentle courteous manners, his perfect soul of honor, his magnanimity, his unbounded benevolence, his piety, blending, pervading, consecrating all, and glowing, through every look and action like coals of fire, through the openings of a perfumed and holy censer. We are sad, even to tears at his departure. His spirit from its lofty and bright abode, rebukes our despondency. He bids us onward. Though dead he still speaks. Who that was permitted to listen to his last speech in behalf of this Society, in this city, can ever cease to remember his words ? On that occasion said Mr. Key :

“ Yes, the colonization of the colored race on the land of their fathers is no longer a theory, a scheme, an experiment, but a fact, a work in progress—and it will go on. A great nation has resolved it—patriotism commands it—benevolence urges it—religion impels it—and it will go on.

“ A free and happy land, rejoicing in the best gifts of Heaven, will make this grateful offering to the Great Giver of its blessings—will stretch forth the hand of love and mercy to an outcast and down-trodden race, and lead them to their home. Africa will take to her bleeding bosom her long lost children ; and they shall wipe away her tears of agony—break off all her chains—enlighten all her darkness, and the days of her abasement shall be ended.

“ Where can human hearts be found insensible to such a work ? The whole world may well be called upon, to make that which redounds to the honor and happiness of the world, the business of the world.

“ The call is to our country.

“ He trusted she would nobly answer it.

“ He thought he valued, as he ought, her deeds of patriotism and valor, the triumphs achieved by her flag. But when that standard flings forth its folds over the destitute and abandoned ; when it calls together the outcasts of a dark and distant land, guides them to a happy heritage, and there waves over them, their pride and their protection ; then are its stars a constellation of glory ; then does it achieve a higher triumph than its proudest battle fields have won.

This is the boon that he would ask for his country—not the renown that arms or arts can give, but a name and example that should enlighten and animate the world, by being active and eminent in a work of mercy—that she should show her gratitude to Heaven for the blessings she has received, by the blessings she bestows—and secure the protection of Heaven by fulfilling its high behests in sending its light to those who are in darkness. He did covet for his native land the honor of repairing the wrongs, and re-peopling the desolations of injured Africa, and restoring her to a place among the nations of the earth. Thus making a great continent, redeemed and enlightened by her labors, a living monument to her praise.”

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from the 17th Jan., 1842, to 1st Jan., 1843.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF AM. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|--|------------|--|-------------|
| To balances due the Society per last Report - Receipts from Colonial Store - Do. Donations & Subscriptions, - Do. Legacies - Do. African Repository - Balances now due by the Society, not including old debts - | | By balances due by the Society per last Report - | \$8,338 95 |
| | | Payments for passages, &c., of emigrants - | 10,460 82 |
| | | Colonial Store for goods sent - | 5,866 10 |
| | | Compensation to agents - | 3,776 49 |
| | | Contingent and travelling expenses—salaries here and in the colony—office rent—postage - | 5,370 94 |
| | | African Repository, paper and printing - | 2,456 77 |
| | | Paid on account of old debts - | 3,575 10 |
| | | Paid Gen. J. J. Roberts on account made in 1840, Profit and loss, discounts on remittances - | 394 78 |
| | | Do. colony of Liberia - | 241 71 |
| | | Balances, per Leger D, due the Society - | 74 83 |
| | | Cash Balance in Treasurer's hands - | 3,782 21 |
| | | | 120 12 |
| | | | \$44,458 82 |
| | \$6,900 78 | | |
| | 9,440 88 | | |
| | 12,478 81 | | |
| | 2,603 96 | | |
| | 1,474 45 | | |
| | 11,569 94 | | |
| | | | \$44,458 82 |

OLIVER WHITTLESEY, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, January, 1843.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,

FEBRUARY 23, 1843.

Read the first and second times, and laid upon the Speaker's table.

THE following very able Report, on the memorial of a Convention of the friends of African Colonization, submitted by Mr. Kennedy, of the Committee on Commerce, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. States, embodies facts and statements of the highest importance to the honor and interests of our country and humanity. The memorial that suggested it, and which we also publish, is one of the last, and best papers ever drawn by the hand of that lamented friend of Africa and the human race, FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., a name brightly associated with the purest and most precious virtues of the christian character. The friends of African colonization, from every section of the Union, should appeal to the next Congress for aid to their enterprise. The promotion of innocent commerce and the suppression of the African slave-trade, are objects clearly comprehended within the powers of that body, and an appropriation of \$20,000 to encourage the people and extend the territory of the colonies of Liberia, would we doubt not, effect more for these ends than thrice the amount expended in any other way. While no proper means should be neglected of increasing the donations of benevolence to the Society, the efforts of all its friends should be constantly and earnestly directed to secure the co-operation of the States and General Government. How vast the good which an annual appropriation even of \$5,000 from each legislature of the Southern States would accomplish!

HON. J. P. KENNEDY, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of the friends of African Colonization assembled in convention in the city of Washington in May last, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT :

The necessity of making some provision for the colonization and settlement of the free colored population of this country began at an early period to attract the attention of the public. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the State of Virginia made an application to the General Government for aid in this purpose. That State desired to originate some measure which should provide an asylum for this population, either on the coast of Africa or in some other appropriate region beyond the limits of the Union. Resolutions were more than once adopted by its legislature expressive of the interest which the State felt in the subject, and of the importance attached to it; and at length the governor was directed, in 1816, when Dr. Finley was employed at Washington in his memorable enterprise of establishing the American Colonization Society,

to correspond with the President for the promotion of that design. The assistance of the Senators and Representatives of the State was invoked to the same end.

The society was founded in December, 1816. It comprised many eminent individuals from the several States; was characterized by its freedom from sectional distinctions; enlisted the aid of men from every quarter of the Union, and was generally received and applauded as a beneficent and highly national undertaking.

Its design, as set forth in an article of its constitution, was to act "in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as might adopt regulations on the subject." Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Georgia were the first to respond to the invitation invoking their assistance. They passed resolutions recommending the subject to the country, and generally announced their accordance in the opinion, expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that it was desirable the United States should undertake the colonization of the free people of color on the coast of Africa.

The society, very soon after its organization, laid its plans before Congress, and solicited the countenance and support of that body. The best disposition was manifested towards it, and it may be set down to its praise, that one of the earliest and most valuable results of its labors was the adoption by Congress of more energetic measures for the suppression of the slave-trade. That trade was denounced as piracy, and subjected to the penalties of such an offence. Foreign States were invited to co-operate in the effort to destroy this trade by treating it in the same manner; and upon this foundation has eventually grown up that active aid, it is to be hoped, effective hostility to the traffic which shall succeed in its ultimate abolition. In regulating this subject at that time, Congress passed an act by which the right of any State to dispose of captured Africans brought within the territory of the United States, in contravention of its laws, was revoked, and the President was clothed with authority to restore these unfortunate beings to their native country.

Mr. Monroe, believing that the benevolent views of Congress, in reference to recaptured Africans, demanded that due provision should be made for their shelter, sustenance, and defence, temporarily, at least, after their arrival in Africa, and that this could only be secured through the services of an agent empowered to superintend the subject by actual personal examination and assistance, interpreted this act to confer the powers which he deemed essential to its effectual application. This opinion he communicated to Congress by special message, and expressed his determination to proceed in the accomplishment of the objects of the law by co-operating with the Colonization Society in the selection of a station for the temporary or permanent residence of such Africans as might be brought within the description of the case provided for.

Proceeding still further in the same design, when the society had obtained possession by purchase of the tract of country since designated by the name of Liberia, Mr. Monroe directed that the recaptured negroes should be placed upon its soil, under the care of an agent of the Government, with such supplies and assistance as might enable them, should they desire it, ultimately to attain the advantages which it was the purpose of the society to secure to those who might, under their auspices, voluntarily engage in the establishment of their colony.

Thus the colony of Liberia rose into existence, both as a home for recaptured Africans restored by the humanity of our Government to their own country, and as a well organized community of free colored men, prepared and disposed to extend their useful arts, civilized laws, and christianity both along the coast and into the interior of Africa.

About half the States of the Union have expressed their decided approbation of the scheme of African colonization, and the citizens and legislature of Maryland have proceeded to plant a flourishing colony at Cape Palmas. Through the efforts and under the influence of the American Colonization Society, nearly twenty eligible tracts of country have been purchased between Cape Mount, and Cape Palmas, and on many of them promising settlements established. The enterprise is demonstrated to be practicable and capable of indefinite extension. Though the colonies embrace but a few thousand emigrants, their salutary influence is widely felt and many thousands of the native population have sought their protection, submitted to their laws, and enjoy the advantages of their instructions. Able and disinterested citizens of the United States have, from time to time, devoted themselves to their interests, and under the authority of the colonization societies have assisted them to frame their social institutions their government and laws. They exhibit to the eyes of a barbarous people the model of a free, temperate, industrious, civilized and christian society. They have legislative assemblies, courts of justice, schools and churches. Though having enjoyed in this country but very imperfect advantages of improvement, and left it with small means, they

have done much for themselves and much for civilization, and christianity ; have enacted laws for the extirpation of the slave-trade and wherever their rightful authority exists executed them with vigor. They have successfully engaged in agriculture and lawful commerce. They have opened the way for many christian missionaries, of different communions to the heathen tribes, and afforded them protection and facilities in their work. In fine, Liberia and the Maryland settlements at Cape Palmas present themselves to this country and the world not only as eligible asylums for our free colored population and for such as may become free, but as republican and christian states informed by the elements of indefinite growth and improvement; capable, duly countenanced, and guarded against the interference of unfriendly powers, of rising to honor and greatness, and of diffusing the influence of their laws and example over wide districts of Africa.

Adverting to the fact that the suppression of the slave-trade has been almost from the origin of this government an object of interest to our people, and that it is now still more earnestly sought for by enlightened nations ; that this trade being nurtured mainly in the barbarism of Africa, may be soon checked and ultimately overthrown by the efforts of the colonies planted by our citizens ; that the colonies now established have most obviously stimulated the industry of the natives in their vicinity, have created a commerce which promises every day to become more valuable, and have auspiciously begun the beneficent labor of African civilization ; that they furnish shelter and refreshment to our own ships and seamen, and are growing into importance as ports and depots for our naval squadrons ; and, above all, that they have been founded by the benevolence of our citizens and public authorities, with the laudable purpose of giving a safe and prosperous home to that portion of our population, who, however disqualified by our laws or our habits from being incorporated, with advantage to themselves, into our political society, are still entitled, as dependents upon our guardianship, to our sympathy and support—adverting to all these considerations the committee are of opinion that the colonies of Liberia and Maryland now existing, and those which may hereafter be established on the African coast, may justly invoke the regard of the government and ask from it some measure of protection and support.

In what mode and to what extent these should be afforded, is a question of more doubt and greater difficulty. Many of the earliest and most distinguished friends of African colonization, both in and out of Congress, regarded the efforts of the American Colonization Society as experimental and preliminary to the action of Government, and soon after its origin avowed the opinion "that Congress ought to be requested to take under its protection the colony already planted, to make provision for its increase by suitable appropriations of money, and by authorizing the President to make further purchases of land from the natives, as it might be wanted ; to provide for its security, internal and external, by such regulations for its temporary government as might be deemed advisable, by authorizing the President to employ a suitable naval force, as well for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, as for the purpose of impressing the natives with respect for the establishment, and to make provision for the purchase from time to time, of suitable territories on the southwestern coast of Africa, for the establishment of other similar colonies as fast as they could be formed, with due regard to the national resources and to the public good."

An application to Congress for such aid was urged by the late General Harper in a report made by him, as chairman of a committee, to the society in 1824, and although he observed "it might be doubted whether on a subject so vast in its consequences and connections, and so new, Congress would act immediately, this did not furnish any sufficient reason for delaying the application. Time must be allowed for viewing the subject in all its bearings for reflecting on it maturely, and for public opinion to receive and communicate the proper impulse. Nothing," he adds, "the committee apprehend, will tend so effectually to produce and hasten these desirable results, as full discussions and explanations of the whole subject in Congress."

Whilst the committee duly appreciate those high considerations of patriotism and philanthropy by which the opinions just cited were sustained, and cherish the belief that at a period not very remote the enterprise of African colonization is to be prosecuted by this nation with an energy and on a scale far transcending any as yet realized, in the actual condition of the colonies now planted, they see grounds for hope that at a moderate expense and with that aid and countenance which can be readily granted, without fully assuming all the hazards and responsibilities of a system of colonization, their permanency, growth and prosperity may be secured.

It is vitally important that the territory of the colonies should be enlarged, and that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestible over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles ; and

that in case of hostilities between this and any European country their rights as neutrals, should be recognized and respected. The increase of legitimate commerce on the western coast of Africa is already strongly tempting the enterprise of English merchants, and serious difficulties have arisen between British traders claiming rights, independent of the government of Liberia and Maryland within their territorial limits. Naval officers of Great Britain have been called on by British subjects to interpose and defend them against the revenue laws of the colonies; and the French, the committee are informed, have sought to obtain a cession of lands within the limits of Liberia just referred to, and to which the people of that colony have a pre-emptive right.

As neither Great Britain nor any European Government, has to the knowledge of the committee claimed political jurisdiction from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as such claim if by possibility it exists, has arisen long since the colonies were founded; as those who occupy these settlements have gone thither to establish for themselves, their posterity, and multitudes who may follow them, a republican commonwealth, capable of indefinite enlargement, it is essential that they be not disturbed in the exercise of rights already acquired, or precluded from extending their authority over the entire line of coast, (from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas) generally known as Liberia. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars to enable the colonists to effect negotiations with the native chiefs, by which the native title to this region of Africa should be extinguished, and the jurisdiction of their Government over it rendered unquestionable, would in the judgment of your committee, whether regarded as a measure auxiliary to the suppression of the slave-trade or to the interests of American commerce be highly expedient. In all treaties for the purchase of lands, it might be stipulated that on the part of the African chiefs the slave-trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of their country, for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectively with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty, for the overthrow of the slave-trade and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that \$20,000 thus expended would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way.

The committee have abundant evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. To the testimony of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman entitled to full confidence, and who has resided long in Africa, the committee invite the special attention of the House. This testimony is confirmed by the information recently given to the world in the report and accompanying documents of a committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the condition of the British settlements and their relations to the native tribes of Western Africa. The annual imports from Western Africa into this country probably exceed a million of dollars, and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade now becoming of great value had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Hitherto the slave-trade has been at war with all improvement and every kind of innocent commerce; its cessation will be succeeded by the cultivation of the soil, and the growth of trade in all the varied and valuable productions of the African climate. It is of infinite importance that the natives of Africa should be convinced that agricultural labor, and the substitution of lawful trade for the infamous commerce in human beings, will be for their advantage, and that in their intercourse with them, our own merchants should possess every privilege granted to those of England, or any other nation.

The establishment of a commercial agent, (as recommended by Dr. Hall) to reside in Liberia, and occasionally to visit in a Government vessel, various points on the coast, to ascertain the best sites for mercantile establishments, to form conventions and treaties of commerce and for the suppression of the slave-trade with the principal chiefs, to take charge of the stores and other property sent out for our ships of war, to guard the rights and interests of our seamen and secure for American vessels a free and unrestrained right of trade at all important stations, the committee would recommend as an object urgently demanded by interest and humanity.

The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African Colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people in its connection with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded partly by the private enterprise of American

citizens, and partly by the aid of Federal and State authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree, to the legislation of a State of this Union, (as in the case of Maryland) they have attained a position in which, obviously, they must very soon become objects of consideration to the world, both for the commerce which may be under their control, and for the agency they are likely to exercise in the final disenthralment of the continent to which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the observation of christendom, that the slave-trade may more certainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the squadrons of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will inevitably draw an anxious and friendly eye towards the American colonies, from every power which sincerely pursues the charitable work of relieving Africa from her horrible traffic, and mankind from the reproach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive will greatly advance the interests and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before an occasion of conflicting interest may arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them.

The idea of an American colony is a new one. It is manifestly worthy of the highest consideration. The committee see nothing in our Constitution to forbid it. We have establishments of this nature, though somewhat anomalous in the character of their dependence upon our Government, in Indian tribes which have been placed beyond the limits of the States on the purchased territory of the Union. The African settlements would require much less exercise of political jurisdiction, much less territorial supervision, than is presented in the case of these tribes. They would require aid towards the enlargement of territory, occasional visitation and protection by our naval armament, a guarantee, perhaps, to be secured to them by the influence of our Government, of the rights of neutrality in the wars that may arise between European or American States. They would stand in need of the highest commercial privileges in their intercourse with this the mother country; and the reciprocation of such privileges on the part of the colonies to our own citizens, would doubtless be an object to be secured on our side. Questions of commercial regulation would frequently arise demanding the care and supervision of this Government. The profitable trade of our citizens may be deeply involved in the adjustment of such questions. The interest which we may have hereafter in this subject is one which it would be impolitic for us to neglect or abandon.

The committee, without further exposition of a subject which presents topics for large discussion and which abounds in considerations of the highest magnitude and concern, have thrown out these general views, in the hope that the attention of the country may, at an early moment, be attracted to their examination, through which a plan may be devised for the permanent and prosperous guidance of the colonies. For the purpose of aiding in this examination and in illustration of the views contained in this report, the committee have appended sundry documents hereto, to which they beg leave to refer.

They submit with this report the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade, renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient point in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or conventions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

And be it further resolved, That the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress.

MEMORIAL

TO THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in the United States.

THE Convention of the friends of African Colonization, assembled at the city of Washington, respectfully represents—

That in the course of its recent proceedings, it became necessary to take into consideration the present condition and prospects of the colonies of the free people of color from our country, which have been established on the western coast of Africa. Your memorialists in the investigation of this subject, were necessarily led into many inquiries closely connected with the products and trade of that continent, and particularly the slave-trade, its present extent, the various plans for its suppression and the causes of their failure. Believing that they have acquired in the course of their investigations, a valuable mass of information from the most authentic sources, touching all these interesting subjects, they have deemed it their duty to place some of the results of their labors, before the American people, and their representatives, now assembled in Congress.

It is generally known that the scheme of forming colonies of the free colored inhabitants of the United States, in Africa or elsewhere, originated with the legislature of Virginia in the year 1802, when a resolution was passed directing inquiries to be made of the practicability of its accomplishment. A subsequent resolution of the same legislature, was passed in 1816, and a similar one by the legislature of Maryland, calling for the aid of the general government. Nothing of a more decisive character appears to have been projected in relation to the subject at that time. It, no doubt, became a matter of thought and conversation among our benevolent and patriotic countrymen; who could not fail to know from their own observation and experience, and from the history of the world in all ages, that the existence of two distinct races of men, under the same government was a great and growing evil. They saw that the marked distinction between them, could never be obliterated; that their co-existence in the same land with equal rights and privileges had never been found practicable. They knew that this evil was not one of choice, but forced upon our country, in times of darkness, and when under the dominion of another government. They felt that the people who aspired to the honor of holding up to the world the spectacle of a free and equal government, were bound to make every effort to redress every wrong, to remove, at any cost, any thing that threatened public peace and the perpetuity of their institutions.

It is not strange that with such thoughts and feelings, they should be brought to hope and to believe in the practicability of such an enterprise. They saw the difficulties were great, but they saw the power to be applied to their removal, also great. The remembrance, too, of what had been done to make their country what it was, gave hope and

courage for what remained to be done to make it what it ought to be. They trusted still more than all to the Providence that rules the destinies of nations; to whose approval and help, in such an effort, they knew they could not look in vain. To that help they had trusted in greater difficulties and far sorer trials, and had been delivered; and could not doubt now that it would be as freely and as fully given, to enable them to ennoble that deliverance, by the accomplishment of such a purpose.

A hope and belief, thus awakened, animated Robert Finley, of New Jersey; and he came to Washington in the winter of 1816-17, on no other errand than to propose this scheme, and impart his own feelings of confidence in its success to his countrymen. It was the closing act of a useful and honored life as a minister of the gospel, and became him as a man, a patriot and a christian. The hopes of his own heart were gradually kindled in those of others, and in the course of a few weeks, he had secured the approbation and co-operation of most of the distinguished statesmen in Congress and other citizens from each section of the Union. The subject was well considered and matured, a meeting called, and the American Colonization Society thus organized. Its whole object and purpose was declared to be the colonization of the free people of color of the several States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa.

The first measure adopted by the Society was to send agents to that coast, to ascertain the nature of the country and its products, the character and condition of the natives, and the practicability of procuring a suitable territory and establishing a settlement among them.

When satisfied upon these subjects by the information thus acquired, further measures were adopted which led to the acquisition of the desired territory, the transportation of the first free colored colonists, and their establishment in the land of their ancestors.

The history of their progress and success has been given in the annual reports and publications of the Society, exciting so great and general an interest among our countrymen, that auxiliary societies were formed in aid of the object in almost all the States, most of whose legislatures also, have at various times, passed resolutions of approbation and encouragement. Some of the most important of these publications, bearing upon the subjects which seem now to deserve your consideration, and the resolutions of Virginia and Maryland before referred to, with some of the proceedings of the State legislatures and of Congress, your memorialists beg leave to present, with this memorial. They also exhibit more recent and most interesting documents, showing the present condition of the colonies thus established, and of those parts of the African coast where a commerce has been opened of the most inviting character, developing vast and hitherto unexplored resources of that great continent, presenting the prospect of new and most extensive markets for our products and manufactures, and offering in exchange the rich productions of Africa. They present also, with these papers, recent authentic statements shewing the present unexampled extent and barbarity of the slave-trade, and the utter failure of all the plans and operations by which its suppression has been attempted.

Among the various sources of information upon these interesting subjects to which the Convention has had access, your memorialists beg leave particularly to refer to the statements of Dr. Hall of Maryland. This gentleman conducted the enterprize which resulted in the establishment of the flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the legislature and people of Maryland, in 1831. For several years past he has been personally engaged in commercial pursuits on the coast, and from his opportunities of information, high character and intelligence, the utmost reliance may be placed on his representations. He attended the meetings of the Convention, and his answers to the inquiries of the members are deemed so important that they were afterwards obtained in writing, and are now herewith submitted.

Your memorialists have thus been enabled to collect from various sources, and lay before Congress information upon subjects of great national importance, in relation to which, both our people, and the Executive and Legislative Departments of our Government have, on all occasions, manifested a deep interest. These are—

1. The African Slave-trade.

2. The lawful commerce now opening with the African Continent. And

3. The colonies of colored emigrants from our country, situated on that coast, and their intimate and important connexion with the trade of Africa, and a large and interesting portion of the population of many of our States.

It has been justly our boast that the legislature of our country was the first to denounce the trade in human beings that has so long desolated Africa and disgraced the world.

Other nations have united in this condemnation, and now, and for many years past, it has been marked by the indignant reprobation of every civilized people.

But the censure of the world, the solemn treaties and declarations of nations, the severest enactments for its punishment, and most earnest efforts for their enforcement, have all been in vain. Your memorialists now lay before you, decisive and recent proofs that the slave-trade has not only continued, but increased—increased, both in extent and atrocity. Prosecuted as an illegal and prohibited traffic, it is now conducted by miscreants destitute of every human feeling, stimulated by its inordinate profits, in small fast-sailing vessels, where these crowded and wretched victims are sacrificed with a wantonness and barbarity hitherto unknown, and which would have shocked even the hardened pursuers of this trade at an earlier period. You will observe, among the papers presented, a calculation made from recent and creditable information, showing that the number of the slaves that reach their destination, out-living all the horrors of their seizure, the march to the coast, their detention there, and the fearful and fatal passage in the hold of the slave-ship, constitute but a small proportion of the whole number subjected to these accumulated and inhuman outrages. This appalling calculation shows that the whole number of victims thus sacrificed amounts annually to *half a million*?—that instead of diminishing, it is increasing, and in a new form and character of unexampled cruelty.

Such is the present state of that trade which the Congress of the United States, upwards of 20 years ago, branded with its proper name of Piracy, which all the civilized nations of the earth have proclaimed to be against all law human and divine; which they all profess to have prohibited; which the two greatest maritime nations of the earth have resolved should be abolished, and against which their naval forces have been arrayed. One of these nations, and the one most able to carry this resolution into effect, has most earnestly and zealously, and with vast labor, expense, and perseverance, attempted its accomplishment. Her cruisers have been stationed on both sides of the ocean, watching the shore stained with blood where this merchandize of human misery is freighted, and the shore equally polluted as its point of destination, they have searched through all frauds and disguises for the guilty prosecutors of this trade, with tribunals prepared for their condemnation; and her own statesmen and philanthropists publicly acknowledge the lamentable result of these great means and efforts to be as we have stated.

She has made many captures, rescued many captives. Of the offenders thus taken, none, it is believed, have been punished otherwise, than by the loss of their plunder. Of the captives, many, it must be acknowledged, have never been delivered from the fate to which they were destined. The profits of the trade are represented to be so enormous, as to enable "offences gilded hand to shove by justice," and those who should enforce the obligations of laws and treaties, are either unwilling or unable to interpose their authority. While it is doubtful whether even where captures have been made, the good intended has been accomplished, there is no doubt that vast numbers have escaped.

We are thus brought to the sad conclusion, acknowledged by those who have been most engaged in the investigation of this subject, and most competent to form a decision—that nothing has been accomplished by all these means, to rescue Africa from outrage and the world from this reproach. Nay, it is still more sad—the evil has been aggravated—and it is seen and acknowledged that no better results can be expected from any further use of these means alone. Sir T. F. Buxton, a gentleman who has been conspicuous for his efforts to procure the abolition of the slave-trade, and his researches and publications upon this subject, says in a work of recent date, that—

"It is however, but too evident, that, under the mode we have taken for the suppression of the slave-trade, it has increased. It has been proved by documents, that cannot be controverted that; for every village fired, and every drove of human beings marched in former times, there are now double. For every cargo then at sea, two cargoes, or twice the numbers in one cargo, wedged together in a mass of living corruption, are now borne on the waves of the Atlantic. But whilst the numbers who suffer have increased, there is no reason to believe that the sufferings of each have been abated, on the contrary, we know that in some particulars these have increased; so that the sum total of misery swells in both ways. Each individual has more to endure; and the number of individuals is twice what it was. The result, therefore, is, that aggravated suffering reaches multiplied numbers.

"I do not see how we can escape the conviction, that such is the result of our efforts, unless by giving way to a vague and undefined hope, with no evidence to support it, but the facts I have collected, though true at the time, are no longer a true exemplifica-

tion of the existing state of things. In the most recent documents relating to the slave-trade, I find no such consolatory surmise; on the contrary, I am driven by them to the sorrowful conviction, that the year, from September, 1837, to September, 1838, is distinguished beyond all preceding years for the extent of the trade, for the intensity of its miseries, and for the unusual havoc it makes on human life. Once more, then, I must declare my conviction that the trade will never be suppressed by the system hitherto pursued. You will be defeated by its enormous gains. You may throw impediments in the way of these miscreants; you may augment their peril; you may reduce their profits; but enough, and more than enough, will remain to baffle all your efforts. Better to do nothing, than to go on, year after year, at a great cost, adding to the disasters, and inflaming the wounds of Africa."

This gentleman will be found to be fully confirmed in these fearful conclusions, by the documents contained in the Parliamentary papers of England, the reports of the commissioners to Lord Palmerston and his despatches and correspondence.

If then it be plain, that nothing can be expected from continuing the measures hitherto pursued, but the aggravation of this evil, the only inquiry should be, are there any other measures that may prove more successful?

Is there any remedy?

Your memorialists are sure that our people and our Government, have the same interest and feel the same desire, they have ever manifested to adopt such a remedy, if there be one. In the language of the Committee of Congress in 1822, "So long as it is in the power of the United States to provide additional restraints upon this odious traffic, they cannot be withheld consistently with the justice and honor of the Nation."

They do not wish that any department of our Government should engage, from mere benevolent impulse, in rash adventures of doubtful humanity. They know that, with us, limits have been wisely assigned to those in whom power has been confided, which are not to be transgressed. The slave-trade has been already declared to be, and treated as, an evil within these limits. And most justly. For it wars, not only upon defenceless Africa, but upon all the nations of the world, affecting directly the peaceful commerce of all; tempting the cupidity of their citizens to evade their laws, and disgrace their institutions, and debasing and brutifying, in a school of the most monstrous iniquity, crews of pirates and plunderers, the enemies of all mankind.

They have therefore the consolation of believing that their researches, in relation to a subject within the legitimate powers of Congress, have enabled them to bring such facts and circumstances to its notice, as shall show that there is a remedy for this wrong and a remedy also equally within the sphere of its undoubted powers.

This remedy is to be found in the lawful commerce of Africa.

This commerce is already developing the vast resources of that great continent, inviting all nations, and most emphatically and peculiarly, ours, to participate in its advantages. The substitution of this trade for that which now debases and desolates her, is the claim which Africa now makes upon the civilized nations of the world. Nor is it addressed merely to their sympathy for the sufferings of an oppressed outcast from the family of nations, nor to their indignation against her cruel spoilers, nor to the retribution which they owe for past participations in her oppressions. She shows, in all her plains and forests, that the same benignant Providence that has scattered its gifts over other lands, has been bountiful and profuse to her, and she can thus call them to a commerce that shall enrich themselves, and civilize and deliver her. So that inducements are presented to all, to the humane, to engage in a work of mercy and justice, and to the selfish, to seek that gain that flows from the peaceful intercourse of nations.

Already is this remedy in operation, already producing its humanizing results upon the shores of Africa. This commerce has begun, and is rapidly increasing. Our citizens, with their characteristic enterprize, have successfully embarked in it; and all that need be asked for it from our Government, is the same protection and encouragement that are extended to our commerce with other countries.

The answers of Dr. Hall, and the other papers submitted by your memorialists will show the disadvantages under which it labors for the want of this protection and encouragement, and the important consequences to be expected when the same aid and facilities are extended to it, that are given to other branches of our commerce. With these papers will be found the reports of our naval officers, and particularly one from Com. Nicolson, to the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting the growing importance of this trade, and the necessity of commercial agency on the coast. Since then, the trade, and consequently this necessity, have greatly increased.

Other nations are awakened to just perceptions of the importance of this growing trade, and acquisitions of territory and settlements upon the coast of Africa have been

made and are now projecting, with the view of participating in this commerce, by the British Government, and also recently by France. These anticipations of great commercial advantages from the trade with that continent cannot be thought unreasonable when it is considered, that it is estimated to contain a population of one hundred and fifty millions of people, inhabiting a country of extraordinary fertility, abounding in as great a variety of valuable productions as any other portion of the world.

Your memorialists cannot doubt that Congress will see, from the proofs they are prepared to exhibit, the propriety of securing, by proper measures, to our citizens, a just share in these advantages, and that a great and growing trade is now presented to us, of sufficient consequence, on its own account alone, to justify the fostering care of our Government.

But its intimate and close connexion with the subject already mentioned is obvious. It is by the substitution of lawful commerce with Africa, that the slave-trade is to be abolished.

This is the only measure that has hitherto been successful; wherever it has been offered to the oppressed natives of that continent, it has been accepted; and none can doubt that wherever they can be brought to see, that there are all around them rich gifts of Providence valuable to other nations, they will offer them in the interchanges of peaceful commerce, and gladly renounce the inhuman system of mutual rapine and destruction to which they have been stimulated.

Congress will see from the documents and publications ready to be presented by your memorialists that there is now but one opinion upon this subject. Our own officers and citizens who have been familiar with the coast of Africa, those of England whose situations in her Navy, and as governors of her settlements, have had the most ample means of observation, all concur in confirming what the American Colonization Society declared, after her agents had explored the western coast, that no measures for the suppression of the slave-trade, confined to operations on the ocean, could arrest it, that it must be assailed where it originates, on the land. The coast is now known to be bordered by feeble and scattered tribes, who are the intermediate agents, between the powerful kings and chiefs in the interior, who seize and bring down their gangs of slaves, and the slave ships who purchase and transport them. They receive and keep the slaves in large receptacles, till the arrival of the slave-ships, and make all the arrangements for their confinement, support and embarkation.

This intermediate agency is essential to the trade, and it is plain that a small, active naval force upon the coast can break it up, destroy the factories, and disperse the foreign miscreants, who establish and conduct them.

Your memorialists presume that there could be no just objection to such application of force, if necessary, as all civilized nations, having now concurred in denouncing the slave-trade, would be willing and desirous it should be so applied.

There can be no difference between force on the ocean to re-capture and release the slaves from the slave-ships, and its application on shore, to rescue them before they are embarked, except that the latter would be the only effectual way to accomplish the object. If however such objection should be thought worthy of consideration, there can be no doubt that all nations would unite in negotiations to remove it by common consent.

It will be seen by the documents thus submitted, that the native Africans themselves are ready to abandon this agency, and that treaties and arrangements can be easily made with them, presenting inducements under the influence of which they are willing to relinquish it. It will appear that this has already been accomplished to a considerable extent, so that, by these means, there are now several hundred miles of coast, delivered from the horrors of the slave-trade, and where a lawful trade has been substituted.

The effects produced by this abandonment of savage life, and the adoption of a system which gives them peace and security, and encourages industry and improvement, must attract the attention of the neighboring tribes, and produce a salutary influence upon them.

Our Government has already the honor of having been the first to propose to other nations some system of united action against a trade which is a common offence, and a common reproach to the world. In 1820 it denounced it as piracy by our laws. In 1822, the House of Representatives passed a resolution authorizing the President to open a negotiation with the other maritime nations, for the purpose of making it piracy by the law of nations. In 1823, in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning on the right of search, then as now, asked, by the British Government, it was proposed by the former, as a substitute for the right of search, to carry out the purpose

of this resolution, and make it piracy. The same proposition was made through our Ministers to other nations.

This substitute was urged by Mr. Adams, as a stronger and better remedy than that proposed by the British Government, as one that would "more effectually accomplish the great object of suppressing the trade, than any other measure we could adopt."

Your memorialists are entirely confident that the honor and interests of our country, will be maintained in the negotiation now again pending between these two Governments upon the same interesting subject. They are also equally confident of the sincerity of the British Government in endeavoring to adopt such measures as shall result in the complete extinction of the slave-trade.

But in the course of their inquiries they have been brought, by the documents and publications before referred to, to the conclusion, that whether any agreement in relation to the right of search or examination can be made, or not, some other measure far more decisive and efficient must be adopted by the two Governments, either in connexion with it, or as a substitute for it, or nothing important will be accomplished.

The substitute proposed by Mr. Adams in 1823, however desirable in itself, and however acceptable it might be if considered practicable, by the British Government, would require time, and perhaps have to encounter long and difficult negotiations with other maritime powers.

But a measure appears to your memorialists to present itself in the papers before referred to, in itself sufficient, and indispensable as they believe, to effect the desired object. That measure they have already suggested. Let them unite in giving to Africa a free and lawful commerce. Let them visit her coast in concert, open all the avenues and facilities to a peaceful and profitable intercourse, remove all obstructions, and present to her people a commerce that shall enrich and civilize her, in the place of that which now desolates and debases her.

Thus shall they execute the great and humane purpose to which they have pledged themselves, redress the wrongs of Africa, free the world from its shame, and open to their own people new sources of prosperity and new fields of enterprise in the boundless resources of that great continent.

As African colonization will be the most efficient ally, as it has already been, in accomplishing these great results; directly and powerfully aiding in the introduction of lawful commerce, and in the suppression of the slave-trade, your memorialists hope they may be excused for calling the attention of Congress to the protection they have been directed to ask in behalf of the infant and interesting settlements upon the coast. If, as friendly ports upon a distant and barbarous coast, where American trade to a considerable amount now exists, and is rapidly increasing in extent and importance, they afford the aid and facilities necessary to commerce, they are entitled, for the sake of commerce, to adequate protection.

If, as ports of the same description, they afford refreshment and succor to our public vessels cruising in those seas, and if by their influence and the advantages they afford to natives, they promote the abolition of the slave-trade, then are they also, for the sake of the abolition of the slave-trade, entitled to adequate protection. That they are most important instruments in effecting both these great purposes is abundantly shown in all their past history, and will appear in the papers submitted.

It may be superfluous with these claims to protection, to say any thing of their own merits.

In fact so closely connected is African colonization, with African commerce and the suppression of the African slave-trade, that any measures calculated to effect either of these objects necessarily promote the others. If therefore the proper and usual measures, such as are everywhere applied to the wants of commerce, are adopted for the protection of our citizens engaging in such pursuits on the African coast; and if the measures necessary for the final termination of the slave-trade are now put into vigorous execution, the incidental protection they will afford to the colonies, such as the presence of a small portion of our naval force and the establishment of commercial agencies and other necessary arrangements for the safety and convenience of our merchant vessels, will be all they will require.

It should not however be forgotten that they have claims of their own, to the patronage and countenance of the General Government.

They originated in the humane policy of our laws. The act of 1819, required the President to discharge duties which made it necessary for him to send agents to reside on the coast of Africa, to receive and protect the native Africans delivered from our slave ships, or illegally brought into our country. With these agents were also sent the necessary means to enable them to fulfil these duties. Among the colonists now in

Liberia, are these liberated Africans, and those on whom they have continually depended for protection. They are now civilized and useful citizens of a free and prosperous settlement. The President of the United States, in a special message to Congress, at the succeeding session, communicated the regulations and arrangements thus made for the execution of the act of 1819, and from that time to the present an agent has resided on the coast, and the instructions to our Naval officers visiting the coast, and their despatches to our Government, show that the protection of these settlements has been always an acknowledged national duty.

It should also be remembered that they have merits of their own, independent of the great services they are rendering in the aid and facilities they present to our vessels and citizens trading on the coast, and to the efforts of our Government in suppressing the slave-trade.

They afford to the States of the Union the means of removing their free colored population. This has been long and ardently desired by many of them, from motives of humanity to this class of their people, as well as of advantage to themselves. Applications have been made to Congress for aid, in various ways, to the accomplishment of this object by several of the States. And your memorialists respectfully suggest that one measure particularly requested by the States of Virginia and Maryland, seems now to require consideration. Both these States have asked for the settlements of our colored people on the coast of Africa, now established and such as may be hereafter established, that our Government should enter into such negotiations and arrangements with other nations, as may secure the safety and neutrality of the colonies to be thus planted.

Mr. Jefferson's letters on that subject at an early period, show that he approved of this suggestion, and gave it his support, and directed some measures to be taken by our ministers at foreign courts preparatory to its execution. They have hitherto, from their very interesting character and situation, attracted the sympathy and respect of all nations, so that it has not been thought necessary to resort to such arrangements in their behalf. But the commerce of Africa now opening to the world is likely to present new and most important changes in the situation of that coast, where trade and the acquisition of territory for commercial settlements are now in considerable progress, so that it may be highly desirable to resort now, or at such convenient occasions as may present themselves in our negotiation with other Governments, to the proper and necessary mutual arrangements to secure the safety of all such settlements, and place both the trade between them and Africa, and our citizens and the coast, on just grounds of equal advantage.

Your memorialists conclude by expressing their hope that the views they have thus presented, and the proofs by which they are sustained, will enable the wisdom of our national legislature, to apply the means they may think proper to accomplish objects greatly interesting in many ways, to the prosperity and honor of our Government, and to the cause of human improvement and happiness throughout the world.

F. S. KEY,
E. WHITTLESEY,
R. R. GURLEY,
H. LINDSLY,
H. L. ELLSWORTH,

Committee of Colonization Convention.

MESSAGE
TO THE
SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

SOME doubt having been entertained respecting the true intent and meaning of the of the act of the last session, entitled "an Act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave-trade," as to the duties of the agents to be appointed on the coast of Africa, I think it proper to state the interpretation which has been given of the act, and the measures adopted to carry it into effect, that Congress may, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same, before further proceedings are had under it. The obligation to instruct the commanders of all our armed vessels to seize and bring into port all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of former acts, for the suppression of the slave-trade, being imperative, was executed without delay. No seizures have yet been made, but, as they were contemplated by the law, and might be presumed, it seemed proper to make the necessary regulations applicable to such seizures for carrying the several provisions of the act into effect. It is enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, who may be taken under the act, to be removed to Africa. It is the obvious import of the law, that none of the persons thus taken should remain within the United States; and no place other than the coast of Africa being designated, their removal or delivery, whether carried from the United States, or landed immediately from the vessels in which they were taken, was supposed to be confined to that coast. No settlement or station being specified, the whole coast was thought to be left open, for the selection of a proper place, at which the persons, thus taken, should be delivered. The Executive is authorized to appoint one or more agents, residing there, to receive such persons; and one hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the general purposes of the law. On due consideration of the several sections of the act, and of its humane policy, it was supposed to be the intention of Congress, that all the persons above described, who might be taken under it, and landed in Africa, should be aided in return to their former homes, or in their establishment at, or near the place where landed. Some shelter or food would be necessary for them there, as soon as landed, let their subsequent disposition be what it might. Should they be landed without such provision having been previously made, they might perish. It was supposed by the authority given to the Executive, to appoint agents residing on that coast, that they should provide such shelter and food, and perform the other beneficent, and charitable offices contemplated by the act. The coast of Africa having been little explored, and no persons residing there, who possessed the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the trust, being known to the Executive, to none such could it be committed. It was believed that citizens only, who would go hence, well instructed in the views of their Government, and zealous to give them effect, would be competent to these duties, and that it was not the intention of the law to preclude their appointment. It was obvious that the longer these persons should be detained in the United States in the hand of the marshals, the greater would be the expense, and that for the same term would the main purpose of the law be suspended. It seemed, therefore, to be incum-

which stimulate, encourage and exalt, and which must enable them to secure for themselves and posterity a free, independent, national existence, where such an existence may prove with increasing power an element destructive of the atrocious slave trade, and of renovating moral and intellectual life to the barbarous and uncounted tribes and nations of Africa—withdrawing the people of Africa from the shades of ignorance, from cruel and degrading superstitions, from wars, and their fruitful parent, (that infamous commerce which annually, for centuries, has consigned vast numbers of its unoffending inhabitants, of all ages, both sexes, and of all conditions to slavery or death)—to industry, to the arts and practices of civilized life, to lawful, profitable, and peaceful trade, and the inestimable privileges of law, letters, liberty and christianity—stirred by these high considerations, the Society has proceeded mostly by private means, in its great enterprise. Individuals from every State of our confederacy, of every political and religious opinion, the clergy and churches of every name, have viewed the plan of the Society as of a character not only unexceptionable, but of comprehensive benevolence, operating for good in all relations and directions, embracing in its promised beneficence the interests of both the white and colored races in this country, and of the more numerous population of Africa.

The settlements of Liberia demonstrate the entire practicableness of the scheme. Though embracing but a few thousand emigrants, they exhibit on a distant and barbarous shore models of good government, of free institutions, of order, industry, civilized manners and christianity. Their jurisdiction extends along several hundred miles of coast, and the salutary influence of their example, along the coast, and into the interior still further. They have legislative assemblies, courts of justice, schools and churches. But it must be recollected that these communities which have done so much for themselves, and so much to spread out the advantages of our civilization and religion before rude and heathen men, who have passed laws for the extirpation of the slave trade on every spot touched by their rightful authority, are of a people who here enjoy but very imperfect opportunities and inducements for improvement, who left us almost without means; many of them recently liberated slaves, and all going forth unfortified and unsustained by either national or state power, to found, in an untried climate, on the borders of a continent remote from civilized nations, a republican commonwealth and the church of God. They have nobly effected their object. But their condition is one of weakness, of difficulty, of danger, demanding in the judgment of your memorialists, the sympathy, the immediate and generous support, not only of individuals, but of every state legislature in the Union. To abandon, or even to neglect the communities of Liberia at this time, when it is clear that all the great and beneficent ends proposed by their establishment may, and that by means which, divided among the several States or paid out of the common fund of the nation, would affect injuriously no one interest of the country, and which will be more than repaid by the advantages of African commerce to be secured through those settlements, would be not only a violation of solemn obligation to the people of these colonies, but a sacrifice of the important commercial interests of our country. Your memorialists have abundant evidence to show that these interests on the African coast are becoming of great value, and that to Africa we may look for a market of vast extent to some of our great staple productions, as well as for our manufactures, and that the returns will be in palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold dust, the precious gums, and other of the richest products of the most favored regions of the tropics.

It is necessary for your memorialists merely to allude to the various political, social, and economical considerations, that should operate with wise and patriotic men, more especially in our southern, and to some extent in all the states of this great confederacy, to incline them to regard with favor the plan and policy of this society. Nor is it important to consider how far, in the progress of this scheme, there may arise some friendly co-operation between the General Government, whose peculiar province it is to foster and protect the commerce of the country, and whose acknowledged duty to suppress the African slave trade, still depriving Africa every year of a half a million of her inhabitants, and the Governments of the several States impelled by the combined considerations of interest and humanity to contribute to their aid. To adopt the language of a former memorial, it is the duty of the Society to place the scheme in which they are engaged, before all, who have the power to accomplish it, and to trust that the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom it is committed, will devise the most proper and effectual means for its success. And they prefer, in earnestly soliciting for this enterprise the favor and pecuniary aid of the legislature which they have the honor to address, to dwell upon those elevating thoughts so well embodied in the language, slightly modified, of the first memorial ever submitted by this society to the General

Legislature of the Union. "Independently," said the President and Board of Managers at that time, "of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence, on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for this nation (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument under divine providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon that large and interesting portion of mankind, benefitted by that deed of justice; by demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, unknown to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization, for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well-ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality, and humanizing discipline of the Gospel; the nation, or individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benevolent enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being whose compassion is over all his works, and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures."

The colony of Cape Palmas, is a conclusive evidence of what a single State, and by an appropriation of a few thousand dollars annually can accomplish in this cause. A prosperous colony of about six hundred emigrants has risen, with all the order and institutions of a well-organized Society, under the fostering care of the legislature of Maryland, and citizens of this state, at the cost of less than the establishment of a single plantation at the South.

But it is in vain to expect, that either the various interesting settlements scattered along an extended line of coast, under the care of the parent society, and opening a rich and inviting territory for the possession and home of our free colored population or the settlement at Cape Palmas, can prosper, maintain themselves against the adverse influences of great power, with which they are contending, effect the high purposes for which they have been planted, unless their numbers shall by emigration, be augmented, and increased funds be supplied by the bounty of individuals, the States, or the nation. An annual appropriation for the present, of even ten thousand dollars, from the Legislature of each State, with the aids which may be anticipated from the donations of benevolence would throw a new light of hope and cheerfulness over the settlements of Liberia, and give assurance that Africa herself must rise from ruin, to stand in honor and power among the nations of the world.

[*Dr. Ayres opinion, from Report of the Society, 1824*]

"Does not this show the proper field to operate upon in suppressing the slave-trade? Send men among them capable of instructing them, let them be qualified in head as well as in heart, not avaricious speculators, nor yet ignorant enthusiasts; but practical men, who can give the natives a living example of integrity of principle, and at the same time instruct them in other modes of obtaining the necessaries of life. Let them be taught the benefit of employing their time in cultivating the earth—show them that the labor of a man for one year will produce more than they can sell him for—create a market for all they can supply, and give them in exchange such articles as they want; immediately their wars, which have been entered into merely to get slaves—the sale of which is the only method they know of to supply their wants—will cease."

FORM OF A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned citizens of _____, respectfully represent: That being deeply impressed with the value and magnitude of the interest, both to American commerce and to those of justice and humanity, involved in the suppression of the African slave trade, to be secured through the enlargement and stability of the colonies of Liberia, as well as with the immense advantages opening in these settlements to a numerous and dependent class of our population and remotely, to a large portion of the African race; they pray Congress to adopt such efficient measures for the benefit of these colonies as it may deem consistent with its constitutional powers and duty.

It is respectfully requested that the friends of the cause will transmit this, with their signatures, or some similar memorial, early to the next Congress.

THE RESOLUTION TO RAISE THE PRESENT YEAR \$40,000.

The following Resolution, moved by Rev. Wm. McLain, and seconded by Rer. Dr. Proudfit, was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Society:

Resolved, That in order to carry through the indispensable operations of this society the present year, a sum of not less than \$40,000 is necessary: and therefore, that relying on the blessing of Heaven, and the liberality of a benevolent public, we will raise that amount before our next annual meeting."

The friends of the Society will perceive that its whole reliance for success is upon their liberality and the good providence of the Almighty. The necessity for the amount specified is clear and urgent. To all the interests of the colony, of civilization and humanity upon the African coast, it is important that the colonial authority should be rendered incontestible over the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, that access should be opened to the camwood forests and to the populous tribes of the interior, and that the settlements should be strengthened by select and intelligent emigrants. Whether we regard the great object of the suppression of the slave trade, (to which as a nation we stand pledged by the recent treaty, and for which a naval squadron is to be engaged for the next five years on the African coast,) or the prosperity of American commerce, rising to importance and destined to be of high value on that coast, or the progress of civilization and christianity among a rude people, hitherto without the elements of improvement, and the prey to the worst passions of lawless power, the commonwealth of Liberia, as auxiliary to these ends, should command the sympathy and fostering care of private benevolence, of the State legislatures and the General Government. Its citizens, accustomed to the climate, and familiar with the dispositions and habits of the people of Africa, bound by interest and duty to the cause of freedom, improvement and religion, connected, many of them, with the United States by the ties of birth, by existing relations, by gratitude, by the bonds of republican government and the same holy faith, are prepared and disposed to co-operate in all the measures of our government for the overthrow of the slave trade and the advance and protection of our commerce on the African coast. But comparatively few in numbers and scanty in resources, they need countenance and encouragement. As a matter of mere interest and economy, we believe, the sum of twenty or thirty thousand dollars devoted to extend the territory and improve the condition of the Liberian colonies would effect more for the extirpation of the slave trade and the increase of American trade in Africa than one hundred thousand dollars expended in any other way.

Could this subject be presented in its true light to the churches and christians of this land, not forty thousand dollars, but a hundred thousand would be placed at once in the treasury of the society. They would look upon Liberia as the Plymouth of Africa, just planted and requiring assistance, but possessed of an inexhaustible vitality and the seeds of a towering and commanding greatness, destined to send out in the course of a few years, not one or two, but hundreds of the natives of the colony educated and pious, to instruct and convert to the divine faith they profess, the tribes of the interior. They would see in it the beginning of a moral and intellectual renaissance for Africa—the dawn of the redemption of the African race.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States.

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject. X

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the Chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measure involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provisions by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the Chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President, (or in his absence the Vice Presidents according to seniority) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a ratable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

NOTICES.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this City, at \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization. Letters and communications relating to this work to be addressed to R. R. GURLEY, Editor.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen, who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars, constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

OFFICE of the Society on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, near 4½ street.

LETTERS to be addressed to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary, or to WILLIAM McLEOD, Treasurer.

VOLUME XX.

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Recd May 7, 1847
American Colonization Society
THE
through Rev. Dr. McLean, Secy of the Society

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1844.

[NO. 2.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the opening of this Report, the Executive Committee, acknowledge with reverence and submission, the afflicting visitation of Providence, by which the venerable Dr. Proudfit, a Vice President of the Society, and for several years the devoted and able secretary of the New York Colonization Society, has been removed from his labors to his reward. He died, after a short illness, on the 17th of April, cherishing even in his last moments, the holy sentiments that had so long animated him as a Christian minister and philanthropist, and an unwavering confidence in the character and success of this institution. His eminent faith, devotion, and charity were evident to all who knew him, and the people of Liberia, and thousands in whose bosoms he excited sympathy in their behalf, and from whose benevolence he drew generous contributions for their benefit, will cherish the remembrance of his distinguished exertions and virtues. His voice of persuasion and encouragement was heard in this hall, at the last anniversary of the Society, and though dead he still speaks. By his works and his example he will continue to live, and by an influence to which time shall add only increasing extent and power.

With painful regret, the Committee also record the decease of the Hon. Wm. Halsey, of New Jersey, a gentleman, who during several of the closing years of his life, engaged with zeal, energy and perseverance in efforts to make known the views, and increase the funds of the Society. He visited repeatedly many parts of New Jersey, excited the public mind to confidence and activity in the enterprise, diffused information,

replied to objections, and induced many who had been indifferent, to feel and manifest an interest in its success. Among the last acts of his useful and honored life was the publication of a pamphlet, exhibiting a brief account of the origin and results, as now evident, of African Colonization, and of his own endeavors in co-operation with the State Society of New Jersey, for the advancement of the cause. This institution, the State in which he lived, and Africa so deeply indebted to his labors, will remember him with affection, and long deplore his loss.

On the ninth of May last, seventy one of the slaves left by Mrs. Margaret Alison Reed, of Mississippi, to Dr. Stephen Duncan and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, embarked at New Orleans, in the bark "Renown," chartered by the American Colonization Society, for Liberia. Six others, free persons of color from Mississippi, accompanied them, which (one child a few months old having died on the passage to Norfolk,) with three of the same class from Charleston, made the whole company that sailed from this last port, seventy nine. In this vessel, lumber and trade goods for the benefit of recaptured Africans to the amount of \$1,500 were shipped by order of the Government, which also sent out as freight to the amount of 1840½ barrels of provisions, to be landed at Port Praya, in the Cape De Verd Islands, for the U. S. squadron. This vessel was, after having landed a part of her cargo, unfortunately wrecked at the Cape De Verds with much loss, though all the passengers were saved, and through the kind and energetic efforts of our consul, E. Gardner, Esq., transferred to the barque Jane, of Massachusetts, promptly chartered by him to convey them to the colony. Though the loss of stores and provisions may have caused some inconvenience to these emigrants, all claim on account of the Renown ceasing with the nonfulfilment of the terms of the charter party, this unfortunate event proved of no pecuniary disadvantage to the Society. Intelligence of the arrival of this company at the colony, though for some time expected, has not yet arrived.

Early in November, the barque "Latrobe," sailed from Baltimore, with between seventy and eighty emigrants, nearly all manumitted slaves, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, destined to the colony at Cape Palmas. A worthy colored family, Mr. Herrings, and an intelligent colored mechanic, Mr. Hines, from Virginia, embarked in this vessel for Monrovia, under the direction and at the expense of the Parent Society. The number emigrating to Cape Palmas, thirty-one were manumitted by a single philanthropic individual, Mr. Goodwin, who was present, with a numerous assembly of the friends of the cause, to participate in the impressive religious services at their departure.

By a recent legal decision, twelve slaves in Flemingsburg, Ky., are to

receive their freedom and are now ready to emigrate, and a final decree in favor of the liberty of twenty-one at Richmond, Va., is expected the present month, while three in Nansemond county are now ready to sail, and a number from Gloucester county and other places will soon, it is expected, be placed at the disposal of the Society.

The message of Governor Roberts to the colonial legislature in the early part of the year, and his subsequent despatches, afford gratifying evidence of increasing attention to commerce, agriculture, education, and various public improvements. By the colonial law, a common school is to be established in every township of the colony, under the direction of a school committee, to which all persons are compelled by law to send their children, and, while all monies arising from licenses and unappropriated military and court fines are set apart as a fund to support education, and the inhabitants of the several towns and villages are authorized to impose taxes to supply any deficiency. To this subject, the Governor invokes the consideration of the legislature in appropriate and impressive terms. "The condition of our race," he observes, "in other parts of the world, and especially of the inhabitants of this heathen country, should be motives to rouse us to greater diligence, that we may show to the world that the African race is as susceptible of mental improvement as any other. At present there are schools established in several of our towns and villages; these, however, are under the patronage and control of various religious institutions in America, and may be discontinued at any moment. It therefore becomes us to assist ourselves in this great work of improvement, that we may be prepared for any emergency. We can do something and should do something. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and when we have done all we can do, I pledge myself there will be no lack of aid. The sympathies of the benevolent every where are enlisted in our favor, especially with regard to this subject; and when it is known abroad, that we appreciate learning, and are doing all in our power to obtain it and cannot succeed, then, and not till then, shall we have the efficient aid of our friends abroad, and be able to establish permanent schools for the education of our youth." There is evidently a want of competent teachers, and of means for their support, and more effectual measures are suggested to the legislature by the Governor to meet the necessity of a more general and thorough system of instruction.

Though the commerce of the colony has suffered from occasional disasters, and particularly from the competition and interference of foreigners, yet it is steadily on the increase. It is stated in the message of the Governor just quoted, that "during the past year three new vessels have been launched at Monrovia, one at Bassa Cove, two, which were foreign

built purchased by colonists," and that three others were about to be launched from the stocks. It may be expected that confidence will arise and increase between American traders and the merchants of the colonies of great mutual advantages, and that these settlements will at no distant day attract to themselves a very valuable commerce from various points of the coast, and the powerful tribes of interior Africa. It is to be regretted, that while Liberia has already done much to enlighten the minds of the native Africans, to excite their industry, and direct their attention to the vast resources of their country, as well as to protect the lives and advance the interests of Americans engaged in lawful traffic upon that coast, it has looked in vain for that encouragement and support, which it so well merits from the Congress of the United States. The committee trust that such instructions have been or will be given to our African squadron, as shall enable it to render that protection and aid to the authorities of Liberia, as are consistent with the specific objects of its movements, and the constitution and true policy of the country.

The agricultural interests of the colony, have neither been prosecuted with sufficient vigor, nor wholly neglected. Of necessity the farmers of Liberia labor under great difficulties and embarrassments, and in the cultivation of the most valuable productions of the tropics, must be expected to make but slow progress. Trade, as the more easy and rapid means of support, naturally and principally occupied the attention and efforts of the early settlers, to the neglect of agriculture, the more sure and certain source of comfort and prosperity. "The soil," remarks the Governor, in his last message, "is good and capable of producing abundant harvests; this will be admitted by all, and in every instance where individuals have perseveringly given the business a fair trial, it has not failed to yield them a handsome reward." Again he observes, "though the crops among the natives last year, in a great degree failed, the colonists, especially in the upper settlements, were generally free from want, and in many instances were able to supply the neighboring natives. The past season has been one of rejoicing among the farmers. Rice crops, especially, have been abundant, and I rejoice to find that the people throughout the commonwealth are becoming awake to their true interests, and convinced that the future prosperity and independence of the colony, depend upon the agricultural resources of the country. Several gentlemen both in this and Bassa county, are turning their attention to this subject, and are establishing coffee and sugar estates, though at present on a small scale. The experiment has proved successful, and established beyond a doubt, the fact, that farmers in Liberia, if industrious, frugal and persevering, may become not only independent, but rich."

A number of valuable public improvements have been made in the colony, and in his message early in the year, the Governor states, that the revenue of 1842, arising from duties on imports, tonnage and other sources, amounted to \$5,403 53, and the expenditures on public works to \$3,111 12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,242 41.

The constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Liberia, including an abstract of legal principles and rules, with an appendix of forms for legal proceedings, published by order of the Legislative Council, has been transmitted by the Governor to the Society, and leaves it impossible to doubt that intelligent justice and humanity pervade the public mind of the colony, and that in their enactments, a due regard will be had to education, to the necessities of the poor, and to the rights and interests of the native African people. The abstract of legal principles and rules, appears to have been compiled with care, by the former chairman of the committee (Judge Wilkeson) and transmitted to the colony, and to them, by an act of the legislature in 1841, was given the force of law.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that during no one year, since the origin of the Society, has the colony been as healthy, quiet, and improving as the last, and that its friends have occasion for special gratitude to Almighty God for his favoring providence towards it, for the good order and harmony of its inhabitants, for their increasing regard to the public welfare and the true resources of permanent individual prosperity, for the spirit which has animated the colonial legislature in the enactment of good laws, and for the wise administration of the same, and finally for the abundant evidence they possess, that the public affairs of Liberia are settled on firm and peaceful foundations.

Peace has prevailed during the year, between the colony and the native tribes, and some negotiations have been concluded, mutually beneficial and promising an extensive influence for the abolition of the slave trade, and the advance of civilization. In the month of February, Governor Roberts visited the Golah country, some eighty to one hundred miles in the interior, and of this region he remarks: "I have traveled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through; well timbered and watered, and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world."

A treaty of amity and alliance was formed between the Colonial Government, and the principal king and other kings and head men of the Golahs, by which it was stipulated, that all matters of difference which might arise between the Liberians and Golahs, or between the head men of the Golahs, or between this tribe and any other, should be referred to the Governor for adjustment, that the natives of the interior should not be obstructed in their intercourse or trade with the colony, that the slave

trade should be banished from the country, and the superstitious trial by sassy-wood, or other poisonous matters should be forever abandoned.

With Ballasada one of these chiefs, a treaty was concluded in 1840, and in the early part of last year, Governor Roberts was requested to interpose between him and a neighboring chief, Gogomina, who had taken and, as was supposed, murdered six of the people of Ballasada. On the requisition of the Governor the people (who were yet alive) were restored, and war prevented. Ballasada has expressed his desire of removing with his tribe within the limits of the colony, and a tract of land has been assigned to him.

It has been observed, that this treaty may open commercial intercourse with the people around the sources of the Niger, and taken in connection with the fact, that treaties of the same general character have from time to time, been made with some thirty other kings, proves that, "however the colony may fall short of being what it should be, it has established among its neighbors, who have watched it for twenty years, such a reputation for superior intelligence, equity and good government, that they think their condition improved by placing themselves thus under its control."

Anxious to adopt every measure, which might conduce to diffuse information and elicit aid from the churches of the country, in the month of April a circular letter was prepared, and distributed to the number of about eight thousand, among the ministers of nearly every religious denomination in the land. This letter was copied in several of the religious newspapers, and there is reason to think was read by a large portion of the people of the United States.

Public confidence in the cause has, the Committee are convinced, been revived and strengthened during the year in many parts of the Union. In the spring, the Massachusetts Colonization Society resolved, that vigorous efforts were demanded by the circumstances of the Society and colony, and in a public address recommended it to the regards of the churches and congregations of every name. The State Colonization Society of Connecticut, was re-organized at Hartford, in the month of May, and that of Delaware, about the same time. The Colonization Society of Vermont, still continues its aid to the cause, and in New Hampshire and Maine, are some of its most warm and devoted friends. The New York and Pennsylvania Societies, have continued to cherish zeal in the enterprise, though from various causes (in the case of the former repeated disappointments in securing the services of a secretary and general agent,) their contributions have been less than in several former years. The Colonization Society of Indiana, and that of Missouri, have renewed their exertions, and Virginia retains for the scheme her early confidence and attachment. The Committee are assured that there is no abatement of

zeal in its behalf in Mississippi and Louisiana, though prevailing financial embarrassments in those States, and the want of an able agent, as in many other portions of the country, have prevented the usual amount of contributions to the parent society. In New England and some other sections of the Union, the cause of this Society has been assailed by every weapon which the subtlety and ingenuity of opponents could direct against it. So fierce and ungovernable has been the spirit of hostility, so disturbed has been the peace of ministers and churches, so extensively has suspicion been excited, and so many doubts thrown over the cause, that many intelligent and benevolent men have been led to pause and suspend their efforts for its benefit. Unfortunate impressions, produced by slight and transient causes, and individual dissensions on the African coast, of the influence of the colonists upon the cause of missions, have diminished confidence and sympathy in churches and prevented collections for the Society. Re-examination has re-established the merits of the cause in the minds of thousands, and made them its friends forever.

The committee have neglected no proper means of securing the services of able and judicious agents, but their endeavors have been attended with but partial success. In Pennsylvania, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, secretary and general agent of the Pennsylvania Society, has continued his earnest and useful labors, though various causes, especially the pecuniary embarrassments of the State, have rendered the collection of funds a work of toil and difficulty.

As secretary and general agent of the Massachusetts Society, the services of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, have been of great value, and his able writings have effectually contributed to diffuse information, correct errors, refute objections and strengthen confidence in the cause.

Mr. Franklin Knight was appointed early in the year to visit, as agent, various parts of Virginia, in the hope that a number of large unpaid subscriptions might be collected, and that a fund might be raised to enlarge by purchase, the Liberian territory. The pecuniary embarrassments in that State rendered it impossible to raise large sums of money, yet the faithful exertions of Mr. Knight, it is hoped, will not only result in the addition of a valuable amount to the funds of the society, but in awakening the minds of many to interest in the cause, and the formation of several auxiliary societies.

Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who had in previous years rendered very important service to the cause, has been earnestly engaged in advancing the interests of the Society in the State of Connecticut, and for a portion of the year in New Jersey.

Captain George Barker, who has long labored indefatigably and suc-

cessfully for the Institution, more particularly in the New England States, has continued his exertions in those States, and New York, principally in making collections and obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository.

The Rev. M. Wallace, of Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, have made some efforts in their respective States during the year, and the Rev. Mr. M. Aston has recently been appointed for the State of Tennessee, but as yet, no intelligence is received of his movements.

While during the year a considerable amount of debt has been paid in the colony, and the pecuniary obligations of the Society been there reduced; yet the Committee regret to say, that owing to the failures of the usual resources from some of the most wealthy States of the Union, the full amount proposed to be raised at the last annual meeting, has not been received. The operations of the Society have thus been restricted and embarrassed, and the still remaining debt of the Society not materially diminished. The pecuniary difficulties of the country felt by all benevolent societies, and by almost every individual, the absence of the usual amount of aid from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the too general neglect of ministers and churches, disposed to avoid agitated and controverted topics, to take up collections; the impossibility of obtaining able agents for certain districts of country, the obstacles thrown by the enemies of the Society in the way of those who have been employed, will afford an explanation of the financial condition of the Society. It should be added, that receipts from legacies have been smaller the last, than in several preceding years. Some bequests are still due the Society, but embarrassed by pending suits. It has been deemed expedient the last as in previous years, from motives of economy, in the necessary expenditures at the colony, to send a small stock of trade goods to the public store, and the returns have been as large as could be expected. By entering more largely into this commerce, could permanent arrangements be made, for securing regular intercourse by vessels under the control of the Society, between this country and the various settlements of the colony and other points on the coast, the Committee doubt not the means of the Institution might be much augmented.

From an extensive correspondence, and from intercourse with numerous individuals in various parts of the country, the Committee are well assured, that the limited income of the Society the last year, is not to be traced to a diminution of interest in the cause; but on the contrary, that the attachment of its friends every where is increasing, and that in more favorable times and circumstances they will extend to it that assistance which it merits and requires.

The difficulties which the colony has experienced from the interference of foreign traders, and the collisions and injuries to which it will be exposed, should any foreign Power establish itself on any portion of the coast to which its Government has pre-emptive rights, or so near in its vicinity as necessarily to restrain its advantages and restrict its growth, are subjects which have not escaped the consideration of the Committee. They have invoked the friendly interposition of our own Government to induce both the authorities of England and France to abstain from planting establishments on any portion of the coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, but they are not informed of the results of the representations which they are assured have been made on behalf of the Society, through our ministers, to at least one of these Governments.

Near the close of the last session of Congress, Mr Kennedy, of the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Colonization convention, held in this city in May, 1842, presented a very valuable report, which has since been printed by order of Congress, with a great variety of documents relating to the history of African Colonization, the slave-trade, the condition, climate, people, commercial and agricultural resources of Africa. This report says:

"It is vitally important that the territory of the colonies should be enlarged, and that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestable over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles; and that in case of hostilities between this and any European country, their rights as neutrals, should be recognized and respected. The increase of legitimate commerce on the western coast of Africa is already strongly tempting the enterprize of English merchants, and serious difficulties have arisen between British traders claiming rights, independent of the governments of Liberia and Maryland within their territorial limits. Naval officers of Great Britain have been called on by British subjects to interpose and defend them against the revenue laws of the colonies; and the French, the committee are informed, have sought to obtain a cession of lands within the limits of Liberia just referred to, and to which the people of that colony have a pre-emptive right.

"As neither Great Britain nor any European Government, has to the knowledge of the committee claimed political jurisdiction from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as such claim if by possibility it exists, has arisen long since the colonies were founded; as those who occupy these settlements have gone thither to establish for themselves, their posterity, and multitudes who may follow them, a republican commonwealth, capable of indefinite enlargement, it is essential that they be not disturbed in the exercise of rights already acquired, or precluded from extending their authority over the entire line of coast, (from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas) generally known as Liberia. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars to enable the colonists to effect negotiations with the native chiefs, by which the native title to this region of Africa should be extinguished, and the jurisdiction of their Government over it rendered unquestionable, would in the judgment of your committee, whether regarded as a measure auxiliary to the suppression of the slave-trade or to the interests of American commerce be highly expedient. In all treaties for the purchase of lands, it might be stipulated that on the part of the African chiefs the

slave-trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of their country, for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectively with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty, for the overthrow of the slave-trade, and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that \$20,000 thus expended would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way.

"The committee have abundant evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. To the testimony of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman entitled to full confidence, and who has resided long in Africa, the committee invite the special attention of the House. This testimony is confirmed by the information recently given to the world in the report and accompanying documents of a committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the condition of the British settlements and their relations to the native tribes of Western Africa. The annual imports from Western Africa into this country probably exceed a million of dollars, and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade now becoming of great value had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Hitherto the slave-trade has been at war with all improvement and every kind of innocent commerce; its cessation will be succeeded by the cultivation of the soil, and the growth of trade in all the varied and valuable productions of the African climate. It is of infinite importance that the natives of Africa should be convinced that agricultural labor, and the substitution of lawful trade for the infamous commerce in human beings, will be for their advantage, and that in their intercourse with them, our own merchants should possess every privilege granted to those of England, or any other nation.

"The establishment of a commercial agent, (as recommended by Dr. Hall,) to reside in Liberia, and occasionally to visit in a Government vessel, various points on the coast, to ascertain the best sites for mercantile establishments, to form conventions and treaties of commerce and for the suppression of the slave-trade with the principal chiefs, to take charge of the stores and other property sent out for our ships-of-war, to guard the rights and interests of our seamen, and secure for American vessels a free and unrestrained right of trade at all important stations, the committee would recommend as an object urgently demanded by interest and humanity.

"The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African Colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people in its connection with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded partly by the private enterprise of American citizens, and partly by the aid of federal and state authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree, to the legislation of a State of this Union, (as in the case of Maryland) they have attained a position in which, obviously, they must very soon become objects of consideration to the world, both for the commerce which may be under their control, and for the agency they are likely to exercise in the final disenthralment of the continent to which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the observation of Christendom, that the slave-trade may more cer-

tainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the squadrons of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will inevitably draw an anxious and friendly eye towards the American colonies, from every power which sincerely pursues the charitable work of relieving Africa from her horrible traffic, and mankind from the reproach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive will greatly advance the interests and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before an occasion of conflicting interest may arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them."

The following resolutions are submitted at the close of this report.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade, renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient point in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or conventions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

"And be it further resolved, That the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress."

The committee cherish the hope, that some early and effectual measures in accordance with the general views of this report, will be adopted by Congress.

The value of this document, as a source of information on almost every topic connected with the enterprise of African Colonization, cannot well be over-estimated. The subject is now fully and fairly before the nation. Every consideration connected with the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection and advancement of our commerce on the African coast, the very objects, for which our squadron is there maintained, demands that a fostering care should be extended by the Government, to the colonies of Liberia. "Here," says Dr. Hall, "our Government finds ready at hand the very establishment which a sagacious statesman would have desired, a key of that vast continent, to unlock and open its treasures to our commerce, a foothold from which, with the least possible protection, we could not be dislodged. We have thus far realized all the advantages of colonial possessions without the expense of founding and supporting them. We have the material for extending and perpetuating colonies on the coast of Africa, not possessed by any other nation in the world; and why should all these advantages be sacrificed. Why should

we not at least, seek to retain what we already possess, when it can so easily be done."

The committee are gratified to observe, that the report of Mr. Kennedy has attracted much attention, and they are happy to conclude this report with a passage from an able and instructive article in the last number of the *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review*.

"No idea," "says the writer, is dearer to them [the Liberians] than that of becoming an independent nation, and we acknowledge, that it is our earnest wish, that Liberia may never become dependent on any nation. Let it under providence, become a great and virtuous Republic. No nation, in its beginning ever had a brighter prospect before it. Let the American Government become the ally and protector of these colonies. Let them assist them, to complete the purchase of those portions of territory, the title of which, has not yet been acquired from the natives. Let them avail themselves of the advantages, which these colonies present, for prosecuting that valuable commerce, which is now opening to the world; and let them combine their efforts with those of other nations, in untiring efforts to suppress the slave trade, in which benevolent enterprise, they will find the Liberians their most efficient coadjutors. **BUT LET LIBERIA FOREVER BE FREE.** The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony, are already overcome, and we do entertain the confident and pleasing expectation, that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, which shall extend its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa. And we do believe that it is the design of a wise and benignant providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over a large part of this continent, and the West India Islands. In our view, there is no spot on the globe better calculated to interest the Christian and philanthropist, than this little republic on the western coast of Africa. When the historian shall survey the events of the nineteenth century, we are of opinion, that his eye will fix with intense interest, on the bold, but benevolent enterprise, of colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa. And that such an enterprise should have been undertaken by a voluntary association, without the co-operation of the Government; and that it should have been successful, will be a subject of wonder to future ages. It is our sincere persuasion, that no event, which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century, is at all equal in real importance to the successful establishment of this little colony. We do not think, that the history of the world can furnish a parallel to the accomplishment of this work, by voluntary association of benevolent men."

The committee will add only, that however wide and fair a prospect is opened by this enterprise to the eye of philanthropy, however great the

wisdom and sagacity that devised it, or the benevolence and piety of those who in the service of the Society have sacrificed their lives on the coast of Africa, none deserve higher praise than those men of color who have engaged in it with an unconquerable resolution, determined at all hazards to lift the covering of night and barbarism from the African mind, to re-kindle the extinguished hopes, and re-build the broken fortunes of their race.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 17, 1844.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society met.
Present—

Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., P. T. Jones, Esq., Rev. A. D. Gillett, *Delegates from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society*—A. G. Phelps, Esq., *New York Colonization Society*—Rev. Joseph Tracy, *Massachusetts Colonization Society*—Rev. Elias Harrison, Rev. John Davis, *District of Columbia Colonization Society*—Elliott Cresson, Esq., *Life Director*—Rev. R. R. Gurley, W. McLain, M. St. C. Clarke, Esq., H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., *Members Executive Committee.*

Rev. Dr. Cuyler was called to the chair, and the Rev. W. McLain was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be taken up, and so much thereof as relates to the state of the colony be referred to a committee; and that so much thereof as relates to the state of the cause in this country be referred to another committee, each committee to consist of three members.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed MESSRS. TRACY, GILLETT, and DAVIS, a committee on the state of the cause in this country; and

MESSRS. CRESSON, HARRISON, and JONES, on the state of the Colony.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider the financial interests of the Society, and by what means the income of the Society may be increased.
2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of all the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause.
3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to secure aid from the General and State Governments, and also to secure a friendly recognition by foreign powers of the rights and interests of Liberia.
4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what measures should be adopted to secure some increased advantages from trade with the Colony; and, also, whether and what arrangements should be made to establish a regular line of packets, to sail at least twice a year at certain times for the Colony.

On motion of the Rev. W. McLAIN, the first and third of these resolutions were referred to the committee appointed on the state of the cause in this country, and the second and fourth to the committee on the present state of the colony.

On motion, it was resolved, that JAMES HALL, M. D., Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

Messrs. PAUL T. JONES and A. G. PHELPS, were appointed a committee to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to examine the records of the Executive Committee for the past year, and report during the meeting of the Board.

Messrs. Cuyler, Tracy, and Davis, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, as in the morning, with the addition of Hon. H. A. Wise, Delegate from the Virginia Colonization Society; Hon. John Stewart, Delegate from the Connecticut State Colonization Society; Hon. Joseph Vance, Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society; Hon. J. Huntington, Delegate Connecticut Colonization Society.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, from the committee on the state of the colony, made the following report:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the condition of the colony, beg leave to report:—

"That the affairs of the colony, and of the society with respect to it, appear to have been conducted on correct principles, and with as much success as it was reasonable to expect. The distance of the colony from the directing power at home, and the consequent necessity of acting often on imperfect information, both here and there; the influence of the disadvantageous position of the colonists, before emigration, on their mental culture and habits of thought and action, and the adverse influences, both African and European, with which they have had to contend in their new abode, are formidable obstacles; and the degree in which these obstacles have been overcome in the short space of about twenty years, encourages the most cheering hopes for future ages.

"The Committee notice, with peculiar gratification, the provision made by law, for a system of Common Schools, intended to meet the wants of the whole colonial population. Where a State fails to provide for the instruction of its youth, it is well for private enterprise or liberality, or associated benevolence, to step in and supply the deficiency; and perhaps this

can be done in no better way than by the action of churches. It is certain, however, that a system devised and executed by the public authorities of a Christian people, can be more efficient in reaching the whole population, in teaching thoroughly the rudiments of knowledge, and in forming correct moral habits, than any system which depends on the will of a few, and which is not armed with the power of the State. While, therefore, we would sincerely thank those "religious institutions in America," who have done so much for education in the colony, and would earnestly request their continued aid, so long and to such extent as may be necessary, we would also express the earnest hope, that the colonists will effectually take the work into their own hands, and soon render their system of education independent of charitable aid. In this attempt all depends, as it ought, on the several school districts. Let them first tax themselves liberally, and then see to it that their money is well expended, and the work is done.

The Committee are gratified to learn, that the commerce of the colony is prosperous, and that agriculture is receiving increased attention. Agriculture ought certainly to be the business of the great body of the people, and should be so conducted, that, as far as practicable, each shall produce on his own farm, whatever is necessary to sustain life with comfort. By pursuing such a course, the farmer secures himself against being reduced to want in a single year, by the failure of a single kind of crop, or by a change of its price in the market. He secures that noblest boast of his calling, independence; and he takes the surest, though not the most flattering, road to wealth.

In respect to both agriculture and commerce, the Committee regret the want of more full and definite statistics. The circumstances of the case go far to excuse this deficit hitherto. We hope, however, that returns from the colony will hereafter be such as to furnish the desired information.

"The Constitution and Laws of Liberia, the Committee have not been able to examine in detail. The fact, however, that such a volume, sanctioned by an African Legislature, has issued from an African press, ought to give joy to the civilized world.

"The relations existing between Liberia and the neighboring tribes, is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to be mutually beneficial. The population of the allied tribes, before the late treaty with the Golahs, has been estimated at 60,000. Yando, head King of the Golahs, boasted that he had 50,000 subjects. His residence is supposed to be 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and his country to extend to a considerable distance beyond. After all due allowance for exaggerations, we may safely suppose

that these treaties cover an extent of 100 miles inland, and embrace nearly 100,000 natives. Among all these, war and the slave trade are abolished, much of barbarism and of cruel and degrading superstition has been removed, and civilization and Christianity are making progress. They are brought, or rather, having watched and considered the subject for twenty years and become convinced of its advantages, they have sought and obtained admittance, into habitual and friendly intercourse with civilized and Christian men, in the hope and for the sake of learning to be like them. And more than this : they think themselves gainers by surrendering some part of their national independence, and placing themselves, in some important respects, under the control of their Christian neighbors. The influence of these relations on the diffusion of Christianity cannot be doubtful.

"This seems to be the proper place for considering, as the Committee were directed, " what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause." What can be necessary, more than a fair and full statement of the facts in the case? Indeed, that confidence, which was certainly somewhat impaired for a little while, seems to be reviving ; as, with one exception, every society which has ministers there, is strengthening and enlarging them. Of that one exception, the mission of the American Board at Cape Palmas, it might be sufficient to say that it is not within the limits of our Colony, and we are no more responsible for its history than if it had been at the Cape of Good Hope. But we choose to add another answer.

"That mission was commenced with the intention of making Cape Palmas, not the principal field of its labor, but a mere stepping stone, from which to reach some part of Central Africa. . There was then no other mission there. The Board was urged to embrace the Colonists, as well as the natives, in the field of its labors ; but being chartered for the specific purpose of missions to the heathen, thought itself restrained from sending missions to Christian Colonists. It was the policy of the colony to amalgamate the interests of the natives with their own. The policy of the mission, then almost as strong as the colony, and expending all its labors for the benefit of the natives, naturally tended to raise up a native interest, distinct from the Colonial. This was the true root of the difficulty. All the unpleasant collisions of the missions of that Board with the Colony, are to be traced ultimately to this source. The two communities were not well constituted for working together in a feeble colony, and in a district of small extent. It is within the knowledge of your Committee, that some of the principal officers of the American Board became convinced of this, and feared that if present difficulties were settled, others would arise from

the same cause. Meanwhile two other missions had been planted there, and three missions could not be expected to labor permanently in such close contiguity, without collision with each other. Meanwhile, also, an opening was found at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was intended to reach. It was occupied, and soon found so favorable, that the Board resolved to remove its whole establishment to that place. In all this, there is nothing to prove that missions, conducted on a plan adapted to the state of the country, cannot flourish, even at Cape Palmas; while the increase of other missions there, proves that they can.

It is said by some, that the colonies are prejudicial to missions, because the example of irreligious colonists corrupts the natives; but such objectors surely cannot know what the natives were before they felt the elevating influence of the colony. Blind adherents of the most degrading idolatry, polygamists, kidnappers, and some of them cannibals from time immemorial, and having been for nearly three centuries under the exclusive tuition of European slave traders and pirates from whom they had, thoroughly learned all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning, they were incapable of being demoralized. Numerous attempts were made to plant missions among them, and every one failed. And besides all this, the treaties before alluded to show conclusively, that notwithstanding the bad examples of some colonists, which are not so bad as the slave-trading specimens of Christianity which the colony has driven away, the natives know that the Christian system is better than theirs, and produces a better state of society; and therefore the balance of influence is immensely in its favor.

The resolution concerning the increase of trade and the establishment of packets, the committee have not had time to consider.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

JOSEPH TRACY,

Chairman.

On motion of Paul T. Jones, Esq., the report was accepted.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the report was adopted.

Elliott Cresson, Esq., from the committee on the present state of the cause in this country, made a report, which,

On motion of Mr. Tracy, was accepted; and, after some amendments was laid on the table; (and at the close of the proceedings was again taken up, further amended and adopted, and will be found in its proper place.)

On motion of Mr. JONES, the Board adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 18, 1844.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the meeting yesterday morning were read and approved.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, made the following report:—See account current for 1843.

On motion of Rev. John Davis, this report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Board adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock this evening.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the morning's session were read and approved.

DR. CUYLER, Chairman of the Committee on the records of the Executive Committee made the following Report:

"The committee on the records of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report:

"That those records show that the duties of the executive committee have been numerous, difficult and important, and have been performed with a degree of industry, fidelity and intelligence, for which that committee well deserve our thanks. Time has not allowed us in all cases to examine the grounds of their decisions, so as to give an opinion of their correctness; but we have noticed nothing which appears to demand a re-examination or revision.

"We would suggest the inquiry, whether there may not be, during the year now commencing, a more extensive and effectual presentation of the claims of this society before public bodies, both legislative and ecclesiastical, and indeed, before the whole country. The details of the plan of operations for this purpose, must of course be arranged from time to time by the executive committee. Much may be done by correspondence; and the Secretary and Treasurer, and other suitable agents, if such can be found, may attend important meetings, visit influential individuals, and impart information, courage and activity to our friends in various parts of the country.

"Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the committee.

"COR'S C. CUYLER, *Chairman.*"

On motion of Mr. J. B. PINNEY, this report was accepted.

Hon. W. C. RIVES, appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the Virginia State Colonization Society.

Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, appeared as a Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Jones the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Board adjourned to attend the public meeting in the Capitol, and to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

January 19, 1844.

The Board met. Present Messrs. Cuyler, Phelps, Harrison, Davis, Rives, Cresson, Tracy, Jones, Gillett, Stewart, Clark, Ellsworth, Gurley, and McLain.

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved that we now go into an election of members of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to make a nomination.

Messrs. Gillett, Tracy and Davis, were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Gillett, from the above Committee made a report.

"The committee appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report the following names, viz :

"Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Hon. M. St. Clair Clarke, Hon. W. W. Seaton, H. Lindsly, M. D., Hon. C. B. Penrose, Hon. A. O. Dayton, Rev. C. B. Davis.

"A. D. GILLETT, Chairman."

On motion of Mr. Stewart, this report was laid on the table.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps it was resolved, that it is expedient for the Board to elect a Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that the Board now proceed to the election of Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the report of the Committee on nomination of members, of the Executive Committee was taken up, and on motion of the same, it was adopted.

After which Mr. Gurley, formally tendered his resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary, and expressed his good feelings for the cause and his fervent wishes for its future prosperity.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that, the resignation of Mr. Gurley be accepted.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that the thanks of this Board are due, and are heartily tendered, to our late Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley, for his long continued and valuable services, and and that while, in the kind wishes for the prosperity of the cause, and good feelings toward the members of the Board, expressed by him in resigning his office, we find assurance of his future friendly influence, we

assure him that this Board and its individual members reciprocate the feelings and that our good wishes will follow him in subsequent life.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was resolved that we proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon, Rev. W. McLain was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was resolved that, Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a Treasurer of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the report of the Committee on that part of the Annual Report, relating to the state of the cause in this country was taken up, amended, and adopted and is as follows :

"The committee appointed on that part of the Annual Report, which relates to the state of the cause in this country, beg leave to report:

"That in relation to the financial interests of the Society, the committee, in view of the reduced state of our income, feel assured of the imperative necessity of strict economy in the expenses at the seat of Government, and therefore recommend their immediate reduction, to a sum not exceeding \$2000, per an., viz :

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|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| "For Corresponding Secretary | - | - | - | - | \$1500 |
| "Rent | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| "Office expenses | - | - | - | - | 300 |

— \$2000

"With this evidence of a determination to make an economical disbursement of the funds intrusted to our care, we believe that men of a high order of usefulness may be obtained, to advocate the claims of the American Colonization Society, and to swell the amount of its funds. It is only by rendering the cause popular and securing the love of the citizens at large, that we can hope to operate successfully upon our republican government, which always *follows*, and never leads public sentiment and action. Meanwhile, we shall be happy that the local and State societies, should invoke the co-operation of the individual State Governments, and recommend this course of action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELLIOT D. CRESSON,
PAUL T. JONES."

On motion the Annual Report was referred to, the Executive Committee for publication.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, the Board adjourned, to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society was held in the Capitol on Tuesday evening, the 16th ult., when the Hon. John C. Herbert, the first on the list of Vice Presidents took the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Laurie. The Report of the Executive Committee of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mr. Gurley.

On motion of the Rev. R. T. Berry, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Report of the Executive Committee just presented, be accepted and referred for consideration and publication to the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. C. M. Butler,

Resolved, That in view of the past success and present prospects of the American Colonization Society, its friends are called upon to exert cheerful and continued efforts in its behalf; and that in the vigorous prosecution of the plan of African Colonization, is to be found the best means of arresting the slave trade, and of preparing a way for and promoting the cause of Christian missions in Africa.

On motion of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the friends of this Society in every part of the Union, should more and more appreciate the grandeur of their enterprise, as involving very materially in its ultimate consequences the dearest interests of two races of men, in two of the largest quarters of the globe.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler,

Resolved, That in the decease of the venerable Dr. Proudfit, a Vice President of this Society, and long the devoted and efficient Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, this Institution has sustained a heavy loss, and that the memory of this eminent Christian philanthropist will ever be cherished by the members of this Institution, and by all the friends of Africa.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the advances of the Colony of Liberia in agriculture, commerce, and other public improvements has equalled all reasonable expectations; and that, although the progress of such improvements in such a colony, is at first necessarily slow, they have already been such as to demonstrate the general industry and enterprise of the people, and the vast resources of the country.

On motion of the Rev. J. N. Danforth,

Resolved, That the moral, civilizing and Christian influence exerted by the people of Liberia over many African tribes, and the earnest efforts of its ministers of the gospel, and many of its citizens to enlighten the minds of the neighboring heathen with the great truths of Christianity, should excite the sympathies and confidence of all the friends of missions, and induce the clergy and churches of every name to extend to this colony a more constant and liberal support.

On motion of M. St. Clair Clark,

Resolved, That this Society will cherish an affectionate remembrance of the Hon. William Halsey, for several years very earnestly and successfully engaged in the promotion of the cause of African Colonization in the State of New Jersey.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morehead, it was

Resolved, That the Society hold another public meeting in this hall on Thursday evening the 18th inst.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Office at 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Society, at the office of the same on Wednesday morning the 17th at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Gurley, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Pinney, Jones, Tracy, and Davis.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee, after retiring for a short time, made the following nomination which was approved:

Honorable HENRY CLAY, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland, | 33 James Garland, of Virginia, |
| 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia, | 34 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, | M. E. Church, Ohio, |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida, | 35 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London, |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn., | 36 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, | 37 Willard Hall, of Delaware, |
| 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, | 38 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn. |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore, | 39 Gerald Ralston, of London, |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York, | 40 Rev. Courtland Van Ransselaer, N. J., |
| 10 General W. Jones, of Washington, | 41 Dr. Hodgkin, of London, |
| 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, | 42 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington, | Massachusetts, |
| 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop | 43 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., |
| of Virginia, | 44 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 14 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, | Virginia, |
| 15 John McDonogh, of Louisiana, | 45 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia, |
| 16 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France, | 46 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, |
| 17 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York, |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, | 48 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J., |
| 18 William Maxwell, of Virginia, | 49 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York, |
| 19 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, | 50 A. P. Upahur, of Washington, |
| 20 Walter Lowrie, of New York, | 51 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, |
| 21 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio, | 52 James Railey, of Mississippi, |
| 22 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire, | 53 Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of |
| 23 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, | Philadelphia, |
| 24 William C. Rives, of Virginia, | 54 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila., |
| 25 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, | 55 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Phila., |
| 26 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington, | 56 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York, |
| 27 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi, | 57 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, |
| 28 James Boorman, of New York City, | Massachusetts, |
| 29 Henry A. Foster, of New York, | 58 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine, |
| 30 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, | 59 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., |
| 31 Robert Campbell, of Georgia, | 60 Rev. Beverley Waugh, Bishop of M. E. |
| 32 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, | Church, Baltimore. |

Mr. Gurley rose and spoke of the long continued and important services of Col. W. L. Stone, and moved that he also be appointed a Vice President, which motion was adopted.—Rev. J. B. Pinney rose and offered the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, In the origin of the Colonization scheme, the aid and protection of the General Government was expected to be extended to the Colonies—And,

WHEREAS, The work of extending, governing and providing for their interests, has grown a ready beyond the means of voluntary association—And,

WHEREAS, The present interests and future welfare of the Colonies in Africa, need

the fostering care of some friendly State; and, Whereas, by reason of Constitutional and other obstacles, such care and protection has not been obtained from the Government of the United States, and is not likely to be extended. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the wisdom and propriety of ceding said colonies to some European power—or of securing their friendly protection for the colonies, and also to report the measure proper for such action.

This resolution, after some discussion in which Messrs. Pinney, Tracy, Cuyler, and Gurley, participated, was, on motion of Dr. Cuyler, referred over for consideration to the Board of Directors. After some further remarks from Messrs. Harrison, Cresson, and Gurley, on motion of the Rev. Mr. McLain, a committee was appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for the public meeting to be held to-morrow evening at the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Cresson, Harrison, and McLain.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 8th, 1844.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Laurie, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meetings were read.

The Hon. Mr. Morehead presented and ably advocated the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That since the colony of Liberia is powerfully contributing to the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the protection and increase of American commerce on the African coast, as well as to the cause of African civilization, it be recommended to the Board of Directors and to the several State Colonization Societies to continue their applications to the general government, for such aid, by the direct appropriation of funds, and the co-operation of the United States squadron on that coast, as shall enable the Colony of Liberia to acquire entire jurisdiction over the whole line of that coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.

Resolved, That in view of the vast benefits to mankind of the enterprize in which the Colonization Society is now engaged of planting a colony of colored freemen, on the coast of Africa, it is incumbent on the people of the United States to give to that Society a cordial and efficient support.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., addressed the meeting on the vast objects contemplated by the Society, and the advantage which the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this country would derive from their vigorous prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Gillett offered and advocated the following resolution which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Colonization Society belongs to no party in politics, to no one denomination of Christians, and to no one section of our beloved country—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all philanthropists to promote its civil and educational prosperity, and of all churches to co-operate with its religious inhabitants in spreading among them and the contiguous native tribes, the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina, was added to the list of Vice Presidents of the Society.

Paul J. Jones, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of increasing the contributions to the Society, and extending its operations both in this country and in Africa.

After which the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

Dr. { RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, } Cr.
 From 1st Jan., 1843, to 1st Jan., 1844.

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| To balances due the Society per last report, \$3,782 21, including cash balance in treasury \$120 12 | | \$3,902 33 | By balances due by the Society per last Report | \$11,559 94 |
| Receipts from Colonial store | - | 10,027 57 | Colonial store, for goods sent | 6,724 74 |
| Donations and subscriptions | - | 17,526 37 | Colony of Liberia, goods and salaries | 5,966 46 |
| Legacies | - | 1,933 34 | Emigrants' account for passages, provisions, &c. | 4,009 75 |
| African Repository | - | 2,704 33 | Contingent—salaries, office expenses, &c. | 4,499 45 |
| Balances now due by the Society | - | 7,512 30 | Expense account—commissions to agents | 2,300 01 |
| not including <i>old debts</i> | - | | Profit and Loss by barque Renown, discount on uncurrent money, &c. | 1,757 36 |
| | | | African Repository—expenses | 2,209 17 |
| | | | Paid Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Col. Physician | 375 00 |
| | | | Do. Dr. J. L. Day | 151 50 |
| | | | Cash, balance in treasury | 305 55 |
| | | | Balances due the Society—collectable | 352 50 |
| | | | Leger balances due the Society, supposed to be worthless and now charged to profit and loss—by order of the Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors 17th inst. | 3,394 78 |
| | | \$43,606 24 | | \$43,606 24 |

The undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer and executive committee, from Jan. 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1843, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

A. G. PHELPS,
PAUL T. JONES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1844.

N. B. From the above statement, it will be seen that the exact amount of the receipts of the Society during the year 1843, was \$32,191 61.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

OUR "AFRICAN SQUADRONS."

It is well known that by the eighth article of the Treaty of Washington, the United States Government stipulated to maintain a naval force on the West Coast of Africa, of not less than eighty guns, to co-operate with the British squadron on that coast in the suppression of the slave trade. The causes too, which led to the adoption of this article are generally well understood. Like the settlement of the north-eastern boundary, the *points of controversy* arising out of the questions of *right of search*, of *visitation*, and the abuse of these rights, were laid aside, and a compromise effected in the terms of the treaty. And although the arrangement was unexpected by all, and unsatisfactory to many, yet we believe it is generally conceded that the measure was a most judicious one, and the most honorable way of avoiding international difficulties. The British government plainly saw that without the right of search or visitation, or (laying aside terms) without the right of ascertaining the true character and nationality of all vessels on the coast of Africa, all their efforts, their immense outlay of treasure, and sacrifice of life in their extended attempts to abolish the slave trade must prove abortive, yea, worse than abortive, as they did not lessen the number shipped, but merely exposed the victims of the traffic to increased sufferings and torture. She felt, therefore, that her claims on this point, (claims too, which have ever been granted by courtesy on the high seas between friendly powers for the suppression of piracy, which the slave trade has been declared by the United States government) were but reasonable and ought to be complied with. She asked too, only what she was willing to grant in turn. On the other hand, the people of the United States justly felt jealous of granting to the British Government a right or privilege which bore a strong affinity, in name at least, to one formerly claimed by that power and which we had spent our blood in resisting. They too, well knew that the exercise of this very power, or right of visit, which had for the few past years been permitted on that coast as a matter of courtesy, had been grossly abused by officers of the British navy, and that the regular American traders even to English settlements, with all evidences of nationality and lawful traffic on board, had been seized and adjudicated in the "court of mixed commissions," in a British port, and confiscated. The position of the parties, therefore, was such that for either to persist in its demands would be incompatible with a continuation of friendly nations. Great Britain readily received the acquisition of eighty guns to assist in the suppression of the slave trade in lieu of the "right of visitation" of suspected vessels bearing the American flag, and the American government, while it felt bound in honor and principle to refuse this concession, could not do less than grant a show of assistance in suppressing a traffic which she had long since denounced as piracy on the high seas.

Thus, whatever may have been the ostensible or avowed object in the establishment of our squadron on the African coast, or whatever may be its consequences or results, it cannot be denied that it was done rather as a matter of compromise than principle, rather to allow England to suppress the slave trade than with a view of doing much ourselves. In proof of this, it is only sufficient to say, that the state of things which now requires a squadron there has existed for the past twenty years.

But no matter what may have been the immediate causes which led to the adoption of this measure, inasmuch as it has been adopted, and must be continued during the period of five years from the date of the treaty, it certainly is the duty of our government to reap all possible benefits therefrom, and to make it in all practicable ways available to the interests of American citizens. It has often been alleged (but we think unjustly) that the measures taken by the English government for the suppression of the slave trade, are rather adopted for the purposes of protecting their commerce on that coast and extending their sway over the interior, thereby creating a vast market for their manufactured exports. That this is a secondary object, and a justly important and praiseworthy one too, cannot be doubted, and that government has managed the matter with much credit to itself and advantage not only to her citizens but to the native Africans. The suppression of the slave trade, the civilization of Africa, the protection of her commerce and the furnishing a market for the products of the industry of her own citizens, go hand-in-hand, are all alike, objects of interests to that government, and are advanced by the same measures. By her navy she clears that coast of pirates and freebooters; she forms treaties of commerce with unfrequented tribes and enforces from them just and honest intercourse with her merchantmen; she seizes the freighted slave ship and transports its wretched victims to her colonies and trains them up as "British subjects." By her colonies planted at the entrance of the great rivers and prominent points of that coast, she secures all trade, so far as their influence extends, to the virtual exclusion of vessels of all other nations. These, too, furnish depots for merchandise for coast trade and transshipment, places of relief for disabled vessels and sick and distressed seamen, and points from which civilization and *British influence* spreads in all directions.

But, up to this period, what has the *American* government done? Nothing—nothing. And now that a squadron has been sent out—that appropriations have been made for the purpose, that the attention of the government and the American people has been directed towards Africa, we might almost give the same answer to the same interrogatory. On the ground that the first object of the squadron is the suppression of the slave trade, we would ask how are the measures in process calculated to effect this object? Why, so far as we understand it, in the least manner possible, with the fulfilment of the letter of the treaty. In the first place with regard to the character of the vessels despatched to that station. The recent Report of the Secretary of the Navy says, the cruising ground of our squadron extends from the "Madeira and Canary Islands to the Bight of Biafra, and from the African coast to the thirtieth degree of west longitude," a distance of coast line, independent of breadth or longitude, of near three thousand miles. It is well known that of late years, with barely two exceptions, all vessels known to be engaged in the slave trade, have depended altogether upon their speed, or swiftness, to enable them to escape molestation from cruisers. Now with such an extent of cruising ground where little or no defence on part of the slaver is to be expected or can be made, it must be obvious that next to sending out an eighty gun ship, thereby fulfilling the *letter* of the treaty, our vessels at present on that station are of the least possible utility, the squadron consisting of one frigate, two sloops of war and a brig. Of the sailing qualities of these vessels, ex-

cepting the brig *Porpoise*, we know nothing, but we never saw a slaver on that coast that would run the least risk in taking off slaves in sight of her. In order to insure any degree of success in arresting the slave trade by our eighty gun squadron, it should be composed of the smallest sized vessels in the service, with but one long gun amidships and a complement not exceeding thirty men all told.

With regard to their station and cruising grounds. This is so extended and needlessly too, that the squadron of four vessels absolutely becomes lost in it. Nobody ever heard of a slaver to the windward of Cape Verd in prosecution of the traffic. Madeira, the Canaries or the Cape de Verd Islands, doubtless afford more agreeable stopping places to the officers and men than are to be found on the coast, but never a slaver. At Bissaos in the Rio Grand, the slave trade commences, and occasional factories exist along the coast as far down as New Cesters, a distance of some five hundred miles. From New Cesters there is not a slave factory for near one thousand miles of coast line, including a part of the Grain Coast, Ivory and Gold Coasts, and the European forts, to Whydah. Here they again commence and continue across the line, occupying all the great outlets of the Niger and other rivers. In order therefore to operate with any effect upon this trade, the cruising should be confined to those parts of the coast in which it is carried on. The only possible chance of securing a slaver by a sailing vessel, is to watch the factories themselves, to lie off and on until one heaves in sight and then give chase. The slaves must be shipped from the factories or their vicinity, and if close watch is kept the carrying vessels can often be secured.

But there is another important object to be effected by the African squadron, and one too which must be presumed the executive had in view in the formation of the treaty, viz: the advancement and protection of the American commerce with Africa. And the question at once arises: how can this object best be effected? We answer, in two ways; first, directly, by the formation of treaties of commerce with the more important native tribes on different sections of the coast, through their kings and head trade men: and secondly, indirectly, by affording aid to the American colonies already established there. What instructions have been given to the commandant on that station with regard to advancing our commercial interests there, or of forming treaties of commerce with the native chiefs, if any, we cannot say: but certainly there never occurred a more favorable opportunity of effecting a great and permanent good to our country. It is well known that the African continent is one of the most valuable and productive in the world, that her natural resources are unequalled by any other, and that she has a population abundantly able with proper inducements to develop them. It is well known, too, that at this time the great commercial nations of Europe are striving for precedence in the acquisition of the commerce of this continent. It is known, too, that the greatest article of traffic with Africa can be procured only in the United States, viz: tobacco; and that heavy cottons, gunpowder and spirits, the next in importance in order, we can compete with any European country in manufacturing and exporting. With such advantages for such a commerce, and with our present facilities for securing it, ought not some arrangements to be made at this time to place it on a safe and permanent footing ere it is too late? Unless something is done we predict that

twenty years hence there will not be a river, bay or canoe landing of consequence on the coast of Africa open to the free entrance of an American bottom. The first step to be taken is to form treaties of commerce with the native chiefs on all parts of the coast not now claimed by European governments. A permanency could be given to such treaties by the purchase of a small point of land, which would afford a safe boat or canoe landing. This spot need not be protected or defended, the bare purchase and cession would prevent an ultimate transfer of the whole to some European power. This would ever secure to our merchantmen a right of trade of which they could not be dispossessed except by open force. If this is not done we shall soon learn that such and such a section of the coast has passed into the hands of the English, French, German or Danish governments, that a colony is established at such a point, and no foreign vessel is allowed to trade with the natives, or even to enter any goods or merchandise which will in any degree conflict with the interests of the commerce of the nation thus occupying, as is the case now at the French settlements of Senegal and Goree, the British of Gambia and Sierre Leone, the Dutch at Elmina and Accra, and in fact at all the European settlements on the coast.

But, in addition to this, our commerce needs the protection of American vessels of war, protection both from pirates and the more barbarous tribes with whom we traffic. We not only require their protection from violence but in enforcing the fulfilment of contracts. The system of trade on the most important marts, as in the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, is such that aid of this kind is absolutely necessary to its successful prosecution. In the first place on the arrival of a vessel say of three hundred tons burthen, a dash or present, called comey, is exacted by the chiefs of the country of not less than one thousand dollars in value, before any trade palaver can be opened. The entire cargo must then be delivered to the trade-men at the direction of the chiefs, on credit. The owner of the merchandize, therefore, must depend entirely upon the integrity of these people for a return cargo, and generally, if he is unprotected or the flag unknown, he must induce them to believe it for their ultimate interest to pay up well, or the voyage will turn out but a sorry one. This regulation has to this day almost entirely excluded American vessels from the most profitable points of trade. They cannot with safety entrust their cargo to those from whom they have no means of enforcing payment. But the case is very different with the English trader. In most cases a regular treaty of commerce has been made between an officer of his government and the chiefs, and he lands his goods in accordance therewith, well knowing that in case of any great default or delay in re-payment, he has but to threaten them with a "man-of-war" and the balance is at once made up. If something in the way of treaty or purchase is not speedily done, we again repeat, that the commerce of that coast, at least the important part of it, will speedily be lost to the United States, and it is only a matter of astonishment to us that our vessels have not long ere this been excluded from the Delta of the Niger and other large rivers.

The second and most efficient mode of advancing our commercial interests in Africa and securing a permanent market for American produce, we have said is, by affording protection to, and cherishing the American

colonies already established there. This we would urge both as a matter of policy on part of our government and of *justice* to the colonies themselves. The influence already exerted by these settlements upon American commerce has never been duly estimated. They have been the very foundation of a great part of the trade now carried on between this country and West Africa. If we look back to the interval of time between the cessation of the *carrying* trade of slaves, which was successfully and vigorously prosecuted by our northern merchantmen, and the establishment of the colony of Liberia, we find our commerce with the west coast of Africa dwindled to almost nothing. In fact the trade could hardly be said to have been resumed subsequent to the last war, until the founding of the Liberia colony. Until that period the coast of Guinea was unknown to American merchants, except as a slave mart.

The colony has been instrumental in forming and increasing our African commerce in various ways. First by publications made by the Colonization Society, giving valuable information with regard to the climate, the seasons, the productions of the soil and the demand for articles of American produce and manufacture. Then by chartering vessels for the transportation of emigrants, thereby giving the masters of such vessels, and through them the shipping merchants, an insight into the peculiarities of a trade with which they were before entirely unacquainted. It is a fact that more than two-thirds of the commerce between the United States and West Africa for the past twenty years arose from this one cause. Again, owing to the establishment of the colonies, the trade in their vicinity has been materially increased, produce has been concentrated in such a manner as to allow the merchant captain to transact his business in much less time and with comparatively less risk. The colony in fact places our African commerce on nearly the same footing as that of our northern with the southern states. It forms a port of entry for which our vessels clear, and where proper debenture certificates can be obtained for securing drawback. It furnishes a depot for any surplus cargo or such as may not find a ready market. In case of wreck or danger from the seas, or stress of weather, it either furnishes the means of repair and refitting, or an asylum for mariners until they can be returned to their homes. But more than all, it affords a place of refuge and recovery in the too frequent cases of disease which affect whole crews of vessels imprudently trading in the pestilential rivers of the coast. We have again and again seen vessels in the harbor of Monrovia brought down from the malarious rivers of the windward coast with not one of their original crews on board able to perform duty. In many instances we have seen them restored to comparative health and enabled to complete their voyage; in others new crews have been shipped from the colonists to navigate the vessel to the United States. In either case the vessel and cargo were saved entirely by the existence of the colony of Liberia. The fact is well known to all acquainted with the West Coast of Africa, that the lives of many American mariners and thousands of dollars worth of American merchandize have been saved through the instrumentality of these colonies; that through them and them *only*, has American commerce been fostered and protected on the coast. We say therefore, that it is not only a matter of interest and policy, but of *duty*—of *justice*, that the American government should through the agency of her squadron and otherwise, afford them all constitutional aid and support.

But can it be believed that with a knowledge of all these facts, (for they have been before the public for the past ten years) with a knowledge that these same colonies have been planted on the very ground of the old slave barricoons, and that these same American colonists have actually destroyed by force of arms several large slave factories and liberated some hundreds of slaves, abolished the very existence of slavery within their territory; yea, done more to suppress the slave-trade than any one Christian civilized power save England—we say, can it be believed, that where so much has been done through the individual philanthropy of American citizens—the American government should to this late period fail to take any cognizance of these colonies whatever? Yea, what is worse, that when she is forced by circumstances to maintain a squadron on that very coast for the suppression of the slave-trade, that a foreign port far remote from the scenes of the traffic should be selected as a rendezvous for her squadron and a depot for their provisions? Hitherto the colonists have but considered themselves neglected—they have felt that causes have existed which at least could be alleged with plausibility, for the utter neglect with which they have been treated, and under all circumstances tending to alienate their affections from America and the American people, still they have honorably maintained a kind of allegiance to our government and the kindest feelings for the land of their birth. But it cannot be hoped that with the policy at present pursued by our government with regard to them, this state of things can long continue. If they are to be set at naught and considered of no account in matters wherein they have already effected so much—if they are to be considered as unfit for a rendezvous for an American squadron, or even as a depot for marine stores—if their parent government refuses to them the incidental aid and advantage arising from such an arrangement, then we predict that ere long they will prefer to seek a paternity equally advantageous and honorable to themselves, and one too which will be most readily granted.

But independent of any claims of the colonies upon the protection and patronage of our government, we are unable to conceive the policy or expediency of establishing the rendezvous of our squadron at the Cape de Verdes, or of cruising among the Canaries and Maderia, if the object of the African squadron is either the suppression of the slave trade or the protection and advancement of American commerce on the coast of Africa. Granting the letter of the treaty is to be fulfilled in good faith, and that the squadron of eighty guns is to assist to its utmost in the suppression of the slave trade, then certainly the first object would be to select a place of rendezvous as near as possible to the scene of action, and which should at the same time possess the requisite qualities of healthiness of location, good anchorage ground and facility for procuring good water and fresh provisions. As St. Jago was selected in preference to the American colonies, it must be supposed to possess one or more of these qualities, in a greater degree than either Monrovia or Cape Palmas. But the case is far otherwise. In the dry season we grant, the Cape de Verdes are considered to be more salubrious than the colonies, but in the rainy season, we believe that it is conceded that they are all equally unhealthy with any part of the coast. With regard to harbour or anchorage ground the preference must be given to any open roadstead on the coast to Port au Praya. In the rainy season the whole region of the Cape de Verdes is noted for

squalls and foul weather, and the swell rolling into the harbour of Port au Praya from the south is so tremendous, that no vessel can at times ride with safety. On the other hand, well-manned and well-rigged vessels can, at all times and seasons, lay at anchor at any distance from the shore on the African coast in from six to twenty fathoms water, and generally in muddy bottom, without the least risk of parting their cables. As to facilities for procuring fresh provisions and vegetables, the barren Cape de Verdes, affording only a browsing for goats, and whose inhabitants are supplied with nearly all their breadstuff from foreign vessels, probably next to the coast of Zahara afford the least of any port in the world. While the American colonies, particularly that of Cape Palmas, would well supply those articles so important for the preservation of the health of the crews of cruisers on a long voyage. Here are to be found goats, sheep, bullocks and fowls in abundance, also, the fruits and vegetables peculiar to tropical climates, as rice, banannas, plantains, sweet potatoes and the like in any desirable quantities. Independently, therefore, of all claims of the colonies to such incidental advantages as might arise from making them the rendezvous for our squadron, we conceive the interests of the government, the welfare of the squadron, and the very success of the enterprise imperatively require it. The immediate vicinity of the colonies is the very ground on which the squadron is required to act. At twelve hours sail from Liberia bay is the greatest slave mart on the windward coast, whence it is computed that from five to ten thousand slaves are shipped annually; and the nearer to such points the rendezvous is established and the depot fixed, the more advantageously will the objects of the squadron be accomplished.

There never was a more suicidal measure than this apparently intentional neglect of the Africo-American colonies by our government. What could not have been done by the government itself, namely, the purchase of territory and the planting of foreign colonies to advance our commercial interests, has been projected and accomplished by individual philanthropy. What could not have been effected by white citizens of the United States has been executed by her freed colored population, pilgrims of the nineteenth century, seeking that liberty in their ancestral land which was denied them in the new world. Here our government finds ready at hand the very establishment which a sagacious statesman would have desired, a key of that vast continent to unlock and open its treasures to our commerce, a foothold from which, with the least possible protection, we could not be dislodged. We have thus far realized all the advantages of colonial possessions without the expense of founding or supporting them. We have the material for extending and perpetuating colonies on the coast of Africa not possessed by any other nation in the world; and why should all these advantages be sacrificed? Why should we not, at least, seek to retain what we already possess, when it can so easily be done? Above all, let it not be said that we refuse the incidental aid which *our* squadron would necessarily afford by making these colonies the centre of its operations.

**RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FROM 1st JANUARY, TO 24th JANUARY, 1844.**

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| <i>Andover</i> , Ladies' Colonization Society, per Rev. B. B. Edwards, | 17 00 | |
| <i>South Danvers</i> , Miss Julia Putnam, | 1 00 | 18 00 |

CONNECTICUT.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| <i>New London</i> , Jona. Coit, 9th annual subscription, | 100 00 | |
| By Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent: | | |
| <i>Norwich</i> , Erastus Coit, Esq., subscription from 1842 to 1844, \$30, | | |
| Joseph Reynolds, subscription, \$20, | 50 00 | 150 00 |

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>State Colonization Society</i> , | 400 00 | 400 00 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|

VIRGINIA.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <i>Tye River Mills</i> , Thomas Masse, subscription, | 20 00 | |
| By F. Knight, Esq., Agent: | | |
| <i>Kanawha C. H.</i> , Bradford Noyes, Esq., balance of subscription of | | |
| \$50, to aid in purchasing territory, | 40 00 | 60 00 |

GEORGIA.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <i>Athens</i> , C. F. McCoy, annual subscription, '43 and '44, \$10. Rev. | | |
| S. G. Hillyier, annual subscription, \$5 for '43, per Hon. J. R. In- | | |
| gersoll, | 15 00 | |
| <i>Augusta</i> , Robert Campbell, Esq., subscription, | 18 00 | 33 00 |

KENTUCKY.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <i>Danville</i> , Dr. William Craig, \$20, D. A. Russell, \$20, Capt. J. Smith, | | |
| \$10, J. A. Jacobs, \$20, per J. A. Jacobs, | 70 00 | 70 00 |

OHIO.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <i>Dayton</i> , Hon. R. C. Schenck, annual subscription, '43, | 10 00 | |
| <i>Euclid</i> , Mrs. Sarah Shaw, subscription, per H. Foote, | 10 00 | |
| <i>Newark</i> , Collection in Pres. Church, per Rev. William Willie, | 12 00 | |
| <i>Congress Township</i> , Collection in the Rev. Thomas Bier's Congrega- | | |
| tion, per L. Cox, Esq., | 3 50 | 35 00 |

INDIANA.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| <i>Crawfordsville</i> , Moody Park, Esq., subscription, \$2, Collection in | | |
| the Presb. Church, \$2 25, per Hon. Albert S. White, | 4 25 | 4 25 |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|----------|
| Total Contributions, | | \$770 00 |
|----------------------|--|----------|

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| MAINE. — <i>Blue Hill</i> , Jona., Fisher, subscription, for '44, | 2 00 | |
| NEW YORK. — <i>Hartwick</i> , Mr. E. Eldred, to '44, \$2 50. <i>Dundee</i> , | | |
| Rev. H. Hickock, to '45, \$1, | 3 50 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Columbia</i> , Dr. McCorcle, subscription, to '44, | 2 00 | |
| GEORGIA. — <i>Augusta</i> , Robert Campbell, from '40 to '45, | 7 00 | |
| MICHIGAN. — <i>Detroit</i> , J. Eldred, subscription, to '45, | 2 50 | |
| Total Repository, | | 17 00 |
| Liberia Herald, | | 2 00 |
| Total, | | \$799 00 |

Officers of The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Hon. M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
W. W. BEATON, Esq.,
H. LINDSAY, M. D.,
Hon. C. B. PENROSE,
Hon. A. O. DAYTON,
Rev. C. A. DAVIS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

REV. W. McLAIN.

(23- All letters relating to the business of the Society, or the African Repository, or containing remittances of money, should be addressed to the Rev. WILLIAM MCLEOD, Corresponding Secretary.

The last Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, consisted of the following gentlemen :

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, | } | <i>Delegates Massachusetts State Colonization Society.</i> |
| ALBERT FEARING, Esq. | | |
| A. G. PHELPS, Esq. | } | <i>Delegates New York State Colonization Society.</i> |
| Col. W. L. STONE, | | |
| DR. C. C. CUYLER, | } | <i>Delegates Pennsylvania State Colonization Society.</i> |
| Rev. A. D. GILLET, | | |
| PAUL T. JONES, Esq., | } | <i>Life Director.</i> |
| ELLIOT CRESSON, | | |
| Rev. ELIAS HARRISON, | } | <i>Delegates District Columbia Colonization Society.</i> |
| Rev. JOHN DAVIS, | | |
| Hon. W. C. RIVES, | } | <i>Delegates Virginia State Colonization Society.</i> |
| Hon. H. A. WISE, | | |
| Hon. J. W. HUNTINGTON, | } | <i>Delegates Connecticut State Colonization Society.</i> |
| Hon. JOHN STEWART, | | |
| Hon. JOSEPH VANCE, | } | <i>Delegates Ohio State Colonization Society.</i> |
| Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, | | |

ALBERT FEARING, Esq. and Col. W. L. STONE, were not present at the annual meeting of the Board.

The Mississippi State Colonization Society, was entitled to a representation, but no delegates were appointed to attend the annual meeting.

83- Office of the American Colonization Society, Pennsylvania avenue, between A and 4th streets, Washington city.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 21, 1845.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1845.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

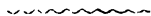
WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 21, 1845.



WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

SEVENTEENTH STREET.

1845.

John H. ...

1, 1845.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

~~~~~  
PRESIDENT:

HON. HENRY CLAY.

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VICE PRESIDENTS:

(VIDE PAGE 27.)

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

REV. W. McLAIN.

~~~~~  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
HON. M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,
HON. H. O. DAYTON,
REV. C. A. DAVIS,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
REV. DR. BACON.

~~~~~  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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ANOTHER year in the history of colonization has passed away, and in commencing a review of its varied events, we are called upon to discharge the mournful duty of recording the death of some of its valued friends. The Honorable *Alexander Porter*, of Louisiana, the Honorable *Abel P. Upshur*, of Virginia, and *Colonel W. L. Stone*, of New York, three of the *Vice Presidents* of the Society, have ceased from their labors.

Judge Porter had long been known as a zealous advocate and liberal patron of the Society. Endowed with great natural abilities, a finished scholar, and a perfect gentleman, residing in the extreme south, his example and influence were of vast advantage to this cause.

Mr. Upshur, though more recently numbered among our active friends, was not less true in his devotion, nor energetic in his efforts. The noble and important part which he took in conducting the correspondence be-

tween the Executive of the United States and the British government, in behalf of Liberia, will long be remembered with gratitude to his memory. From his high station and commanding influence, and his great anxiety to see the colony flourish, and rise to greatness, we had reason to anticipate great good from his continued labors.

Of the general character and influence of Colonel Stone, it is not in our power adequately to speak. All, however, who have been familiar with the columns of the "Commercial Advertiser," know how continued and ardent was his attachment to this scheme of benevolence; how powerful were his appeals in its behalf; and how cutting were the rebukes, and convincing the arguments which he dealt out to those who were disposed to decry its pretensions, or oppose its progress. He had a large and benevolent heart, a vigorous and well-disciplined mind, and he was frank and fearless in the

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Tribute of Respect to the memory of Hon. R. M. Sherman and Dr. Wesley Johnson.

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avowal of his opinions. To the enlarged views of a philanthropist, he added the expansive benevolence and fervent hope of a Christian. The combination of all these noble traits of character, gave to his advocacy of this cause, a consideration and an influence which few men are so fortunate as to acquire. He considered it as pre-eminently a scheme of philanthropy, designed to carry civilization and establish Christianity in a land all lost and ruined, and irredeemable by any other process of benevolence. Hence, while he explained its principles, demonstrated its practicability, and enforced its importance, he drew from the great treasury of Christian love, motives broad and deep as the woes of man, and vast as eternity, to excite the careless and selfish to give it their support.

But he has been called, in the vigor of his intellect and the strength of his faculties, to a higher sphere! While we weep over his tomb, may we emulate his virtues and sacredly cherish the memory of his worth!

In addition to these, we have also to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Honorable *Roger Minott Sherman*, President of the Connecticut State Colonization Society, who but recently departed this life. In him colonization has ever enjoyed a

warm and devoted friend, a ready and able counsellor and bountiful contributor. He was intimately and thoroughly acquainted with its origin, progress and achievements. Some of the purest and strongest feelings of his generous heart clustered around it, and he never ceased to cherish the firm belief that it would ultimately triumph over every towering obstacle, and accomplish the grand results which it contemplates. Among the last efforts of his pen, was a letter which he addressed to the Secretary, in regard to the best method to be adopted to secure the attention and command the patronage of all the churches and citizens of his own state, extracts from which appear in another part of this report. We cannot but deplore and deeply feel the loss of one whose influence and exertions were so eminently devoted to the interests of this institution. His name shall be honored among Africa's distinguished benefactors, and his benevolence be held in affectionate and perpetual remembrance.\*

We have also to record the death of Dr. *Wesley Johnson*, who several years ago went to Bassa Cove, as colonial physician, under the direction of the New York and Pennsylvania colonization societies, while they maintained a separate organization. After residing in the colony for

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\* Since writing this report we have learned that he left by his will a bequest to this Society of \$4,000.

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Health of Colonists.—Expedition from New Orleans.—Lime Rock.

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some time and making himself generally useful, his health failed him, and he returned to New York, his native state. He, however, had formed such an attachment for the colony, and felt such an ardent desire to make himself useful in promoting its welfare, that he again returned to it as superintendent of the high school on Factory Island, under the patronage of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia.

In their last annual report, the managers of that association thus speak of his usefulness, and their and Africa's loss in his death:

"We have also to mourn the loss of our excellent friend and helper, *Dr. Wesley Johnson*. In the death of this estimable Christian, we have lost an invaluable teacher, and Africa a devoted friend and martyr.

"The failure of his health, which necessarily suspended the high school of Liberia, about a year since, was to us a source of deep solicitude; still we trusted that his life might be spared many years. He returned to New York last May, in cheerful hope that his complicated disease was not incurable, that strength and time would still be granted him for further labors in the cause of human improvement.

"But, in the designs of an all-wise Providence, it was ordered otherwise. He lived but a few days after reaching the home of his childhood.

"To the piety, zeal and talents of *Dr. Johnson*, our society is mainly indebted for its success in founding the high school in Liberia. He watched with unceasing care over the erection of the building, organized the school, and proved by experience that its plan was practicable, and promised the best results.

"He had in the school about twenty-five scholars, who were received on condition of their paying 75 cents per week for their board, in labor, cash, lumber or provisions.

"*Dr. Johnson*, just before his death, observed, that he never regretted going to Liberia, for he hoped, in the erection of the

high school, *there was one bright spot that would shed its influence far into the interior of Africa.*

"Governor Roberts, during his late visit here, bore warm testimony to the estimate the colonists place on the school. He was very anxious to have it re-opened as soon as possible, it being, as he termed it, 'the hope of the colony.'"<sup>\*</sup>

While we record these instances of mortality among the friends of the cause in this country, we are happy in being able to state that the past year has been one of unusual health among the citizens of Liberia. And it is now an admitted fact, that newly arrived emigrants suffer less in their acclimation, than the inhabitants of the northern sections of the United States do, on their removal to the extreme south or the far west, and that after a residence of a year in the colony, they will find the climate more congenial to their constitutions than that of America.

Immediately after the last annual meeting of the Society, the Executive Committee concerted measures for despatching an expedition from New Orleans. It being impossible for the Secretary to perform this duty in person, the services of *Wm. A. Bartlett & Brother* were secured, who attended to chartering a vessel, receiving and taking care of the emigrants, purchasing provisions and trade-goods, and doing every thing necessary in the premises, under full and explicit instructions from us. And it is due to them to say that they deserve great credit for their promptness, efficiency and

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<sup>\*</sup>The friends of the school will be glad to learn that another teacher has been obtained for the high school, *Ishmael Lock*, a colored man, well qualified for the station.

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Meeting of the two parts of the Family sent out by Dr. Duncan and Rev. Zebulon Butler.

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accuracy, and have inspired us with the fullest confidence in their honesty, industry, and business character.

The brig "LIME ROCK," chartered for this expedition, sailed from New Orleans for Monrovia and Sinou on the 10th of March. She had on board ninety-two emigrants, of whom seventy-two were sent out by Dr. Duncan and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, of Mississippi. Fourteen were from Flemingsburg, Ky., liberated by the will of the late Thos. Wallace; and six were free people of great respectability from the city of New Orleans. They were well supplied with provisions, and all the articles necessary for their comfort and happiness in the colony. A correspondent who visited the brig just before she sailed, wrote us as follows:

"I have this day visited the Lime Rock, as she lies at anchor in the river just below the city, in company with three clergymen, each of whom took part in some of the most interesting exercises I have had the pleasure of witnessing for some time past. The emigrants appeared very well, and seemed quite happy in anticipation of going."

The expense of sending out these ninety-two people amounted to \$5,394 80, viz: charter of the brig, \$3,500; provisions for the passage, and six months in the colony, \$1,588 82; water, fuel, berths, and other small items, \$305 98. This makes the expense for each emigrant \$58, and does not include house rent, medicine, medical attendance, nursing when sick, and other small expenses to be paid in the colony. We also sent in the vessel between sixteen

and seventeen hundred dollars worth of goods, to be expended in the purchase of territory, and carrying on the various improvements in the colony: making a total expenditure on account of this expedition of \$7,080 21.

The Lime Rock anchored at Monrovia on the 6th of May, after a passage of fifty-five days. Two of the emigrants died on the passage. Nineteen of them stopped at Monrovia, and the others went down to Sinou, and settled in the Mississippi colony, in the same neighborhood with those sent out a year before by Dr. Duncan and Mr. Butler. Gen. Lewis, of Monrovia, who accompanied these people to their new home, gives the following description of the appearance of the settlement, and of the meeting of the two companies of the same family:

"Yesterday I had the pleasure, in company with Dr. Lugenbeel and Captain Auld, of the 'Lime Rock,' of visiting the settlement up the river, where the poor unfortunates of the 'Renown' were placed. I was more than pleased with the appearance of things there. It was truly a gratifying sight to see what improvements had been made in so short a time by a people who had nothing but their own industry to depend upon. Every man and woman in the settlement is living on their own lands, and nearly all their houses are built of timber. They are contented and happy, and would not, they say, exchange their homes under any consideration. They live in a free land—what more can they desire?"

"The moment the news of the 'Lime Rock's' anchoring reached the settlement, the people hurried down to congratulate and welcome their friends and relatives to their new home. The meeting was truly worth witnessing. They embraced and kissed each other, and could only say, 'Is it possible—thank God—did we ever expect to meet this side of the grave—the Lord is truly good and gracious.' They wept on each other's neck—they shed tears of joy and gladness—not a cloud in-

Condition of the Settlement at Greenville.—Expedition by the Virginia, from Norfolk.

tervened to damp the ardor of their feelings; it was truly a happy time, and my feelings flowed in unison with theirs."

Capt. Auld, master of the Lime Rock, in a letter of 26th July, makes the following allusion to the same thing:

"Dr. Lugenbeel, his student, General Lewis, Mr. Murray, and myself, visited the new settlement up the river, where the Renown's emigrants had located, and were agreeably disappointed. Notwithstanding the destitute situation they were in, after losing every thing they possessed, when cast away, they had built themselves comfortable houses, and had an abundance of every thing growing in a thriving condition, such as corn, potatoes, cassada, beans, peas, &c., fruit of various kinds, such as water-melons, cucumbers, cantelopes, pine apples, bannanas, plaintains, &c. All those improvements have been done in the space of ten or eleven months."

The emigrants by the Lime Rock all passed through their acclimation with very little sickness. Dr. Lugenbeel remarks of them—

"I spent three months at Greenville, during which time all the emigrants who were landed at that place, sixty-eight in number, experienced one attack, or more, of acclimating fever; but, with the exception of two small children, whose death was caused by the effect of worms in the alimentary canal, they all recovered, and I left them in nearly or quite as good health as when they first arrived. Several of them had their lands cleared and their houses nearly built before I left."

The next expedition sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the 14th June, with fifty-eight emigrants, in the ship VIRGINIA. This company were generally well prepared for emigration; many of them had been well instructed, and maintained uniformly good characters. They were all supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two

of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars, which was paid by the executor out of the estate. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Va., and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants, that she might accompany her husband, who was one of the above number.

Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., and furnished with the conveniences necessary to render him useful and happy.

Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen, Wm. G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

## Character of her Emigrants—Anchors at Monrovia.

Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit, under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that while they were detained in Norfolk, having arrived some six weeks before the Virginia sailed, they supported themselves by their own labor, and won for themselves the confidence and respect of the good citizens of that borough.

Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They were able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

One was from Augusta county, Va. He had purchased himself, and had been very anxious to purchase his wife also, but was obliged to leave her behind, intending, if life and health were spared, to return for her.

One was a free man from Smithfield, North Carolina, who had been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out, and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

It has been said that when slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish motives; that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then only to avoid the trouble and expense of keeping them. Would that every person who has entertained such a suspicion could have seen this company as they were ready to sail. It would most undoubtedly have corrected their impressions, and convinced them that those who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race are governed by the most benevolent and philanthropic feelings!

The *invoice* of goods sent to the colonial store by this vessel amounted to \$2,222 02. For that part of the ship occupied by the emigrants and their provisions, &c., we paid \$1,740. Their provisions, water, fuel, berths, and other fixtures for the passage out and support six months, cost \$1,395—being a total expense for each one of \$54 05, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in the colony. Adding the freight on the goods sent to the colonial store, \$210, insurance, \$41 50, and some other small expenses, \$68 20, it makes a total expenditure on account of this expedition, of \$5,676 72.

The Virginia arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of August with the emigrants all well, who were safely landed and comfortable houses appropriated to their use. At our latest



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 Acclimation of Emigrants.—Expedition by the *Chipola*.—Receipts.
 

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dates, 23d October, Gov. Roberts was making preparations to locate them on the St. Paul's river. He remarks :

"Dr. Lugenbeel has been exceedingly successful in carrying them through the acclimating fever. Of the two companies, but five have died, one only of that number being an adult."

Dr. Lugenbeel, under date of 22d October, remarks :

"Nearly all of the last company (by the Virginia) have experienced one attack or more of acclimating fever. None are on the sick list at present ; and, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever, they are all enjoying good health. About one-third of them have been going to school during most of the time since their arrival, and several of them have made considerable progress in learning to read and write.

"From my experience and observations, I am fully satisfied that forty-nine persons in fifty, if not ninety-nine in one hundred, who come from the United States to Liberia, might pass safely through the acclimating fever: provided their constitutions were not much impaired by previous disease, and they could be prevailed on to exercise that prudence which is necessary."

The only other company of emigrants sent out this year sailed from Baltimore on the 18th November, in the brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society. They were twenty-one in number, having been liberated by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Wilsonville, Ky., and furnished by him with a liberal outfit. To the indefatigable agency of the Rev. J. B. Pinney we are indebted for bringing these people from Kentucky and fitting them out for their voyage. The whole expense attending their departure, their passage out, and support six months, is \$1,425 38, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in Liberia,

being an average cost of \$67 87 for each one.

Thirty-seven of the other emigrants who sailed in the *Chipola* were from Virginia, and had been offered to this Society ; but not having the means to send them, they went out under the patronage of the Maryland Society, and will be located at Cape Palmas.

We have been under the necessity of declining to send out a great many persons who have been anxious to emigrate the past year. The resources of the Society have been entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. These difficulties in the way of persons obtaining a passage to Liberia, have a tendency greatly to check the spirit of emigration, and to discourage a great many masters who have been hoping to send out their slaves. How important, therefore, that our friends should all bear this in their memories, and greedily enlarge their contributions the coming year !

From the accompanying financial report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the whole amount of the receipts of the Society the past year was \$33,640 39. The whole expenditure was \$38,237 52, being an excess of the receipts of \$4,597 13.

The expenses of the office in this city have fallen below the amount appropriated by the board at their last annual meeting, being only \$1,910 56.

## Receipts.—Debts.—Purchase of Territory.

The receipts from subscribers to the Repository exceed the expenses of its publication by upwards of \$700, and would be greatly increased if subscribers would generally be more punctual in making their remittances.

No payments of consequence have been made on the *old debts* of the Society. The Committee found it impossible to meet the indispensable engagements, and perform the indispensable business of the year with their limited resources. They consider it an object of the first importance that the Society should be entirely relieved from debt. There is about \$6,000 of the old debt yet unpaid, and about \$7,642 97 of other debts.

To meet these we have debts due the Society amounting to \$3,062 70, together with \$4,000 due from several legacies, that will probably be paid in the course of another year or two.

We have also debts due the colonial store, and goods there for sale amounting to about \$6,000. We, however, do not expect to receive any immediate assistance from the colony to aid us in paying our debts in this country. Gov. Roberts is under instructions to prosecute the purchase of territory as rapidly as possible, and to appropriate all the available resources to that purpose.

One of the most prominent objects for which we have made special efforts to raise money, has been the

purchase of territory. Every arrival from the colony convinces us more and more of the indispensable necessity of obtaining possession of all the territory lying between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles, of which about one hundred and fifty is now owned by the Society. It is thought that the remainder can be purchased for about \$20,000. One important tract has been secured the past year. Alluding to it, Gov. Roberts says:

"You will see by the accompanying document that I have succeeded in purchasing from the natives a fine tract of land in the Little Bassa Territory—embracing about ten miles of sea-coast. In this purchase we have secured to the colony the principal landing-place in that country, and nothing but the want of funds prevents the Society from owning very soon the entire coast of the Little Bassa country. King Barguay, Salt Water, and Prince, the proprietors of the remaining section of that country, have expressed a willingness to sell. They own about fifteen miles of sea-coast, and I believe the only unpurchased territory between this place and Grand Bassa Point. This tract they propose to sell for six hundred dollars. I shall lose no time in bargaining with them."

Other tracts of land are also offered at present, on advantageous terms.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Roberts makes the following statement, viz:

"I have to report to you that, during the past year, I have concluded treaties of alliance, amity, and trade, with several of the native tribes, both in the interior and on the sea-coast. And, notwithstanding but little immediate advantage may be expected to result to the citizens of this commonwealth by these treaties, still they will have the effect of bringing the natives into a closer connexion with the colony—cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt ultimately have the happy effect of drawing them from their present condition of heathenism and idola-

## Efforts to buy New Casters.—Treaty with the Kroos.

try to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship, and to be identified with us in laws and government. I have not failed, in my intercourse with the native chiefs, particularly those on the seaboard, to introduce to them the subject of colonial jurisdiction, and to obtain from them an expression in regard to the purchase, by the Colonization Society, of the entire coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. In almost every instance, the question has been favorably received; and if means had been within my reach, instead of securing only ten, I could have purchased more than one hundred miles of sea-coast the past year. The resources of the Society, however, have not been sufficient to enable them to make an adequate appropriation for the purchase of territory. They are, nevertheless, fully awake to its importance, and are now making strenuous efforts to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to that especial purpose."

It is of great moment to the present welfare and ultimate prosperity of Liberia that its jurisdiction should be extended over an unbroken line of coast.

In his last despatch to us of 22d October, Gov. Roberts says:

"I have just been informed that the King, chiefs, and head-men of the NEW SESTERS Territory are disposed to sell their country to the Americans; and as no time should be lost in acquiring it—as two great objects will be gained, viz: that of extending our territory along the coast, and extinguishing forever the *slave trade* between *Monrovia* and *Cape Palmas*—I have this day sent a commissioner to treat with them for the purchase of their territory, and wish him success with all my heart."

Surely, in whatever light we view it, the purchase of that territory is an object of commanding importance, well calculated to stir all the deep and tender feelings of our natures, and to draw from the benevolent and philanthropic their very largest contributions.

We regret to say that the receipts of the past year for this object have fallen far below our anticipations.

During the summer a plan was proposed by a gentleman in New York to raise \$15,000, by pledges of \$1,000, payable when the whole amount should be subscribed, and promising himself to be one of the number. Since that time three other pledges, of \$1,000 each, have been given, and we have strong hopes that several others will be added shortly.

An important Treaty of peace and friendship has been made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, "*that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except of the colony of Liberia, or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain right to, or claim upon, the Kroo territory.*" They also bind themselves to foster and protect the American missionaries.

This Kroo country possesses many important commercial advantages; and foreign traders, and *nations*, have shown special desire to obtain possession of it. The Kroomen are the pilots of the coast, and their services are almost indispensable to foreign vessels. They have never been engaged directly in the slave trade, but have always been of great service to the slave ships, in assisting them to get their slaves on board. If they should strictly adhere to the terms and obligations of the treaty, it will subject the slavers to a very great delay, and thus render them more subject to capture.

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Influence of the U. S. Squadron.—Relations with Native Tribes.—Commerce.—Agriculture.

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The influence of the United States squadron on the African coast has been of vast advantage to Liberia. It has given the native tribes a better idea of the American character and resources, and has tended to quell their turbulent feelings, and cause them to seek a more intimate acquaintance, and a closer connection, with the commonwealth of Liberia.

Lieutenant Governor Benedict, in a letter under date of September 10, says:

"The United States squadron has been of much benefit to us: the officers generally seem to manifest the most friendly feelings and social disposition towards us. Commodore Perry, together with Captains Mayo, Tatnall, Abbott, and Craven, will ever be gratefully remembered in Liberia."

The relations of the colony with the native tribes have been of the most friendly character, during the year. Peace has been steadily maintained. This has resulted, as Governor Roberts remarks:

"Generally from a conviction that we consider them almost a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests. The attachment of the natives is gaining strength daily, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them. They continue to refer to the authorities of the colony, for the adjustment of all their important disputes; and I believe in every instance, we have succeeded in settling them amicably; thereby preventing wars, and the great calamities that would necessarily follow."

A very remarkable instance in proof of the powerful influence exerted over the most warlike tribes by the government of Liberia, is cited in the case of a dispute which threatened to involve the whole *Goulah* country in a cruel war with the *Condoes*. It was referred to the *Legislature* of Liberia by *Ballasada*, a *Goulah* chief,

and was happily settled, and the two tribes have continued to live in peace and harmony ever since. That the influence of the colony is extending rapidly into the interior and along the coast, there cannot be a doubt.

The commerce and trade of the colony have been steadily on the increase. According to the official returns, the imports for a single quarter, exceeded \$40,000, and the exports were about the same. The country has immense resources. It only requires industry and indomitable perseverance to develop them.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the receipts into the colonial treasury, chiefly from import duties, were sufficient to meet the current expenses of the commonwealth. These receipts would be vastly increased if all the sea coast was under the jurisdiction of the colony, by which smuggling and the introduction of goods free of duty would be prevented.

While we have these assurances of the growing interests of the commerce of the colony, we are happy in being able to state that the *spirit of trade*, which has been so rife, is subsiding, and that a growing interest is felt in *agriculture*. Dr. Lu- genbeel, in whose statements the fullest confidence may be reposed, alluding to this subject, remarks:

"You need not be apprehensive that a 'thirst for trade' will induce any of them (the last company of emigrants) to take up their residence in the Metropolis; for I am happy in being able to assure you, that the trading mania is vastly on the decline. Some who are now engaged in trading, have already found out that fortunes are

Internal prosperity of Liberia.—Gov. Roberts' message.—Education.—Improvements.—Court House.

not now so easily acquired, as formerly, in that way. I rejoice that the citizens of Liberia, generally, are convinced that the true source of wealth is in the soil—that in order to the maintenance of themselves and families, and the preservation of their standing as a free and independent community of people, endowed with the 'unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' they must cultivate the land; and to a greater extent than formerly, live on the fruit of their own planting."

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Governor Roberts says:

"I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. Agriculture is in a steadily progressive state, and continues to be a subject of much interest to many of our citizens. It is calling up in a greater degree than formerly the attention of men of capital; and when such improvements have been introduced, as the present system requires, it will doubtless become a general source of affluence."

This important and able document (the message of Governor Roberts) makes a most satisfactory exhibition of the present condition and prosperity of Liberia. The laws are respected—peace prevails—plenty is in all their borders—religion is in a healthful state, education is increasing, agriculture is advancing, and contentment and happiness every where prevail. It exhibits most conspicuously the beneficial tendencies and the happy results of colonization.

The **LIBERIA HERALD**, speaking of this message, says:

"The Colonial Council assembled on the 4th March, in the neat and commodious room prepared as a permanent place of meeting of the Legislature, over the court room in the new Court House. From the spirit manifested by some, and the known ability of others of the members, we argue something beneficial.

"Governor Roberts delivered the Annual Message. It is an able and interesting document, and does great credit to its author. It is to be published. It will manifest what every Liberian must be proud of,

that our trade, our strength, and our population are all on the advance."

The meetings of the Legislature were all marked with great decorum, and their proceedings would do honor to many similar assemblies in much older countries.

Increasing attention has been given to the education of the rising generation. The colonial council are concerting measures for establishing a general system of public schools, in which efficient and competent teachers shall be employed, and a thorough course of instruction be given.

The spirit of improvement has been abroad in the colony. The *Liberia Herald* says: "The number of buildings at present going up in the colony, as well as those undergoing repairs, is truly cheering." A large *stone jail* has been erected in Monrovia. Also a most substantial, well constructed and commodious Court House has been completed. This edifice is built of the stone with which Cape Mesurado abounds. It stands on a site which commands a beautiful view of the lower part of the town—overlooks the bay and anchoring ground, the bar and entrance into the river, Stockton creek, Mesurado river, and a vast extent of the interior country. It is thirty feet by forty in the clear. The first story which is occupied as the court room is twelve feet four inches high, from the floor, which is brick, to the ceiling.

The second story is fitted up for a council chamber. It is a large airy room, reached by two flights of stairs

Light House.—Appearance of Monrovia.—Colony must advance.—Com. Perry's opinion of it.

of easy ascent and good workmanship. The Legislature met there last March. The third story is divided into jury rooms, offices, &c. The windows of this substantial building are all arched, with shutters made of durable wood, and well painted. The building cost \$4,500, and has been paid for entirely by the commonwealth.

The light house on the top of the Cape has also been completed. This is a substantial building, two stories high, with a cupola sufficiently elevated to be seen from any direction, and in any weather, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, unless when a thick fog covers the very Cape itself.

Dr. Lugenbeel says of *Monrovia*:

"In visiting this place, a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance."

Of the country, and other towns, he says:

"The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables."

An officer in the United States squadron says:

"The colony must advance and succeed under all circumstances. It is idle to say that *all* are prosperous or happy. Industry, economy, patience and temperance, are as indispensable here as elsewhere. Without them little can be done; but with them I do solemnly believe that the colored man is far, very far, better situated in Africa than in any part of America. I am much mistaken if one in twenty of the colonists who have been here two years, could be induced, in any way, to relinquish Africa, and return, to spend their lives in America. Here they are the equals of the whites, and they feel the advantage of it."

Captain Wm. M. Hanbury, of New Orleans, says:

"That the present colonies of Liberia are destined to become a great, flourishing and powerful nation, I am fully convinced. I have dined frequently with the inhabitants in company with the officers of the American Navy, the Governor of the Colony, and other respectable citizens of Monrovia. They live well, and have plenty of every thing around them."

Commodore Perry, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy about a year since, says:

"It is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them. If any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness."

"At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth, the settlers as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings."

"On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of these settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the parent settlers are destined to become an intelligent and a thriving people."

These facts, and this testimony of disinterested persons, which might be extended indefinitely, certainly show that Liberia is in a healthful and prosperous condition at present, and that it promises well for the future. We actually behold what Pitt thought would come to pass, when thirty years ago, in his great speech in Parliament on the slave trade, he said:

"We may live to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupation of industry, in the pursuits of just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon that land, which at some happy period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and joining their influence to that of pure reli-

## Census of Liberia—Statistical History—Commerce—Agriculture.

gion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremities of that immense continent."

We have received in the course of the year a *census* of the colony—also a *statistical history* from the arrival of the first emigrants in 1820 down to September, 1843, which is full, minute, and definite, and contains nearly all the information that can be desired on all important points. Governor Roberts, in his letter accompanying it, gives the following description of its contents:

"It is in two parts: The first contains a roll of all emigrants that have been sent to the colony by the American Colonization Society, and its auxiliaries; showing their ages—state from which they emigrated—whether free born, purchased their freedom, or emancipated in view of their emigrating to Liberia, and by whom—where located—extent of education—profession—if dead, time and cause—if removed, to what place—showing, of course, the number still living in the colony.

"A recapitulation, showing the number of emigrants from each state—the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the United States government, &c., &c.

"Recapitulation—showing the total number of emigrants that were free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, &c., &c.

"The second part contains a census of the colony, showing the age, time of arrival, connections, profession, extent of education, health, &c.

"Recapitulation—showing the number in the colony this day, that have arrived in each year since 1820; number of children now living, born of American parents, number born of American and native parents, and number of native children adopted into the families of colonists.

"Recapitulation—names of heads of families, occupations, classification of age and sex, number of idiots and paupers in the colony.

"Agriculture—names of farmers, description and number of buildings on each farm, description of crops, quantity of land owned and number of acres under cultivation, where located, number of cattle and

other live stock, with an estimate of the value of each estate.

"Commerce—names of merchants and traders, description of buildings they own, number of vessels owned in the colony, their tonnage, whether colonial or foreign built, amount of commission business transacted in the colony for the year ending 30th August, 1843, amount of stock employed in trade, an estimate of the value of property owned by merchants.

"A table showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the different settlements during the two years, ending 30th September, 1843. The kind and amount of merchandise imported into the colony by each vessel. Amount of imports and exports of each port of entry.

"Schools—names of teachers, where located, number of children of each sex, distinguishing between American and native, by whom supported, &c., &c.

"Institutions for religious improvement, the number of churches in the colony, location, description of buildings, number of communicants, distinguishing between American and native.

"Statement of crime, names of culprits, whether Americans, captured Africans, or natives belonging to some of the contiguous tribes, number of convictions for murder, kidnapping, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, &c., date of trial, court and punishment awarded, and lastly a map of Liberia. The principal object of this map, is to give you some idea of the course of the rivers between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; particularly the rivers St. Paul and Junk, as explored last season, and to fix the location of a number of native towns visited during that time, and others that have not appeared on any map, to my knowledge, before. There are still a number of native towns and villages in the vicinity of the American settlements, that could not be entered for want of space. At some future time I will try to send you one on a larger scale, embracing all."

We forbear in this place and time, making any extracts from this interesting document, believing that the whole of it ought to be printed and laid before the country as an irrefragable, unanswerable argument in favor of colonization, and hoping that means will be furnished to print and publish it as an *appendix* to this report, the estimated cost of which is \$1,166.\*

\* This Census and accompanying documents will shortly be published and ready for distribution.

The Cause in a flourishing condition in the U. S.—Increased circulation of Repository.—Pulpits opened.

The cause of colonization is believed to be in a healthful and flourishing condition in this country. The number of its friends has greatly increased during the past year. The number of subscribers to, and readers of the African Repository, has been considerably enlarged. Many of the daily and weekly newspapers of the country, that formerly were silent on the subject, have opened their columns to communications, and have come out themselves strongly in favor of the Society. A number of new auxiliary societies have been formed, and old ones which had been suffered to languish, have been revived. Many clergymen who for years had been silent on the subject for various reasons, have come to the conclusion that they would be doing wrong longer to conceal "their light under a bushel," and have delivered discourses in favor of the cause, which have met a hearty response in the breasts of their people. Many churches, long shut, have been opened for a presentation of the claims of the Society. Ecclesiastical bodies that have for years thought it unadvisable to have the cause mentioned among them, for prudential reasons, are now anxious that the Society should come and take rank with the other great benevolent institutions of the day, and share in the contributions of the churches.

As a specimen of the changes that are taking place in favor of the Society, we insert the following letter. Dr. Tenney and Mr. Tracy are not

gentlemen who are apt to be deceived in such matters. They are cool and dispassionate observers of men and things, who always examine the reasons and found their opinions on the most substantial evidence. The fullest confidence may therefore be placed in their deductions.

"COLONIZATION OFFICE.

Boston, October 11, 1844.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the Rev. C. J. Tenney, D. D., has for some months past, been acting as agent for the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in different parts of the state. I have just received a letter from him, containing some evidence of a change in public sentiment, which may be interesting to you, and perhaps to your readers.

"Dr. Tenney sends me a list of twenty-two parishes, where he has lectured, or has made arrangements to lecture at some future time, on colonization. Two of these lectures have been delivered, and one is to be delivered, in pulpits which have always been open for our use, even in times of the most excited opposition. He has lectured in six pulpits, and has obtained the use, at a future time, of thirteen others, into which admission could not have been obtained three years ago. He has also obtained, for other persons to lecture, the use of three pulpits, at least, formerly inaccessible, which I do not find in his list.

"In some of these parishes, the pastors have formerly thought unfavorably of our enterprise. In others, and probably in a majority of cases, they have shut their pulpits against the agents of all societies which have any bearing on slavery, from the conviction that by opening them, they should only involve their people in bitter and hurtful quarrels, without any good result. Both in closing and opening the pulpits, the pastors have very generally been sustained by their people; or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, it has been done by the united voice of pastor and people. There are still many parishes where nothing can be done but by calling on individuals, without any public movement.

"Dr. Tenney remarks:

"The bitterness of opposition from the abolitionists has greatly abated since they have adopted political action. There is much less sensitiveness in our churches on the subject of slavery. The facts, showing the influence of the colony on Christian missions, and the general prosperity of the colony, are carrying conviction to the can-



Increase of friends in Massachusetts.—Tracy's letter.—The Receipts show increasing prosperity.

did and pious, of the great importance of the colony to Africa. There is most decidedly, a reaction in public sentiment, respecting colonization; although the amount given by individuals is not increased in equal proportion; still, several who had discontinued their donations for three or four years, have renewed them. I feel persuaded that next year we ought, anew, to bring our enterprise before associations and ecclesiastical bodies.

"This last sentence may need explanation. Nearly all the pastors in Massachusetts, of various denominations, are members of associations, meeting usually four times a year, and each on a different day from the others. Agents of various benevolent societies practice attending those meetings, to lay their claims before the pastors, and make arrangements for addressing their congregations. In some communions, ecclesiastical bodies of other names, answer a similar purpose. For some years past, even our friends in the several associations would have regretted the presence of an agent of our Society, as an occasion of unpleasant and unprofitable excitement. By another year, Dr. Tenney thinks, they may hope to be generally welcome; which is as much as to say, that colonization may then take its place among the benevolent enterprises which our churches generally think it their duty to sustain. This, however, you must understand not as a promise, but as the present opinion of one well qualified to judge. The facts, I think, give a fair sample of our past depression, and of the rate at which we are emerging from it.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

REV. WM. McLAIN."

In a letter of later date, Mr. Tracy gives some extracts from a communication received from another clergyman in the state, of which the following are a sample:

"I inclose you two dollars as the first fruits of my labors in this county, in behalf of the colonization enterprise.

"The people seemed to be heartily ashamed of this small contribution; but they came together supposing that nothing could be said to justify their giving at all. The facts, however, which were communicated, changed all their views on the subject, and they promise to do better next time.

"The places which Dr. Tenney regarded as accessible, I found to be closed, because the time devoted to taking collections for this Society, had gone by, and other objects of charity must have their turn.

"I have stated the facts, so far as I know them, in reference to the claims of the Colonization Society, to our ——— association; and, with two or three exceptions, all are in favor of giving the cause a hearing before their people, and of allowing me to address them as soon as circumstances permit. The month during which, heretofore, collections have been taken, is that of July; and I do not expect that, till then, much can be done, except to prepare the way by scattering light and truth on the subject, among the ministers and churches. I am amazed at the ignorance of some of our best ministers, as to what the Colonization Society has done for the benefit of the African race during the last half a dozen years. They seem to have got the impression that this Society was dead and buried long ago.

"This change in their views, I think, may be expected to give us collections next summer, in twenty or twenty-five congregations from which we have hitherto been excluded. The first collections will probably be small; but if our affairs go on well abroad, will increase from year to year."

We might give many facts, connected with the operations of the secretaries of the New York and Pennsylvania colonization societies, showing changes of public sentiment, and unfolding new openings to the churches, similar to those exhibited in the above extracts, all evidencing that the cause is becoming increasingly popular in the country.

The same thing is exhibited in the receipts of the past year. Every reflecting person is aware that the intense excitement which prevailed throughout the country during most of the year, in regard to the presidential election, so absorbed the public mind as to render it almost impossible to call attention to any other object. Almost all the great charities suffered in their receipts in consequence. And yet the contributions from the churches, and from private individuals, to this Society, considerably exceed what they were

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No Agents the past year.—New Agents appointed.—State Societies, and officers.

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the year preceding. This is certainly a most encouraging fact, especially when it is considered that, for a considerable part of the year, (notwithstanding the efforts made to engage them,) not a single agent was employed by the Society. Captain Barker has labored for this Society, and in connection with the African Repository part of the time, and the balance of the time for the Massachusetts colonization society. The Rev. J. B. Pinney performed a temporary agency of three months in Kentucky and Ohio, during the summer, for this Society, and was very successful in raising funds. Excepting these, no agent has been employed by this Society until since the presidential election. We have appointed H. L. Hosmer, Esq., in Ohio, Rev. A. M. Cowan, in Kentucky, and Rev. J. B. Crist, in Tennessee and Alabama, who have just entered on their labors with flattering promises of success.

The Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., has been appointed by the New York state colonization society their secretary, and he has made his arrangements for vigorous efforts the coming year.

The Rev. S. Cornelius has labored part of his time in Connecticut, as the secretary of that state society, and part in New Jersey, as the general agent of that society; and in both these states his efforts have been very successful.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney still continues his important services as secretary of the Pennsylvania state

society, by which he was made a life director of the American Colonization Society by the contribution of \$1,000 just before the close of the year.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy continues secretary of the Massachusetts colonization society. He has lately published an able and very important argument in favor of the missionary character of colonization, under the following title: "*A historical examination of the state of society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Muhammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade and Piracy, and of the remedial influence of Colonization and Missions.*" It is a pamphlet of forty pages, and it is not too much to say that, from the facts which he has recorded, an incontestible argument is deducible in favor of African colonization! He places it in one single light, that is, as *it influences Africa*, in which none but a dark and prejudiced mind, or a malicious heart, can perceive it to be aught else than one of *the noblest and most benevolent works of the present or perhaps any other century.*

The Missouri state colonization society has lately been reorganized, and has secured the services of that firm and long-tried friend of the cause, the Rev. R. S. Finley, who hopes to be able to add much to the resources of the Society during the coming year.

It is known to our friends that we enjoyed a visit from the able and

Visit of Gov. Roberts to this Country.—Opinions of Doctors Lugenbeel and Hall.

talented Governor of Liberia last summer. His presence among us was attended with the most happy results. The communications which he made to various public assemblies, and the information which he imparted to the many influential gentlemen with whom he had intercourse, tended greatly to inspire new confidence in the stability and growing importance of the commonwealth of Liberia. He was introduced to the **PRESIDENT** of the United States and *Heads of Departments*, who received him with great respect, and were much interested in his statements relative to the colony.

Gov. Roberts may be considered as the first ripe fruits of Liberian culture and training. As such, he stands forth at once an evidence of the capabilities of his race, and of the practically benevolent spirit of colonization, as it necessarily rouses up and evolves faculties of mind, which, in a state of slavery or freedom in this country, or in Africa, must have remained torpid and dormant forever!

The question was repeatedly asked him, whether he considered the colonists capable of self-government, or now left entirely to themselves? And his uniform answer was, that he believed that if the Society were no longer to render them any aid or counsel, the colony would live and prosper, if they were not interfered with by any foreign nation.

Dr. LUGENBEEL, alluding to the meeting of the colonial legislature last March, says:

"No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government."

Dr. JAMES HALL, who, during his long residence in the colony, became intimately acquainted with all its settlements, and whose perfect candor and integrity, accuracy of observation, and soundness of judgment, impart to his opinions great weight and value, says:

"The Liberians have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables, and all the staple commodities of the tropics. The climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant as does the climate of the western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is necessary to favor and perpetuate, on the coast of Africa, an independent Christian government, is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase, for a certain period, of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the Government of this country."

Early in November last, letters were addressed to the secretaries of the state societies, and to other distinguished friends of colonization, making various inquiries in regard to the present state of the cause in their various sections of the country; the number and warmth of its friends; the efforts made the past year, and the obstacles in the way; and as to their opinion of the best measures to be taken, to give increased energy and efficiency to its operations, at the beginning of the approaching year.

The various answers to these inquiries which have been received,

Extracts of letters from the Hon. Judge Burnet and R. M. Sherman.

present many facts and truths touching the present and prospective condition of our enterprise, in a manner more satisfactory than could otherwise be done. As we cannot, however, present them entire in this report, we shall make such extracts from them as seem requisite to illustrate the subject.

The Hon. Judge BURNET, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says :

"A large proportion of the people in the Miami valley are friendly to the colonization cause, and if called on, would willingly contribute more or less to sustain it.

"The chief difficulty is in the want of a local agent to keep the subject constantly on the public mind, and to solicit contributions in the sparse as well as the more dense settlements of the country. One agent, such as Mr. Pinney, would effect more than all the organized societies in the Ohio valley, and in fact, it requires such an agent to keep the societies alive.

"A large part, probably three-fourths, of your contributions are made in small sums, the collection of which requires much time, and great patience and perseverance. Men engaged in business cannot spare the time necessary for this purpose; nor do they possess the information necessary to accomplish it. A man with the proper qualifications could obtain more in one month than an ordinary collector could in two, and might approach successfully many persons who would not listen to an ordinary applicant.

"Heretofore, but very little aid has been received out of our cities and towns. The great body of farmers and others residing in the country have not been sufficiently attended to.

"The colonization cause has many warm friends in Ohio, but they require to have their attention occasionally roused, and their feelings a little warmed by such communications as an agent ought to be able to give.

"It is much to be regretted, that the African Repository is not more generally circulated. That invaluable periodical, if it could be seen and read by the whole nation, would produce a very beneficial influence on the public mind, if not an entire revolution. I doubt if there be more than one in a hundred in the western States who has a correct knowledge of the condition and prospects of the colony, much less

of the influence it is destined to have, and is now producing on the native tribes in its vicinity, in the suppression of the slave trade, and on the commerce of our own country, as well as of the world. This knowledge would be obtained from that publication, were it universally read; and at the same time such an extended circulation might be made to contribute largely to your funds."

The following extracts are from the letter of the late Hon. ROGER MINOTT SHERMAN, to which allusion has been made in this report :

"In this village, (Fairfield, Connecticut,) the Congregational Society have seven annual contributions for religious and benevolent objects, of which this Society is one; and I supposed it was receiving regular aid, in a similar form, in other places. But upon inquiry, I am much disappointed to find that there is not another church in this association which gives this a place among its charities. In some, the influence of abolitionism is the great obstacle. A clergyman is not willing to hazard the peace of his parish by exciting that reckless, turbulent spirit. But in most instances, the neglect is owing to the fact, that the attention of the clergy has not been turned to the subject. A majority would, I apprehend, be ready to adopt a regular system of collections in their respective parishes, if the great success of the enterprise, and the interesting objects which it embraces, were but sufficiently understood. In order to get the aid of the people, their Pastors must press it on their consideration in their respective parishes. Without their aid, we can do comparatively nothing, and with it, much may be accomplished. From the inquiries which I have made, I think the clergy in this part of the State may be excited to action, except in those places where they are deterred by the fear of the abolitionists. All we want is revenue. This can be obtained in this State in no considerable amount for the aid of colonization, unless the clergy will introduce and sustain annual contributions in their respective parishes, which shall be *permanent*.

"I will endeavor, as I have opportunity, to promote the establishment of this system of regular parish contributions in this part of the State. What the success of the attempt may be, can be ascertained only by the experiment.

"Could the attention of the clergy of the various denominations be called to the subject, they would certainly be able, and I believe disposed, to enlarge, to a very considerable degree, the amount of our annual

Opinions of Professor Lee, Hon. E. Whittlesey, Professor Greenleaf, Rev. F. Lindsey, D. D.

remittances. I hope the attention of our most influential men may be arrested, and if this can be done successfully, I shall look for an increase of patronage. Your 'Address to our Friends and Patrons,' lately published in the Journal of Commerce, and Commercial Advertiser, is well calculated to arrest attention, by an impressive presentation of the influence of the Colonization Society and its wants.

"Accept, dear sir, my grateful acknowledgments for your important public services, and the assurances of my personal respects, &c."

**RICHARD HENRY LEE**, Professor in Washington College, Pennsylvania, says:

"The opinions of the people of this part of Pennsylvania are very generally favorable. *Abolitionism* has made no great progress here. The calm and patriotic in this region see plainly that colonization has afforded them the most effective arguments and facts against its visionary and agitating schemes.

"With regard to the present position of our cause here, it is still strong. In this county and Fayette there must be between twenty-five and thirty auxiliary societies. Many others might be formed by an active agent.

"I can think of no surer means of increasing the energy of our friends and societies than the employment of agents. I can speak from much experience in this matter, that, whenever political excitements are abated, the subject of colonization becomes the most interesting to the people at large; but this interest must be roused into activity by the frequent bringing of the subject before their minds. I would suggest, then, that you prepare an address, for the end of this, or the beginning of the next year, urging a renewal of the attention of the friends of the cause, after the political excitement has passed away. The increasing prosperity of the cause—its enlargement of operations—its soothing influence on the political and religious interests and passions, &c., might be urged as motives and reasons for renewed attention and energy."

**The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY**, of Ohio, says:

"The intelligent part of the people in this section of the State, who are not abolitionists, are generally friendly to the cause of colonization. Very many who were formerly its friends, have become its bitterest enemies, by uniting with and becoming abolitionists, taking, however, more

recently the designation of 'Liberty Men.' Nothing has been done for some time past to revive the colonization societies. The friends of the cause here have hoped, by retiring from all grounds of controversy, that the exertions of the abolitionists would be less vigorous and successful. In this, I think, they were mistaken. **LESTER KING**, their candidate for Governor, resides in this county, and he has been, with most of his supporters, very active during the past year. The friends of colonization have been very unwilling to have the cause mingled with politics, and, therefore, the efforts of the abolitionists have not been resisted or counteracted. The decision of public sentiment prevents clergymen from taking an active part in favor of colonization when they are its friends; and when they are abolitionists, they lecture and preach on the subject everywhere.

"As to future operations, I think the State Society should be resuscitated. I shall go to Columbus, and if possible assist in its reorganization."

**Professor SIMON GREENLEAF**, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, says:

"I have reason to believe that the violence of political abolitionism in the north has already created some change of feeling and opinion in favor of colonization, and that the present is a favorable season for renewed action on the part of its friends. Since abolitionism has assumed a separate political organization, I think it has lost much of the sympathy of the real friends of the African race, and that it will soon follow the fate of political anti-masonry, from a similar cause—the want of a true political foundation, and a departure from that of good morals and honesty of purpose.

"I should think, in the present state of the public mind, that a calm but energetic address or circular to the real friends of Africa and her children, would be very favorably received. Such an address, freely circulated through the northern States, I think, could not fail of being of great service to the cause."

The following extracts are from the letter of the Rev. **PHILIP LINDSEY**, D. D., of Nashville, Tennessee. They bring to view an entirely different class of difficulties in the way of colonization. He says:

"I duly received your communication of November 1st, but was at that time too ill to attend to its contents. It was a season, also, of extraordinary political excitement.

Opinions of Dr. Reese, Rev. Joseph Tracy.—Colonization in Massachusetts advancing.

And, unfortunately, the colonization cause had become so strangely confounded, in the popular mind, with *abolitionism*, that it was not uncommon among certain demagogues to denounce the advocates of the former, as aiming at the latter. We, that is, the friends of colonization, were frequently advised, nay, entreated, during the summer and autumn, to remain silent and inactive. We were assured that nothing could then be accomplished; that we should only incur popular odium; that we must wait until the election was over, &c., &c. Well, the election is over, and I fear the prospect is not much improved.

"Nevertheless, my own deliberate opinion on the subject is, that a wise, eloquent, judicious agent, who could render palpable, to every capacity, the broad lines of distinction between colonization and abolition, would dispel much of the darkness and prejudice which prevail; and thus induce the honest multitude to enlist under our banner. Our friends are numerous in this State, but scattered; unconscious of their strength, and therefore somewhat timid and irresolute.

"It will ever afford me pleasure to aid the good cause in any way practicable, and especially to sustain such agent as you may send to labor among us."

DAVID M. REESE, M. D., of New York city, says:

"The cause of colonization never presented so strong claims upon the American people as now, nor did it ever before, give so great promise of auspicious results to benevolent efforts, or call so loudly for strenuous and united exertion. The number of its friends in this region is undiminished, though their warmth in its support has fallen off, I fear, to a great extent, from a variety of causes. The greatest obstacles are the hostility of the *Abolitionists* in many parts of this State, and the impossibility of removing the prejudices which that faction have created against the cause, and all who advocate it."

The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, of Boston, Mass., says:

"To understand the *present* position of colonization in this State, we must look at its *past* position. And, as to that, I am more and more convinced that the merits of our enterprise were never understood here, by any considerable number of our people. Twelve or fifteen years ago, it was generally viewed with favor by that class of men on whom foreign missions depended for support. Their favor, as I am now per-

sued, was extended to it *charitably*, rather than *intelligently*. They wished it well, and were willing to help a little, because they thought its authors and managers to be well-meaning and sensible men, who probably understood their business, and would make a good use of the funds committed to them; and not because they had studied and understood the merits of the enterprise. In this state of things, Mr. Garrison's war on the Society commenced, and has been carried on for ten years, or so, at an expense of several thousand dollars, annually; every cent of which has told against us more effectually than if opposition to us had been its avowed and only object. A state of feeling prevailed, in which a calm and profitable consideration of our claims became impossible. We were shut out from almost every pulpit in the State. By hearing continual assertions against us, and nothing in our favor, great numbers of good men came to regard colonization as a moral felon, detected, condemned, executed, and buried, beyond the possibility of a resurrection!

"But since last spring, access has been gained to nearly fifty pulpits. I think it safe to expect that by July next the number may be double.

"The number of our friends is considerable, and is increasing. 'Their warmth,' with few exceptions, is rather *below* blood-heat than *above* it. A gentleman in this city told me 'he had not been much *indoctrinated* in our enterprise.' He likes to have our publications, to know what we are doing, and is willing to give us \$5, or less, now and then; and that is all. He is an intelligent, liberal and energetic promoter of all our benevolent efforts, and were he '*indoctrinated*,' would not think of giving us less than \$100 a year. He is a fair specimen of very many of our friends, except that he knows why he has no zeal, and they do not. They are friendly; but are not '*indoctrinated*,' as Yankees must be before they become zealous.

"The obstacles in our way are the state of mind already described, and especially the erroneous impression that colonization and missions are hostile to each other.

"Our principal efforts have been by newspaper discussion, circulating our annual report, and Dr. Tenney's agency.

"As for myself, I have spent a considerable part of the past season in executing the first of an intended series of attempts to '*indoctrinate*' the good people of Massachusetts. The result is, an octavo pam-

Dr. Carroll's views of Colonization in New York.

phlet of some forty pages, which is now in the press, and will reach you almost as soon as this letter. Its object is, to secure the intelligent support of the friends of foreign missions. I have aimed to exhibit the argument on this point with as much fullness of detail as I could in a pamphlet of a readable size.

"To 'give increased energy and efficiency to the cause,' we must keep Dr. Tenney in the field; or if winter drives him within doors, as I fear it will, get a good substitute, if we can: but a good one, or none. 'Circulate the documents,' as politicians say. Work with the Repository. Diffuse information through the newspapers, and in other ways, as found practicable. Make arrangements, as far as possible, for parochial contributions next July. Carefully avoid all spasmodic efforts; all attempts to get up a 'vigorous movement,' as the old expression is, at some particular time. Our future patrons are yet too ignorant, and conscious of their ignorance, to be wholesomely moved in that way."

The Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, says:

"The answers which you seek to these inquiries are of great moment, and ought to be given intelligently, and with the utmost candor.

"I do not understand you as asking my opinion of the cause of colonization in general, or in the abstract; but my opinion of its position within the more immediate sphere of my knowledge. My opinion of this general cause has long been known. The spirit, the conception, the execution, of the enterprise of African colonization, exhibit some of the loftiest qualities—the noblest combinations of thought, and the grandest and most august benevolent action that pertain to fallen human nature! But this is not the general estimate of the cause in the 'Empire State.' I therefore proceed to 'define its present position' here. It is not as flourishing as it should be in this large and flourishing portion of the north. A number of causes have contributed to this result. Abolition excitement became so tumultuous and alarming, some years ago, that the friends of colonization covered before it, and, for the sake of peace, ceased to defend, or do any thing to promote, the cause. Our late most worthy and venerable secretary, Dr. Proudfit, for three or four years previously to his death, ceased to speak of colonization publicly, and from the pulpit, or to impart information, or to give impulse to the cause in this way; so that it has measurably 'fallen out' of the popular mind to make way for other things that

have been more exciting, and that have been prominently urged upon public attention.

"Some of the obstacles which have stood in the way, are, utter want of information respecting the present condition of the enterprise; total misapprehension of the real nature of the cause; violent prejudices, excited by the misrepresentations, falsehoods, and untiring vituperations of abolitionism! —the grand throes and agony of political excitement; the lingering effects of the late prostration and pecuniary pressure of the country.

"In regard to future measures, one thing, it seems to me, will be indispensable, and that is, *to diffuse information on the subject*. Wherever I have obtained the ears of people, and communicated the facts respecting the present condition of the enterprise, I have conciliated favor to the cause, and increased the number of its friends. So that the colonization interest in this State is now a little on the increase, and the cause begins to look up from its deep depression with a commingling of smiles and tears on its face! If some good, never-tire agent for the Repository could be procured to traverse the States and thrust that periodical upon people as other publications are crowded in, this would be a great desideratum. Another thing that ought to be, and *must* be done, to give increased energy to this cause, is, *to induce pastors to consent to have it brought back to the pulpit, from which it has been most iniquitously exiled, as a mistaken concession and costly peace-offering to the fiery and inexorable Moloch of Abolition!* The secular and religious press, too, ought to be laid under contribution to our cause to a greater extent than hitherto. Some means ought also to be used to diffuse more courage and determination in the friends of this cause. If a general convention could be appointed at such time and place as to secure a good attendance of the friends of colonization, and be addressed by some of the most distinguished speakers that could be obtained for the purpose, this might have a salutary effect in creating a new interest, and infusing a new and indomitable energy in this cause. The fact is, we want something more of the fierce and unconquerable spirit of determination, in this cause, which politicians manifest in theirs. *Inflexible determination and unflinching perseverance*, are the two great elements of success in every human enterprise! The truth is, we must make a mighty aggressive movement for the conquest of new influence and resources. There are so many objects of engrossing, not to say maddening excitement, pressed upon the popular mind in this country, that

Conclusion of Report.—Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

colonization will be jostled out, unless it can be invested with a *new glow of heat*, that will bring it up some where near to the degree of temperature—the ‘point of combustion,’ at which other surrounding objects are!’

The preceding extracts are sufficient for the object we had in view. They furnish a mass of concurrent testimony in favor of this great cause which cannot be gainsayed, or resisted. In view of them, it is impossible to doubt that colonization has a deep seat in the affections, and a strong hold on the benevolence of the great body of our countrymen who have given to it the slightest attention. They also fully show that a cause so admirably designed to benefit our own country, and so adapted to dispense the richest blessings to the whole African race, *can* be sustained and rendered effectual in accomplishing the great ends contemplated!

It is true, there are obstacles in the way; there are difficulties to be surmounted. But are not our friends ready to buckle on their armor? Is there any shrinking among them? Any irresoluteness? Any doubt that the work can be accomplished?

Surely not. They all speak the language of confidence—of determination, and of perseverance, until the nation is awakened—until a moral and Christian influence in favor of this Society has reached every heart in our country; and until the colony is erected into an everlasting monument to the praise of American justice and benevolence!

Rise, then, ye friends of humanity! ye statesmen and orators, join all your eloquence, and your exalted powers in this noble cause. Animated by the encouragements to be drawn from the past, fully impressed with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished in the present, let us press forward under the cheering prospects of the future! The God of heaven is with us! The enterprise is undoubtedly His, and His richest blessings have been upon it. He has brought it safely thus far, and He will pursue with a steady and uniform course, and complete, with a splendid and glorious triumph, whatever and every work which His wisdom has devised, and His hands have begun!

Extracts from the Proceedings of the twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
January 21, 1845.

THE American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. In the absence of the PRESIDENT of the Society, the Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and the Rev. A.

D. Eddy, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

W. McLain read extracts from the annual report; after which—

On motion of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, it was—

*Resolved*, That the report be referred to the Board of Directors for their action.



Resolutions offered by Messrs. Schenck, Carroll, Eddy, and Gurley.—President and Vice Presidents.

On motion of the Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, it was—

*Resolved*, That the degree of success which has attended the operations of this Society, in the effort to found a colony and build up a free and civilized nation in Africa, should be encouraging to the heart of every Christian and philanthropist; and that the results of the work, thus far, will compare most favorably with whatever is seen to have been accomplished, with equal means, and in the same period of time, elsewhere or in any other age, in the history of colonization.

On motion of the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., it was—

*Resolved*, That in the great principles to which the enterprise of colonization appeals, we see the evidence of its permanency and ultimate triumph.

On motion of the Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D., it was—

*Resolved*, That, in view of the increased favor manifested towards this Society by the philanthropic and Christian community, and the unusual success which has attended its operations during the past year, its friends and directors should feel encouraged to prosecute, with increased energy and hope, their efforts in the cause of African colonization, relying upon the blessings of God for the full attainment of its benevolent designs.

On motion of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, it was—

*Resolved*, That this Society express its profound regrets at hearing of the decease of the several distinguished individuals mentioned in the *Report*, and that, while we bow with submission to the divine decree, we will cherish their memory with feelings of gratitude for the important services which they have rendered to this cause.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, the Society adjourned, to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
January 22, 1845.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, the Hon. MR. ELMER, in the chair.

Messrs. Eddy, Phelps, and Tracy were appointed a committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents of the Society. They reported the following persons, who were unanimously elected, viz :

PRESIDENT :

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS :

- 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
- 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,
- 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,
- 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
- 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 9 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 10 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,
- 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington,
- 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 14 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 15 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 16 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 17 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 18 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
- 19 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 20 Jacob Burnet, of Ohio,
- 21 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
- 22 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 23 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 24 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
- 25 Rev. William Hawley, of Washington,
- 26 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 27 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 28 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 29 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 30 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 31 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 32 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 33 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,
- 34 Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,
- 35 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,
- 36 Willard Hall, of Delaware,
- 37 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.,
- 38 Gerald Ralston, of London,
- 39 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.,
- 40 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,
- 41 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts,
- 42 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,
- 43 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia,
- 44 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,
- 45 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,
- 46 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,
- 47 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J.,

V. Presid'ts.—Adjourned.—Proceedings of Board of Directors.—Delegates.—Report referred to Committees.

- 48 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,  
 49 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,  
 50 James Railev, of Mississippi,  
 51 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.,  
 52 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.,  
 53 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia,  
 54 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,  
 55 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover,  
 Massachusetts,  
 56 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,  
 57 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa.,  
 58 Rev. Beverley Waugh, Bishop of the  
 M. E. Church, Baltimore,  
 59 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.,  
 60 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore,  
 61 Jonathan Coit, Connecticut,  
 62 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.,  
 63 Hon. D. Waldo, Worcester, Mass.,  
 64 Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio,  
 65 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.,  
 66 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do.  
 67 Hon. J. R. Underwood, Ky.

After which the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

*Whereas*, the cause of African colonization is obviously one of commanding importance, and in its present state requiring the concentrated wisdom of its friends in various parts of this country ; therefore—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to elect, from time to time, honorary and corresponding members of the Board of Directors of this Society.

[The Society then elected fifteen honorary and corresponding members, in different parts of the country, whose names will be announced at a future time.]

And after the transaction of some other business, the Society adjourned to meet on the 3d of January, 1846, at 7 o'clock P. M.

*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met at the Colonization Rooms, in the City of Washington, January 22, 1845.

The Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, was called to the Chair, and the Rev. A. D. Eddy, of New Jersey, was appointed Secretary.

Testimonials of the appointment of the following delegates, were then read :

- Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D.D. } *N. Y. S. C. S.*  
 A. G. PHELPS, Esq., }  
 Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, } *Penn. S. C. S.*  
 Dr. JOHN BELL, }  
 Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, } *Mass. S. C. S.*  
 Rev. S. K. LATHROP, }  
 Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D. } *N. J. S. C. S.*  
 Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, }  
 Hon. W. S. ARCHER, } *Va. S. C. S.*  
 Hon. G. W. SUMMERS, }  
 Hon. J. W. HUNTINGTON, } *Conn. S. C. S.*  
 Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, }

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, and Elliot Cresson, Esq., were present as Life Directors.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., H. Lindsly, M. D., and Rev. C. A. Davis, were present as members of the Executive Committee. And Rev. W. McLain, as Secretary of the Society.

Messrs. Tracy and Phelps, were appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the last year.

So much of the annual report, already submitted to the Society, as relates to the emigration of colonists, was referred to Messrs. Pinney and Carroll.

So much of the report as relates to the state of the cause of colonization in this country, was referred to Messrs. Cresson and Davis.

## Report of Committee on the state of the Cause in this Country.

So much as relates to the present state of the colony, was referred to Messrs. Pinney, Huntington, Bell, Tracy, Ellsworth, Summers and Archer.

Messrs. Tracy and Phelps, were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the concerns of the African Repository.

Messrs. Pinney, Eddy and Dr. Carroll, were appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, and a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned to meet tomorrow morning, at half past 9 o'clock.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

*Half past 9 o'clock.*

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The committee on that part of the annual report which relates to the emigration of colonists, made a report, which report was re-committed, and the committee were instructed to prepare and present resolutions in accordance with the first and third subjects embraced and recommended in said report.

The committee on that part of the report which relates to the cause of colonization in this country, made the following report:

"Your Committee beg leave, respectfully, to report, that they find much cause for congratulation on the general aspect of our affairs in this country, and in their management during the last year, but we believe that enlightened economy will dictate an

appropriation of the additional sum of \$400 to the office outlay of \$2,000, for the coming year, so as to afford the aid of an assistant, for the relief of our able and indefatigable Secretary, and accordingly recommend the grant of that sum.

"We note with great regret, the inadequacy of our funds to meet the many cases where benevolent slave holders have offered the gratuitous emancipation of their people for settlement in our colonies; and that your Executive Committee has been compelled to reject these proffered trusts, on the sole ground of pecuniary inability. We are well aware of the difficulty of procuring suitable agents; but with full confidence in the benevolent feelings of American philanthropists, and in their readiness to contribute towards the moral regeneration of Africa, and the restoration of her long exiled children to her bosom—when made acquainted with our wants and their exigencies—we cannot doubt that important service would be rendered to the cause, by calling forth the volunteer labors of our friends in the different States. We would therefore suggest that the Executive Committee, be instructed to present some of the most striking cases where large bodies of valuable slaves, trained specially for future usefulness in Africa, have relapsed into hopeless bondage, from our inadequate receipts; and to invoke the co-operation of our friends in calling forth the requisite funds for preventing similar catastrophes, as well as for the completion of our territorial purchases between Capes Mount and Palmas, now, perhaps, the most important duty devolving upon the American Colonization Society, in view of the claims of three millions of unfortunate fellow creatures, upon the best sympathies of the American people.

"Our own observation happily corroborating the views of the annual report, in relation to the growing interest manifested by various religious bodies, towards this truly Christian and constitutional mode of blessing the African race, we would further suggest the selection of some of the most affecting cases of slaves reverting into bondage, to be embodied in a circular to the clergy, asking their active services in preventing the recurrence of similar circumstances.

"All of which is very respectfully submitted.

"ELLIOTT CRESSON,

*"Chairman."*

The committee to whom the accounts of the Treasurer were referred, made the following report:

## Treasurer's Report, Receipts and Expenditures, approved by the Auditing Committee.

## Dr. Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, Cr.

From 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

|                                                           |             |                                                          |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To balances due the Society per last report, . . .        | \$352 50    | By balances owed by the Society per last report, . . .   | \$7,513 96  |
| to which add error, since discovered, . . .               | 11          | Cash paid passage of Emigrants, Provisions, &c., . .     | 6,941 90    |
| Due and since collected, on an old debt not brought . .   | 693 24      | Cash paid for goods consigned to the Colonial store, .   | 4,653 25    |
| into the last year's statement, . . .                     | 305 55      | Cash paid for Improvements, Purchase of Territory, .     |             |
| Cash in hand, as per last report, . . .                   |             | Salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and .       |             |
| Received from the Colonial store, of which \$7,759 09 . . |             | other expenses in Liberia, . . .                         | 10,243 59   |
| was the profit on its business for the year, . . .        | 8,094 81    | Cash paid Offices' expenses, viz: Salary of the Secre- . |             |
| Received from Donations, . . .                            | 12,751 70   | tary, \$1,500; Rent, \$200; Clerk hire, \$119; Sta- .    |             |
| Received for passage of Emigrants, and freight on . .     |             | tionery, Lights, Fuel, &c., \$91 56, . . .               | 1,910 56    |
| goods carried out for others, . . .                       | 7,122 87    | Cash paid Postage, Contingent Expenses due at last .     |             |
| Received from Legacies, . . .                             | 2,495 18    | Report, &c., . . .                                       | 540 69      |
| Received from subscriptions to the African Repository, .  | 1,794 43    | Cash paid Salaries of Agents, and other expenses at- .   |             |
| Balances now owed by the Society, not including . .       | 7,642 97    | tending Collection of Funds, . . .                       | 2,035 10    |
| "old debts," . . .                                        |             | Cash paid old debts, Discount, Exchange, &c., . .        | 678 75      |
|                                                           |             | Cash paid for Paper and Printing African Repository, .   | 1,062 70    |
|                                                           |             | Balances due the Society this day, . . .                 | 3,045 84    |
|                                                           |             | Cash paid expenses on the Expedition by the Renown, .    |             |
|                                                           |             | \$72 08, and by the Virginia, \$2,584 94; which .        |             |
|                                                           |             | amounts have not yet been charged to the respec- .       | 2,657 02    |
|                                                           |             | tive accounts, . . .                                     |             |
|                                                           | \$41,283 36 |                                                          | \$41,283 36 |

From the above statement it will appear that the total receipts of the Society, during the year, (including the cash in hand at last report, \$305 55,) were \$33,640 39; and that the total expenditure was \$38,237 52: leaving a balance against the Society of \$4,597 13. The same being the difference between the amount which is due the Society and the amount which the Society owes this day, (not including "old debts.")

W. McLAIN.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
Washington City, Jan. 1st, 1845.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

JOSEPH TRACY, } Auditors.  
A. G. PHELPS, }

JANUARY 23, 1815.

Report of Committee on Liberia.—Election of Ex. Committee and Cor. Secretary.—Important Resolutions.

The committee on the present state of the colony made their report:

"The Committee to which was referred the subject of the state of the colony, report—

"That the colony of Liberia exhibits in all its aspects, whether as regards the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of buildings, and all the evidences of material prosperity or the continued salutary workings of its municipal laws and educational and religious institutions, a state of things every way gratifying to the Society and the friends of the colored race every where.

"January 23, 1845."

The committee to nominate members of the Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, reported the names of Hon. Messrs. H. L. Ellsworth, and M. St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. H. O. Dayton, Rev. C. A. Davis, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Bacon, as members of the Executive Committee, and the Rev. W. McLain, as Corresponding Secretary.

The aforementioned gentlemen were unanimously elected to the offices for which they were respectively nominated.

*Resolved*, That the whole expense of the office at Washington, be limited for the ensuing year to a sum not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars.

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a Treasurer, be referred to the Executive Committee.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of memorialising Congress, that measures be adopted to foster and protect the American commerce on the western coast of Africa, and to give encouragement to the commonwealth of Liberia, and to take into consideration the disposal of the census of Liberia, and whatever may relate to the American commerce on the African coast.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the subscribers to the \$15,000 fund, for the purpose of purchasing territory in Africa—on the importance of entering upon immediate negotiation for such purchase, and to see if the terms of such subscription may not be so modified as to allow donations to be applied at once to such purchase of territory.

The following resolutions were presented by Dr. CARROLL, and unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the very nature, the objects, and the great ulterior aim of colonization preclude *indifference* and impose upon every patriot, philanthropist and Christian, the imperious duty of actively and zealously patronizing this cause, or of presenting satisfactory reasons for withholding from it that countenance and support due to a professedly great and important enterprise.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient and desirable that a series of district meetings, or conventions, should be held during the approaching spring and summer, with direct reference to enlisting the great body of the clergy more zealously in this enterprise, and to induce them to bring it back again to their several pulpits, and give at least one annual collection in aid of the funds of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to review the proceedings of the Society and of this Board, and to publish such portions of their minutes as they may think proper.

The committee on the African Repository, made a verbal statement of the condition of said publication, which was satisfactory to the Board.

The committee on Emigrants, whose report was recommitted, made their report, which was referred to the Executive Committee for such action upon the subjects therein contained as they may deem expedient.

The annual report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due and are hereby tendered to the Corresponding Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Hon. Mr. Elmer, for his valuable services at the present meetings of the Board, and for presiding as Vice President over its deliberations.

The Board of Directors adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.

Abstract of the Census of Liberia.

# ABSTRACT

## OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

| Year.  | Arrivals. | Deaths the first year. | Deaths of former colonists. | Sum of both. | Emigrants of each year now in the colony. | Emigrants of each year who have re-moved. | Total emigrant population. | Children of each year now in the colony. | Total population. | Mortality among ac-estimated colonists. |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1820   | 86        | 15                     |                             | 15           | 8                                         | 35                                        | 36                         |                                          | 36                | per cent.                               |
| 1821   | 33        | 4                      | 3                           | 7            | 6                                         | 8                                         | 54                         |                                          | 54                | 8.39                                    |
| 1822   | 37        | 7                      | 7                           | 14           | 9                                         | 5                                         | 72                         | 3                                        | 75                | 12.96                                   |
| 1823   | 65        | 13                     | 2                           | 15           | 15                                        | 8                                         | 114                        | 6                                        | 120               | 2.60                                    |
| 1824   | 103       | 16                     | 5                           | 21           | 34                                        | 8                                         | 188                        | 3                                        | 200               | 4.16                                    |
| 1825   | 66        | 13                     | 8                           | 21           | 16                                        | 3                                         | 230                        | 6                                        | 248               | 4.00                                    |
| 1826   | 182       | 40                     | 8                           | 48           | 58                                        | 6                                         | 358                        | 3                                        | 379               | 3.22                                    |
| 1827   | 234       | 20                     | 9                           | 29           | 63                                        | 14                                        | 549                        | 6                                        | 576               | 2.37                                    |
| 1828   | 301       | 97                     | 40                          | 137          | 98                                        | 24                                        | 699                        | 12                                       | 638               | 6.94                                    |
| 1829   | 147       | 37                     | 30                          | 67           | 49                                        | 25                                        | 754                        | 20                                       | 813               | 4.70                                    |
| 1830   | 326       | 75                     | 35                          | 110          | 123                                       | 25                                        | 945                        | 20                                       | 1,024             | 4.30                                    |
| 1831   | 165       | 32                     | 51                          | 83           | 71                                        | 12                                        | 1,008                      | 30                                       | 1,117             | 4.98                                    |
| 1832   | 655       | 92                     | 37                          | 129          | 289                                       | 83                                        | 1,451                      | 13                                       | 1,573             | 3.31                                    |
| 1833   | 639       | 170                    | 47                          | 217          | 193                                       | 122                                       | 1,751                      | 44                                       | 1,917             | 2.98                                    |
| 1834   | 237       | 70                     | 70                          | 140          | 87                                        | 31                                        | 1,817                      | 33                                       | 2,016             | 3.65                                    |
| 1835   | 183       | 17                     | 66                          | 83           | 96                                        | 32                                        | 1,885                      | 48                                       | 2,132             | 3.27                                    |
| 1836   | 209       | 51                     | 94                          | 145          | 105                                       | 13                                        | 1,936                      | 47                                       | 2,230             | 4.40                                    |
| 1837   | 76        | 37                     | 104                         | 141          | 30                                        | 6                                         | 1,865                      | 58                                       | 2,217             | 4.66                                    |
| 1838   | 205       | 50                     | 135                         | 185          | 102                                       | 12                                        | 1,873                      | 56                                       | 2,281             | 6.08                                    |
| 1839   | 56        | 6                      | 129                         | 135          | 35                                        | 10                                        | 1,784                      | 55                                       | 2,247             | 5.65                                    |
| 1840   | 115       | 52                     | 128                         | 180          | 33                                        | 6                                         | 1,713                      | 40                                       | 2,216             | 5.69                                    |
| 1841   | 86        | 21                     | 79                          | 100          | 45                                        | 9                                         | 1,690                      | 78                                       | 2,271             | 3.56                                    |
| 1842   | 229       | 25                     | 66                          | 91           | 169                                       | 15                                        | 1,813                      | 35                                       | 2,429             | 2.90                                    |
| 1843   | 19        | 6                      | 79                          | 85           | 11                                        | 2                                         | 1,745                      | 29                                       | 2,390             | 4.33                                    |
| Total, | 4,454     | 966                    |                             | 2,198        | 1,745                                     | 514                                       |                            | 645                                      |                   |                                         |

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions; Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of Merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres sugar cane, 54; Acres in rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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**ARTICLE 1st.** This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

**2d.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**3d.** Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

**4th.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually, into the common treasury, shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony, shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

**5th.** The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually, the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measures involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adapt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfillment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power, to make such provision by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**6th.** The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

**7th.** Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

**8th.** The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

**9th.** The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

**10th.** It shall be the duty of the President, (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

**11th.** The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

**12th.** This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect, by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

**13th.** The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting, adopting this Constitution, shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

**14th.** All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a rateable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit, of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

## TWENTY REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF LIBERIA

1. The African is there placed in a new and most favorable position—the very position which calls forth the energies of man, makes him respect himself, and causes him to be respected.
2. The enterprise has the favor, and will realize the aid, of the civilized world—especially of the people of the United States.
3. It has the benefit of the greatest wisdom and most eminent virtue of this country, to guide its counsels and to sustain its interests.
4. Common and universal education is made a leading object.
5. They are a very moral and religious people.
6. The political and civil polity of Liberia is securely established, in successful operation, and modelled after the best of English and American law.
7. The design of this enterprise is to develop African character, and to give its scope to its action, independent of the rivalry of the European race.
8. This great and single aim will be prosecuted, as we trust, with increased vigor by the patrons of this cause in the United States.
9. It will be seen, therefore, that the fatal impediment to the improvement and elevation of the African race, which European superiority has so long interposed in the juxtaposition of the two races, is for once, and at last, out of the way, in this interesting experiment.
10. Their past success and present prospects are sufficiently auspicious to augur a successful and triumphant result.
11. The commonwealth of Liberia embodies all and the very elements essential to its success. They are a people living and working for themselves and their posterity, with a sense of the importance of their privileges, and the value of their hopes.
12. The very smallness of their beginning, and the difficulties they have encountered, instead of being a discouragement, are an earnest and the security of their ultimate success.
13. The success of this undertaking, under American counsels and patronage, is indispensable to our domestic tranquility and future prosperity, as a nation.
14. Africa, after all, is one of the richest and best countries in the world, and Liberia may now be regarded as the eye and key of the continent on the west.
15. The natives cannot oppose, and the civilized world will not.
16. They are secure of the increase of their numbers and of the extension of their jurisdiction, indefinitely, by emigration from the United States, and by the immigration of native tribes.
17. The United States and Great Britain will be rival competitors for their commerce, and are likely to be so as patrons and guardians.
18. Religion and philanthropy are both combined in their behalf.
19. The Christian world will feel the debt they owe to Africa, for the wrongs they have done her, long enough, at least, to attain this great end.
20. The civilization of Africa is indispensable to important political and commercial interests of the civilized world.

What, then, has colonization done? It has laid the foundation of an empire in the commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the equator, in the central regions of African barbarism, and of the slave trade. There are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 200 miles, extending their domain, by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a federal republic, after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary, and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There is* Christianity, justice, and the government of law; *there is* a civil jurisprudence and polity; *there are* courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there are* numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the gospel; *there are* schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there is* a public press and two journals, one weekly and one semi-monthly; *there are* rising towns and villages; *there are* the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; *in their barbarism* to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. Not one of the last calamities of our own country, at the north or south, ever accomplished so much in so short a time; not one of them that did not suffer more in its early history by sickness, and famine, and war, and other disasters incident to colonization. In a word, they constitute the germ of a rising and prosperous, and peradventure, of a mighty empire. And, though last, yet not least, they have done more for the suppression of the slave trade than Great Britain with her Spanish treaty, and all the world put together. They have done much in this cause; they began the right way; while all else that has been made by all the world, is literally worse than nothing. And these deeds are the product of the work of the American Colonization Society.



TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

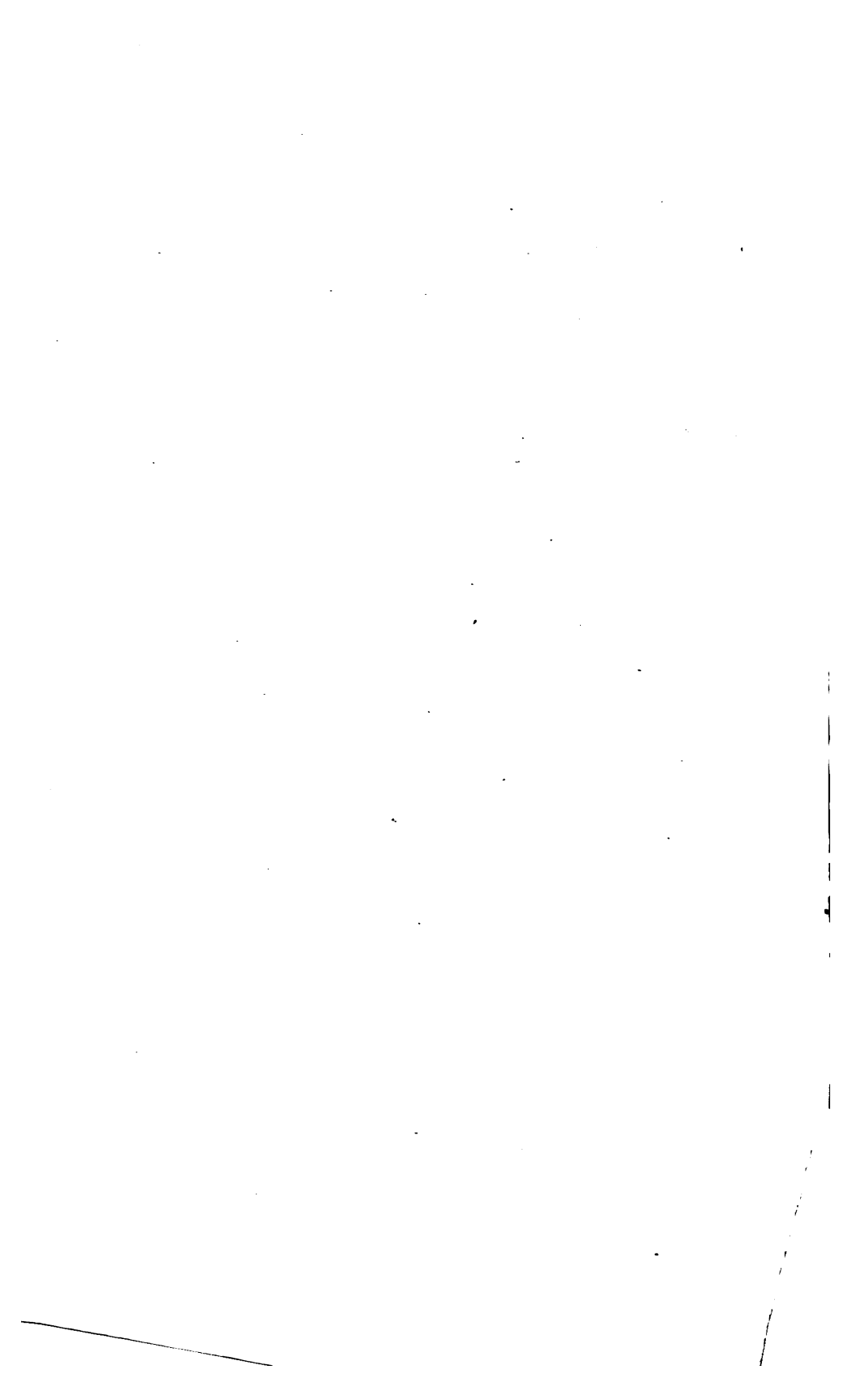
AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 20, 1846.

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WASHINGTON:  
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,  
SEVENTEENTH STREET.  
1846.





TWENTY-NINTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 30, 1846.



WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

SEVENTEENTH STREET.

1846.

Recd Feb 24. 1846

Wm. L. G. Jones

Harvard University

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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Death of Rev. W. Hawley—Death of S. H. Smith.

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In commencing a review of the most prominent events which have occurred in the history of colonization during the past year, we are called upon to pay a tribute of respectful remembrance to the "noble dead."

Just at the close of our last annual meeting, the Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of this city, was called from the field of his labors here, to the scene of his reward on high. For nearly thirty years he had maintained among us an unblemished reputation as a minister of the Gospel, and had been ever active and zealous in the promotion of every benevolent institution. For many years he was one of the most earnest and laborious managers of this Society. He stood by it, with faith and hope, in its most dark and trying periods, cheering the sanguine, and encouraging the doubting, by his never-wavering confidence in its ultimate success. He was one of the Vice Presidents of this Society, and was its ardent friend and patron to the last. But

he has ceased from his labors, and "his works do follow him."

More recently, another of the Vice Presidents, also a resident of this city, departed this life. We allude to SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH. Of his high moral worth, his unsullied reputation, and his general influence as a member of civil society, it is not necessary for us to speak. He was *known* in this community. Being the friend of the friendless, and ever ready to succor the needy, his sympathies were early enlisted in behalf of the colored race. He was the early friend of this Society, and was long one of the Board of Managers, punctual in his attendance, upright in the discharge of his duties, and zealous in his advocacy of the cause.

As an evidence of his warm attachment to the Society, and his great benevolence and liberality in its support, we mention with gratitude the fact that he left it a legacy of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Seldom has it occurred that the

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 Death of J. Cotton Smith—Death of Daniel Waldo.
 

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Society has been called to mourn the loss, in one year, of two such friends and fellow-helpers, both having been managers of its affairs and residents of this city. We would gratefully cherish their memory, imitate their virtues, and commend their liberality.

Among the oldest of the Vice Presidents at the last annual meeting, stood the Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut; he also has rested from his labors. In a good old age, "as a shock of corn fully ripe," he has fallen. Many are the friends who mourn his loss. He had filled, with honor to himself and profit to the community, many high places of trust and power. He was wise in council, discreet in judgment, and resolute in action. The advocacy of *such* a mind was of vast value to our great enterprise. The community were accustomed to repose large confidence in his opinions, and to regard with favor whatever benevolent scheme he presented to their consideration.

Though of late years his age and infirmity incapacitated him for rendering any active service to the cause, yet are we greatly indebted to him for his friendship, counsel, and patronage, when the Society was in its infancy and needed helpers such as he; and, though now he is numbered among the "honored dead," his name still lives and shall live, while his influence shall widen and extend and onward flow, until the latest generations!

We are also called upon to record the death of another of the Vice Presidents of the Society. During the past year the Hon. DANIEL WALDO, of Worcester, Mass., has been called to his rest in the skies. Few men have been taken from any community, who were more generally known and more universally respected: and no one could have been taken, whose death would be more extensively, and deeply, and permanently deplored. He was a true patriot, an intelligent philanthropist, and a profound Christian. The peace and good order of society, and the prosperity and happiness of his country, were objects of his constant thought and untiring devotion. Almost every benevolent institution can mention numerous tokens of his affection, and has cause to rejoice in the largeness of benefactions. His interest in all well-directed efforts, to enlighten the ignorant, and relieve the wants of the destitute, and promote the moral and social welfare of all, was active and untiring, and his charities were as munificent and free as they were discriminating and unostentatious.

"The name of WALDO is intimately associated with many of the religious and charitable institutions of the country. . . . Deeply imbued with religious faith, and feelingly impressed with a sense of all Christian obligation, in the liberality of a cultivated and enlightened mind, he devised things *liberally*, and with a view to extended good. He looked far beyond sect or party, and strove to learn from the instruction of his great teacher and master, how to regard duty to the whole race of his fellow-men, and the aim of his life, was its faithful and acceptable performance.



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Death of Elizabeth Waldo—Death of Oliver Smith.

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"Thus has passed the long and useful life of this good man. He has been borne to the tomb, full of years, and in honored remembrance. The tears of bereaved relatives and friends bedew the green sod of his fresh-made grave, but the deeds of public munificence and of private benevolence which he has wrought, will survive all temporary affliction, in the cherished memory and lasting influence of his exemplary character and virtues."

Among the various objects of benevolence to which he was devotedly attached, this Society held a very high rank. For many years, he has been a regular and liberal contributor to its funds. As soon as it was proposed to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, in \$1,000 subscriptions, he became one of the number; and soon thereafter paid the amount, although it was conditional upon the whole sum being made up. And he left by his will to the Society the munificent bequest of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been promptly paid into the treasury by his executors. It will thus be seen that we have good cause to remember him with gratitude, both for his friendship and assistance while living, and his rich legacy when dying.

"Peace to the memory of a man of worth,  
"Of manners sweet, as virtue always wears."

Soon after his decease, died also his sister, ELIZABETH WALDO: a worthy sister of such a brother. We cannot pay any adequate tribute to her worth, or sketch the various excellencies of her character. Suffice it to say, that she was a Christian, most devout and zealous, whose whole spirit was imbued with divine

benevolence, and whose every delight was found in doing good. She was one of our best friends. She was always liberal and systematic in her contributions to this Society; and if at any time we were in special need of funds for any particular object, we had only to make known to her the facts, in order to obtain assistance.

She with her sister, subscribed one thousand dollars towards the purchase of territory, and paid it in anticipation.

She made this Society one of her residuary legatees, from which source it will ultimately receive about TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We believe that of her it may be said, with emphatic truth, "she hath done what she could." Truly "the blessing" of the poor African "ready to perish," will come upon her!

Since writing the preceding paragraphs, we have received intelligence of the death of another devoted friend and liberal patron, and we are compelled to

"Add to the list another  
Gone to the silent dead."

OLIVER SMITH, Esq., of Hatfield, Mass., who died recently, was an ardent friend of this Society. He was one of the persons who subscribed \$1,000, each, toward the purchase of territory, of which he had paid \$500. Among his numerous bequests to charitable institutions, is one of \$10,000 to this Society. Much of his very large estate is left

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The American Colonization Society out of debt!

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for charitable purposes, and a large amount for benevolent and philanthropic objects.

Thus have passed away, in one year, six of the most valued friends and patrons of this Society: two of whom had, for many years, been members of the Board of Managers: four of whom were enrolled among the number of Vice Presidents: three of whom were contributors to the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory; and three of whom left, each, a legacy of \$10,000, or upwards, to the Society.

While we mourn the loss of these efficient and illustrious patrons, we would acknowledge, with emotions of profound gratitude, the goodness of God, in bestowing upon them so much of this world's goods, and in giving them a heart so to use it for the advancement of His kingdom in the earth. And we would unwaveringly confide in Him to raise up others for the reinforcement of our ranks, and for the means necessary to carry forward and consummate our enterprise.

In recounting the labors and transactions of the past year, we begin with the efforts which we have made to relieve the Society from debt, as this is a matter of the chiefest importance. Our friends are aware that, for many years past, the Society has been exceedingly embarrassed by an *old debt* which was resting upon it. In 1839, a compromise was made with the creditors, by which the Society agreed to pay 50 cents

on the dollar. This was considered by the Society as a measure indispensable to its future existence, and by the creditors, or at least by a majority of them, as a very advantageous arrangement, there being very little prospect of their ever realizing the whole amount. At the last annual meeting there were yet due on these compromised debts, \$6,477 33. This amount has since all been paid, with the exception of \$775 27, due creditors who have refused to accept of the terms of the compromise, and the committee have not felt themselves authorized to make a distinction in their favor by paying them on any other terms than have been acted upon in settling with other creditors in like circumstances.

The other debts due by the Society at the last annual meeting have all been paid; while the current obligations of the year have been met and discharged.

We are thus permitted to announce the pleasing fact, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY IS OUT OF DEBT! (with the above exception.) To all our friends in every part of the country, this will be cheering intelligence. The Society now stands firm, free and unembarrassed, ready to appropriate its entire resources and devote all its energies to advance the legitimate work of colonization. It is out of debt; it has a credit as good as six years of punctual payment of all its notes, drafts, and obligations. without a single failure, can warrant,

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 Harmony among friends—Prospects in Illinois and Indiana.
 

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and it has in the treasury at the present time, \$11,159 43, to pay the expenses of the expedition to sail this day from New Orleans.

It is with feelings of the most profound satisfaction that we contemplate this result. None but those who have been engaged in managing the financial affairs of the Society, can ever know or understand the trouble and embarrassment which these old debts have caused the Society. Now, to be relieved from them, with a surplus in the treasury, and a public interest in the country on which to depend for future means, is a state of things of the most gratifying character.

During the past year, many things have transpired, which have placed the cause of colonization on a firmer and more promising basis than it has hitherto enjoyed. Among these we may enumerate the great increase of harmony among the various friends of the enterprise. From the North to the South, and from the East to the West, there is now believed to be but *one* sentiment on this great subject. There has been the most free interchange of opinions; minor preferences and occasional prejudices have been yielded up; the policy of the Society is firmly established and well understood, and many new and substantial friends have been made. A large number of Auxiliary Societies have been organized, and through their operation a great mass of useful intelligence has been diffused. The seed has thus been sown

in many fields never ploughed before, from which we have a right to expect an abundant harvest in the future.

In ILLINOIS, a State Society has been formed, which embraces among its officers and members, a large number of the most talented, influential and distinguished men in the State. The services of a State agent have been secured, who has been successful in raising funds, and has formed between thirty and forty Auxiliary Societies. Heretofore, very few efforts have been made in that State, and of consequence, the cause there was in a very inactive condition, if indeed it could be said to have any existence at all.

The State Society of INDIANA has been reorganized, and an agent appointed, who purposes devoting himself wholly to the work of raising funds. He has associated with him some wise counsellors, and warm friends, whose co-operation will be of immense advantage to him. Most of the newspapers in the State have opened their columns to communications on the subject, which will tend greatly to awaken public attention. We are assured, from many sources, that the State will come up nobly to the work. One ground on which this assurance is based, is found in the public sentiment which entertains in regard to *the free negroes* within their bounds. There is a very earnest desire expressed, that their condition should be improved, and a general hopeless

## Prospects in Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky—Expedition from New Orleans.

ness of ever effecting any thing for them in this respect, while they remain under the shadow of the whites.

Among the colored people, also, there is an inquiry awakening in regard to Liberia. Several families have applied for a passage there. They contemplate sending out one of their number to look at the country, and return and report the facts to them.

In OHIO, no very thorough efforts have been made during the past year. The State Society has but a feeble life, if indeed it can be said to live at all. The agent on whom we depended, has been prevented, by sickness and other causes, from making general collections through the State. Still we have many warm friends in that State, who have rendered good service. Several Auxiliary Societies, also, are very efficient, and do not fail to send us their annual collections.

The State Society of MISSOURI under the efficient influence of their agent, has been actively engaged in diffusing intelligence during the year. They have held many important public meetings. About three hundred copies of the Repository have been sent to the clergy of the various religious denominations. From the results of these labors, they anticipate a large increase of funds the coming year.

In KENTUCKY the cause has assumed an entirely new aspect. A short time before the last annual meeting, we secured an agent for that State, who has been laboring faithfully during

the past year, and with wonderful success. His cash receipts have been \$4,929 09, while, in addition to this amount, he has obtained upwards of \$5,000, in subscriptions, for the purchase of territory! He early in the year proposed the plan of raising the means to purchase a tract of land for the use of emigrants from that State. And no sooner had he made the proposal, than it became popular with the citizens. They were anxious to see some practical results of their labors. They believed colonization essentially adapted to benefit the free people of color in their own bounds, and were anxious to have in Liberia a place to which they might be sent, and where they might be located together. Pledges were given to them by this Society, that they should have such a place, say a tract of land, forty miles square. And Gov. Roberts has been instructed to lay off, on the north side of the St. Paul's river, such a tract, and locate on it all emigrants from that State, and to call the settlement KENTUCKY. A number of the colored people were anxious to go to Liberia this winter, and be the pioneers of this new settlement.

We have accordingly made arrangements for a vessel to sail from New Orleans *this day* with them, and some from Tennessee, a few from Ohio, and some from Mississippi, if they get ready in time.

The sailing of these people from Kentucky, it is believed, will give a new impulse to the cause in that

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Tennessee—Mississippi \$6,000—Louisiana—Alabama—Georgia—South Carolina and North Carolina.

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State. An effort will be made, during the present session of the legislature, to get them to make an appropriation to aid in the transportation of their free colored population, and of such slaves as may be set free for the purpose. And from the many encouraging assurances which we have received, from different parts of the State, we cannot doubt that such an appropriation will be made. But even if this should not be done, we have no fear for the prosperity of the cause of colonization in that State. Our agent there is zealous and efficient, and universally acceptable to the people; and he has around him a company of advisers and fellow laborers who are not accustomed to faint or fail in any laudable enterprise which they undertake.

Early in the past year we made an effort to establish an agency in TENNESSEE, but with no encouragement of success. The agent who undertook the labor very soon became disheartened, and, in counsel with some devoted friends of ours in the State, became convinced that the way was not yet open for any advantageous efforts, and therefore declined further operations. There is something in this position of the cause in Tennessee, which we cannot understand. There are many friends of colonization in the State. We have applications from many of the colored people for transportation to Liberia. Many slaves have been manumitted for the purpose of being sent there, and yet little or no money can be raised for the advancement of the enterprise.

In MISSISSIPPI we have many warm and devoted friends. The State Society, though without any regular agent, has succeeded in raising considerable funds from various sources. They deserve great credit for their noble and systematic efforts. Our agent, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, made them a short visit last spring, and while there received six subscribers, at \$1,000 each, towards the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory. So that Mississippi stands at the head of the list of states in the effort to complete the purchase of territory. For their noble generosity, and their unexampled liberality in this particular, they deserve unbounded praise.

In LOUISIANA less has been done than in Mississippi. Excepting in New Orleans, we have very few friends in that State who take any particular interest in the cause. There has never been any thing like a regular systematic effort to bring its claims before the great mass of her population. And from the peculiar state of society there, little can be expected from them until great diligence, labor and pains are taken to inform them of the past achievements, present position, and future obligations of colonization.

In the other Southern States little has been done the past year. There is no State Society in either Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, or South Carolina, and there has been no agent in them for many years past. In many places, considerable interest is manifested in the operations of the Society, and there, are some liberal

## Prospects in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York.

contributors to its funds. But owing to the fact that no agent has called upon them, and that the pastors of the churches have neglected to bring the subject before their people, we have received but small additions to our funds from those States.

In VIRGINIA there is much interest in the cause. But there have been, the past year, but few efforts made to turn it to good account. We have not been able to secure for the State any agent of qualifications suitable to the emergencies in the case. Whenever any efforts have been made to raise funds, they have been successful to an encouraging degree. Many of the pastors of the churches have preached on the subject and taken up collections. Most of the funds which we have received from the State have been raised in this way. To all such pastors we are greatly indebted, and we rejoice to have such coadjutors.

The State Society of PENNSYLVANIA still continues its operations with encouraging success; and although their former active and indefatigable agent, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, has been engaged most of the past year in other parts of the country, we have received from them substantial aid. It is as very desirable that they should secure some talented agent, who would visit every part of the State, to cultivate and enlarge the warm interest already taken in the enterprise.

The NEW YORK State Society has also rendered us important assistance. They entered upon the year with flattering hopes of success. In their

annual report, made in May last, they say:—

“In the labors of the past year, and in their results, the Board have gratifying and encouraging evidence of a reviving interest and a returning confidence in the cause of colonization in this State. When the condition of the enterprise at the commencement of the year, and the peculiar political excitement of the year, are taken into consideration, it is not to be reasonably expected that any great success would signalize the labors of that period. The fact that during most of the previous year there was no Corresponding Secretary, and no regular and well-qualified agents in the whole field, no information by lectures or publications diffused amongst the people, together with other causes previously operating against it, will readily account for an almost total annihilation of interest and sympathy in the cause of colonization. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, the cause of colonization has been perceptibly advanced within the last twelve months, and is now looking up from its former depression with a commingling of smiles and tears on its face!

“During the last summer and autumn, most of the towns and cities on the great line of travel from this place to Buffalo, have been visited by the Corresponding Secretary. Access has been gained to pulpits on the Sabbath, and an opportunity thus afforded of exhibiting to large congregations the great evangelic aspect and bearing of colonization on Africa, and of urging the claims of this enterprise, as a medium of sustaining Christian missions there, on the sympathies, the prayers and liberality of all those who consistently desire and labor for the conversion of the whole world. Numerous lectures were delivered during the week, adapted to correct misapprehensions on this subject, and intended to explain the nature and legitimate aims of the enterprise, and to diffuse information respecting the present condition of Liberia in its social, political and religious relations. Much interest appeared to be excited by a simple statement of the undeniable facts in the present prosperous and growing condition of the colonies, many doubts as to the practicability of the enterprise dissipated by the unparalleled success of the commonwealth of Liberia, as attested by credible witnesses on the spot, and many new friends and patrons gained to the cause.

“That the amount of funds collected during the year has not been proportioned to the exertions made and to the intrinsic

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Dr. Carroll—New Jersey—Dr. Alexander's History—Connecticut—Rhode Island.

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merits and pressing wants of the cause, is very true."

But these flattering prospects have not been realized. We, in common with the officers of the Society and friends of the cause in that State, anticipated great things from the labors of their Secretary, the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., and we doubt not our most sanguine expectations would have been fully realized, if he could have continued his labors. But early in the summer his health failed, and though he still kept on with vigor and determination, he was at last obliged to yield. He has gone to the south, in the faint hope that its healing breezes may invigorate his failing powers, but we fear there is but small reason to expect, even should his life continue, that he will ever be able to resume his efforts in connexion with that society.

In NEW JERSEY we are not aware that any particular change of sentiment has occurred on this subject. We have ever had a strong body of friends and patrons in that State. Their society is under a good organization, and has a large number of annual contributors, and the community are generally well informed in regard to its operations and designs.

We however anticipate a great increase of interest in that State, as well as in other portions of the country, from the forthcoming *History of Colonization*, by the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton. The work has been prepared with great labor and care, and issuing from such

a source, it cannot but have a very important influence in arousing the attention of the community to the transcendent importance of the cause it advocates.

The CONNECTICUT State Society is acting with its usual vigor. From many of the pastors of the churches, we have received during the past year, accounts of a growing interest on the subject among their people. The sentiment is rapidly obtaining, that colonization should be admitted to a rank with the great religious and benevolent institutions of the day, and that it has a just claim to an annual contribution from the churches. In Connecticut, however, it is hard to effect *any* change in their accustomed ways of doing their benevolent deeds; and it is especially difficult, in regard to this subject, owing to the strong opposition to be overcome. But notwithstanding this, the work is going forward steadily, surely, and to a certain triumph. It is well known that wherever authentic information is diffused, palpable good is accomplished. Wherever the bearings of colonization, in the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, are properly exhibited to the thinking, calculating minds of Connecticut, a salutary impression is made, and contributions, in aid of the cause, are the happy result.

In RHODE ISLAND there does not seem to be any State Society. We are unaware of any good reason for this. We have many friends in that

## Prospects in Massachusetts—Agents employed—Ladies and Friends.

State who are zealous for the cause and liberal in their contributions. But there has been no regular agent in the State, and of consequence the receipts have not been large. Little has been done to make new friends. It would probably be found that the number of those who made donations three or four years ago, was about the same as at the present time: that about the same interest was felt then as now: and about the same opposition was made then as now. This state of things is not to be found in any field where an agent has labored faithfully, or where the pastors of the churches have conscientiously brought the subject annually before their people. If the whole State could be cultivated as thoroughly as one or two spots have been, there is not a doubt but that we should receive a larger amount of means from it than we have received from some larger States. May we not anticipate something more favorable and efficient in that State during the coming year? A little timely exertion by *somebody* would secure it.

The MASSACHUSETTS State Colonization Society has been operating with increasing energy and success. At their last annual meeting they reported receipts more than double those of the preceding year. In their report they attribute this increased prosperity to the following six causes;—

"1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

"2. The definite and encouraging ac-

counts from Liberia, given in the annual report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success.

"3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

"4. The bearings of colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood.

"5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

"6. In this connection it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends."

The following remarks which they make, in regard to the employment of *agents*, will be found true, if we mistake not, in regard to almost every State in the Union:—

"Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

"Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections.

"Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary advantage of raising



## Prospects in Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, and Maine.

funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

"Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency."

From the following remarks we perceive that they entered on the present year with hopes of ever increasing success:—

"With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed."

From VERMONT, we have received very encouraging accounts of the prospects of the cause. Their agent says he is encouraged not so much by the present amount of his receipts, as by what he considers "a rising interest in the subject." Their last annual meeting was one of unusual interest. We have not yet received a copy of their annual report. They resolved, however, to raise \$1,000 the present year, which is an advance on the receipts of any preceding year.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE State Colonization Society has been reorganized with encouraging prospects. For the want of an agent who could devote his whole time to the business, the agent of Vermont has been invited to labor in New Hampshire, and he has

already made some efforts to raise funds, and has done much for the circulation of the *African Repository*. He hopes by this means to induce many of the pastors of the churches to make collections among their people in the course of the present year. He says, that there is manifestly an increasing willingness among them to have the cause presented to their people, although many of them are not yet prepared to make the presentation themselves.

In DELAWARE there has been no special effort made the past year to raise funds, or to diffuse information. The *State Society* lately held its annual meeting, and after some stirring addresses resolved to raise one thousand dollars. Several influential gentlemen have taken the matter up in earnest, and we doubt not will succeed in obtaining the amount.

The MARYLAND Society, acting on the principle of independent State action, still continue their operations with commendable zeal and success. They enjoy the benefit of an annual appropriation from the State of ten thousand dollars. Their colony at Cape Palmas is remarkably prosperous.

In MAINE there is no *State Society*, and, having no agent in the State, we have been compelled to rely mainly upon the voluntary offerings of private individuals. Of their generosity, we have no cause to complain. From some of them we have received very encouraging communications, showing that they have a deep and

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Rich men ought to consider the claims of Colonization—Cause prosperous.

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tender sympathy with us in all our operations. Some of them have pledged themselves to the performance of some special service the present year, for the purpose of raising funds from among the present friends, and inducing them to engage with fresh ardor in the work, and, if possible, to enlist new friends, and call forth the resources of those who have hitherto lent us no aid. We trust that at the close of another year it may be said of them, "they have done what they could." There are gentlemen in that State whose resources are abundant, and whose hearts are large. They are now immersed in politics, engrossed with their business, and find little time, as they suppose, to consider new objects of benevolence which may be presented to them. Could they once be brought to consider the unspeakable importance of the great scheme of African Colonization to the welfare of our own country, and the salvation of Africa, they could not fail to render it their liberal support. Compared with its magnitude, they would see that most of the objects of public excitement

"Stand discountenanced, and like folly show."

They would perceive that in order to meet the most urgent and solemn obligations of the *law of love* to their neighbor, they must render to this Society a hearty and liberal support.

From this hasty review of the facts in the history of colonization for the past year in the various sections of the country, it is apparent

that the cause is in a healthful and vigorous condition. There are in almost every State a large body of intelligent and influential citizens, who are so wisely attached to this Society, that they will not rest unless they believe it is prospering. The real merits of the cause are generally appreciated, and are gaining favor exactly in proportion to the efforts which are made to establish them in the affections of the people. As far as our knowledge extends, it has not been said by any one, after having properly turned up the fallow ground and scattered upon it the seeds of truth, "I have labored in vain." Our agents have said, "I find this year an advance on the public favor of last year." Pastors of churches have written us, "My people never were so much affected by the presentation of the claims of the Society as they were last Sabbath; it has now become with most of them a matter of principle to contribute to it."

"I consider the colonization scheme as one of the most important and useful of any which distinguishes this age. Unless I am mistaken, it is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people in this region, as well as all through the north."

The great work of christianizing *Africa*, is believed to devolve on American enterprise and American Christians. And the people begin to appreciate the value of colonization, as a means in the reach of American Christianity, by which to diffuse it-

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Amount of Receipts \$53,233 18—The \$20,000 for Territory secured.

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self through those habitations now so full of "horrid cruelty." It therefore must rise in their regards, as they rise in benevolent feeling. It has its home in their hearts. They have come to a deliberate judgment in its favor, after a dispassionate consideration of all the premises and conclusions in the case. Time and new achievements will only tend to strengthen this decision.

From the accompanying financial report it will be perceived that the receipts of this Society during the year now ending, have been \$53,233 18. In addition to this amount, we have obtained *reliable* subscriptions, to be paid during the coming year, amounting to several thousand dollars. It will be perceived that of the receipts of the past year, only a small sum is from the trade with the colony. This has resulted from the fact that we have sent out but few goods, and that they have been mainly expended in carrying forward our operations there.

In this view of the subject, and regarding liberality as an evidence of favor; large donations, indicative of large interest; the past year has been one of great prosperity and encouragement.

The plan proposed by A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of N. York, to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, has not been lost sight of. At the last annual meeting \$4,000 were pledged toward the amount. Since that time we have received eleven pledges of a thousand dollars each, making a to-

tal of \$15,000. We have also received subscriptions in smaller sums, amounting to upwards of \$5,000. So that we have now secured the whole sum of \$20,000, which we desired to complete the purchase of the entire coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas.

All the \$1,000 subscriptions were made conditional on our raising the whole amount. But so confident were our friends that we would make up the sum, that about half of them paid their subscriptions in anticipation. We have already sent upwards of three thousand dollars to Liberia for the purchase of territory. The last \$1,000 subscription was received only a few days since.

We cannot express the deep sense of gratitude which we entertain for the great liberality which our friends have shown for this particular object. It is one of vital importance to the welfare of Liberia; and one which we have been most intensely anxious to secure, and we now can say

"Joy! Joy forever! The task is done."

We would respectfully recommend that each of the contributors be made a **LIFE DIRECTOR** of the Society.

A larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia the past year than during the preceding year, but still a much smaller number than, we could have desired, and, were anxious to go. We considered it an object of the first importance to relieve the Society entirely from debt. To do

"Roanoke" and her Emigrants—Liberia and Chesapeake Packet.

this, and carry forward other indispensable objects, left not a large amount of money to be applied to the transportation of emigrants.

"The fine ship *Roanoke*, of Baltimore, chartered by this Society for the purpose, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Monrovia, Liberia, on the 6th of November, with one hundred and eighty-seven emigrants and a large supply of provisions, goods, &c.

"Of these emigrants, one hundred and six from King George County, Va., liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel H. Hoce: ten were from Prince William County, Va., liberated by the Rev. John Towles: five were from Petersburg, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Gibson: seventeen were from Essex County, of whom ten were liberated by the will of the late Edward Rowzee, five by Miss Harriet F. C. Rowzee, and one by the heirs of Edward Rowzee: eleven were from Frederic County, Va., liberated by Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia: fourteen were from Shepherdstown and vicinity, Va., some of whom were free, and others were liberated for the purpose of allowing them to accompany their friends to Liberia: thirteen were from Halifax, N. C., liberated by the will of Thomas W. Lassiter: two were from Fredericksburg, Va., liberated by the will of the late William Bridges, of Stafford County, Va.: one was a free man from Petersburg, Va.: one, also free, from Charleston, S. C., and seven from Medina, Orange County, N. Y.

"Many of them were persons of much more than ordinary fitness for citizens of Liberia. Many of them could read and write, and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves and their interests, and were industrious and prudent. Great liberality has been shown by the masters who have voluntarily set their servants free that they might go and improve their condition and their children's in Liberia.

"The whole company were well supplied with provisions, &c., for the passage and for six months after they arrive in the colony. Nearly the whole of this was done at the expense of the Society: only two of them having paid the full price. Many of them could pay nothing at all; and for others only a part was paid.

"On their arrival in Liberia, we furnish them houses to live in for six months, give them a piece of land for their own, supply them with medicine and medical attendance when they are sick, and with all things necessary for their comfort during their acclimation. This gives them a fair chance for health and happiness.

"Upwards of seventy who had applied to go in the *Roanoke*, were left behind. Some of them could not get ready in time. Legal difficulties were thrown in the way of others. One family would not go because the husband and father had not been able to raise money to buy himself. While for some, we could not afford to pay the expenses, at the present time."

An effort has been made to establish a regular Packet to run between this country and Liberia, to be called the "*Liberia & Chesapeake Packet*," and to be owned by colored men. The company has been chartered, and the stock, \$15,000, has all been taken. The *American* and the Maryland Colonization Societies are jointly interested in it, by engaging to give it a certain amount of business annually. The building of the vessel, however, is for the present delayed, awaiting the adjustment of the present unsettled state of affairs in this country.

In the condition and history of Liberia during the year that has just closed, there has been what might appropriately be called a mingling of prosperity and adversity: of prosperity in every thing internal and depending on the character of its citizens; of adversity as respects some of its external relations and the disposition of some other powers manifested toward it.

LIBERIA still presents itself to the view of the civilized world, as a bright and luminous spot on Africa's dark border. It is the brightest star of promise which kindles its light in her black horizon. It is the most apparent means of her deliverance and salvation. It possesses elements

## Present condition of Liberia—Remarks of Governor Roberts.

of moral power which do not appertain to any other scheme of benevolence. No candid person, we are persuaded, can compare the state of Liberia and its immediate neighborhood, with the rest of Africa, and not be convinced that it is a successful enterprise, fraught with innumerable benefits, unattainable in any other way. It has met and overcome all the peculiar evils under which the African race are suffering, and has rendered apparent every means which need be employed for their redemption!

Slavery and the slave trade and piracy, have ceased wherever the influence of Liberia has been felt. While law and order, civilization and Christianity, with all their attendant blessings, have been substituted. As in the land of Egypt, of old, darkness and plagues desolated all its borders, save only where Israel dwelt, and *there was* light and mercy: so moral darkness and seven-fold plagues curse all Africa's coast, save only where the colonist abides, and there blessings abound and safety dwells!

"I rejoice," says Dr. Lugenbeel, the colonial physician, in a letter published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, "that the standard of Christianity has been erected on the shores of Africa, and that the banner of the Cross of our Emanuel is now waving in triumph over many places, which, a few years ago, were the sites of the baracoons of the abominable slave trade, or of the slaughter-house of human sacrifices. With heartfelt delight, I have beheld companies of the rising generation, assembled in the schools of CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES, and attentive audiences sitting under the sound of the Gospel of Christ. But, on the other hand, I have seen exhibitions of the debasing influences of the grossest superstitions, operating alike on the child-

ish tyro, and the venerable and patriarchal looking 'sire,' tottering on the brink of eternity, without God and without hope in the world."

In this light we have contemplated, with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, the advancement which Liberia has made "in every good word and work," during the past year.

Governor Roberts, in his last annual message to the *legislative council*, remarks:—

"It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you, that the affairs of the commonwealth are, in all important respects, in a prosperous condition, and the most devout acknowledgments are due to our Divine Benefactor, for the bounties of Providence, and the general health and tranquillity which at present prevail throughout the commonwealth. It is also a subject for grateful remark, that through the interposition of this government, the cruel and inhuman wars that have existed for the last five years, and furnished so many cargoes of human beings to be transported across the Atlantic into perpetual slavery, and which have almost annihilated the trade of these colonies with the northeast section of the interior, have happily been brought to a close—and we are permitted to rejoice in the prospect of returning intercourse with the tribes of that section of country."

Uninterrupted peace has been enjoyed by Liberia with all the allied tribes. Some troublesome disputes which had existed between the various chiefs and head men of the Little Bassa country, have been happily settled by the intervention of the Liberian authorities. But for the existence and influence of Liberia, a most bloody and desolating war would have raged among these kindred tribes. But now they are all at peace; their difficulties are adjusted, their quarrels are at an end, and their whole territory is put under the government of the commonwealth of Li-

Purchase of Bah Gay's land—Purchase of Sinou—Eleven Settlements in Liberia.

beria. In February last, the whole of the territory over which Bah Gay is king, was purchased by authority of the government of Liberia. The king subscribed the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and his people with the citizens of Liberia, entitled to its care and protection, and to share its privileges and immunities.

In the same month, Governor Roberts effected a final settlement with the SINOU people, by which they ceded to Liberia the whole of their territory.

These purchases give the Society an unbroken line of sea coast from DIGBY, on the N. W., to Grand Bassa Point, on the S. E., and from Blue Barre to Tassoo.

Of the beneficial influence resulting from them, Governor Roberts says:—

"The prospects of the people in Grand Bassa, those of Edina and Bassa Cove particularly, I think were never better than at the present time. They are turning their attention, with but few exceptions, almost exclusively to agriculture. The culture of coffee they have commenced in real earnest, and in a few years will be able, no doubt, to export some considerable quantity. Mr. Moore is now gathering in his crops, and notwithstanding he expects to lose at least 25 per cent. for the want of force and machinery to gather and clean it, still he will save several thousand pounds of clear coffee.

"This (the Sinou purchase) may be considered quite an acquisition to the colony, and we hope soon to conclude a purchase for the Grand Butau country, now in progress, which will give us an unbroken line of said coast of some forty miles from the S. E. end of the Blue Barre country to the N. W. extremity of the Little Butau country—and I hope will secure us from any further interruption from foreign traders, at least within that line of coast."

It is deeply to be regretted that the effort to purchase the New Cess

country has thus far been unsuccessful. It embraces the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of sea board which we hope to possess. In regard to it, Governor Roberts says:—

"I am sorry to inform you that an effort in regard to the purchase of New Cess failed. The slaver established there has not failed to exert himself in every possible manner to foil all our attempts, and so far has succeeded. He has for some time been dealing out, and continues to deal out large presents to their chiefs and people, and tells them he will pay for the country, if they insist upon selling it, one thousand dollars more than we are willing or able to pay. So long as he continues thus lavish of his means, we shall not be able to do anything."

The Governor however thinks that the prospect of making other purchases is very fair. He says, under date of April last:—

"If we had the funds, I have no doubt that in less than one year we could effect a purchase of almost the entire coast between this and Cape Palmas. Several important points, viz: Naunakroo, King Willey Town, and Tasso, are now offered, but we have not the means."

Since that date, we have sent him the means to make additional purchases, and have instructed him to prosecute them with all possible rapidity.

There are now ELEVEN settlements in Liberia. Of these, MONROVIA is the largest, and the seat of Government. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

On the St. Paul's river there are three settlements, Caldwell, Millsburg, and McDonogh. The first about ten miles, the second about twenty, and the third about eighteen miles from Monrovia. On an arm of the St. Paul's river, called Stockton creek, is New Georgia, the set-

## General Education in Liberia.

dement of recaptured Africans. At the mouth of the Junk river is the settlement of Marshall, about thirty-five miles by sea south of Monrovia. On the St. John's river are the settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, about seventy miles from Monrovia. Farther down the coast, at the distance of about 130 miles by sea from Monrovia, at the mouth of the Sinou river, is the settlement of Greenville, and up the river about six miles, is the settlement of the people liberated by the late Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi.

Some progress has been made in the effort to educate every child in these settlements. In his last message to the legislature, Gov. Roberts says:—

"I am happy to be able to inform you, gentlemen, that during the past year we have succeeded in establishing a primary school in each of the settlements of Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove. These schools, according to the reports of the committees, are well attended, and in a prosperous condition; they are, nevertheless, far from being adequate to the wants of the people; the limited means of the government will not allow, notwithstanding the legislature have done all in their power to meet the wants and wishes of the people in this respect, to employ such teachers as the advancement of many of the children require."

From the letters of other citizens of Liberia, we are assured that the most commendable efforts are making, not only to educate the children, but also to increase the intelligence of the already grown part of the population. Dr. Lugenbeel says:—

"There appears to be a growing interest among the citizens of this place (Monrovia) in regard to intellectual improvement. At present we have two flourishing lyceums, which meet weekly.

"In regard to the citizens of Liberia, I may state, that although many of them are ignorant, yet there is a considerable number whose intellectual acquirements are of a higher order than some of their opponents in the United States imagine it possible for any of their race to attain unto. And I may further state, that those among them who are most intelligent and influential, acquired most of their knowledge in this country.

"The majority of persons who are sent to Liberia are totally illiterate, most of them liberated slaves—persons who were never in the habit of providing for themselves; and some of them are not capable of appreciating the privileges of freedom. Consequently there are some persons in the colony who, instead of being of service to it, are obstacles to its prosperity.

"I think it is probable, however, that, independent of any further accession of numbers by immigration, *the colony would continue to prosper*, for the advantages which are enjoyed by the children and youth of Liberia in acquiring knowledge, induce me to believe that the little ship of state will never become a wreck for the want of competent officers to direct her in the proper course.

"One remark more in regard to the *young people* in the colony. In addition to what I have already stated in reference to the intellectual improvement of the rising generation, I may remark, that the physical systems of the second generation will be as well adapted to this climate as the aborigines are. This is certainly encouraging in relation to the future prosperity of the colony; for, even should the lives of adult emigrants be abridged by coming to this country, it ought surely to be a consolation to them to know that they are providing a permanent home for succeeding generations of their race—a home in which they will live in the enjoyment of health, happiness, and independence."

His opinion in regard to the advantages which Liberia presents as a home for the colored man, is contained succinctly in the following paragraph:—

"I am decidedly of opinion that, with honesty, industry, and economy, colored persons may live in Liberia more easily, comfortably, and independently, than they can in the United States. But it is folly for any person to come to this country with the expectation of living without working, or without making any effort to provide for themselves. I believe this is the only land

Methodist Missionaries—Extracts from the Journal of an African Cruiser.

in which the proscribed descendants of Ham can be really and truly free. And were I a colored man, and not a slave, I should never think of breathing any other air than that which bears the fragrance of the flowers of my forefathers' home across the verdant landscape. I would live and toil and die in Africa."

The cause of religion has prospered much, both among the citizens of Liberia and at the missionary stations among the natives. The Methodist Board of Missions sent out a large reinforcement to their missions. Six missionaries sailed in the ship *Roanoke*, three white men and their wives, of whom, four were to be located in the neighborhood of Monrovia, the other two at Cape Palmas.

In order to present Liberia as it appears to an intelligent, disinterested person, we cite an extract from the "*Journal of an African Cruiser*," a book which was published last summer, written by an officer in our navy, who was on board one of our men-of-war during her cruise on the western coast of Africa. He visited, repeatedly, the various settlements: saw whatever could be seen; and heard whatever could be heard; and was well prepared to give an unbiassed opinion of all, as will be seen from the following extract from the preface:—

"A northern man, but not unacquainted with the slave institutions of our own and other countries—neither an abolitionist nor a colonizationist—without prejudice, as without prepossession—he felt himself thus far qualified to examine the great enterprise which he beheld in progress. He enjoyed, moreover, the advantage of comparing Liberia, as he now saw it, with a personal observation of its condition three years before, and could therefore mark its onward or retreating footsteps, and the bet-

ter judge what was permanent, and what merely temporary or accidental. With these qualifications, he may at least hope to have spoken so much of truth as entirely to gratify neither the friends nor enemies of this interesting colony."

The following is the conclusion of what he has to say of Liberia, the summing up of his opinion from the facts before him:—

"It is now fourteen months since our ship first visited Monrovia. Within that period there has been a very perceptible improvement in its condition.

"The houses are in better repair; the gardens under superior cultivation. There is an abundant supply of cattle which have been purchased from the natives. More merchant vessels now make this their port, bringing goods hither, and creating a market for the commodities, live stock and vegetables of the colonists. An increased amount of money is in circulation; and the inhabitants find that they can dispose of the products of their industry for something better than the cloth and tobacco which they were formerly obliged to take in payment. The squadron of United States men-of-war, if it do no other good, will at least have an essential share in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. That it will do, though all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large portion of the present population, it is true, are ignorant, and incompetent to place a just estimate on freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. The great hope, however, is in the generation that will follow these original emigrants. Education is universally diffused among the children; and its advantages, now beginning to be very manifest, will, in a few years, place the destinies of this great enterprise in the hands of men born and bred in Africa. Then, and not till then, will the experiment of African colonization, and of the ability of the colonists for self-support and self-government, have been fairly tried. My belief is firm in a favorable result. Meantime, it would be wiser in the Colonization Society, and its more zealous members, to moderate their tone, and speak less strongly as to the advantages held out by Liberia.



## Invaluable testimony in favor of Liberia—Sentiments of Colonists.

Unquestionably, it is a better country than America for the colored race. But they will find it very far from a paradise. Men who expect to become independent and respectable, can only achieve their object here on the same terms as every where else. They must cultivate their minds, be willing to exert themselves, and not look for too easy or too rapid rise of fortune. One thing is certain. People of color have here their fair position in the comparative scale of mankind. The white man who visits Liberia, be he of what rank he may, and however imbued with the prejudice of home, associates with the colonists on terms of equality. This would be impossible (speaking not of individuals, but of the general intercourse between the two races,) in the United States. The colonist feels his advantage in this respect, and reckons it of greater weight in the balance than all the hardships to which he is obliged to submit, in an unwanted climate, and a strange country. He is reclaimed from ages of degradation and rises to the erect stature of humanity. On this soil, sun-parched though, he gives the laws; and the white men must obey them. In this point of view—as restoring to him his long-lost birth-right of equality, Liberia may indeed be called the black man's paradise. It is difficult to lay too great stress on the above considerations. When the white man sets his foot on the shore of Africa, he finds it necessary to throw off his former prejudices. For my own part, I have dined at the tables of many colored men in Liberia, have entertained them on ship-board, worshipped with them at church, walked, rode, and associated with them, as equal with equal, if not as friend with friend. Were I to meet those men in my own town, and among my own relations, I would treat them kindly and hospitably, as they have treated me. My position would give me confidence to do so. But in another city, where I might be known to few, should I follow the dictates of my head and heart, and there treat these colored men as brethren and equals, it would imply the exercise of greater moral courage than I have ever been aware of possessing. This is sad; but it shows forcibly what the colored race have to struggle against in America, and how vast an advantage is gained by removing to another soil."

This testimony we consider invaluable. In view of it, who can doubt that the experiment of African colonization has been successful? Who is not convinced that when all the *facts* in the case are seen, and

all the circumstances are considered, there is every reasonable ground of encouragement in regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise, and the incalculable good to the colored race every where, which will accrue from it?

These views, we believe, are entertained by the great body of the citizens of Liberia. The editor of *Africa's Luminary*, a colored man, makes the following judicious remarks on the subject:—

"Without any particular advocacy of either the system or measures which the American Colonization Society has approved of, we assert, in the face of its friends and foes, that it has solved some important problems, the truth of which, but for this effort for our good, must have remained doubtful for centuries to come.

"In the *first* place, it has demonstrated that the people of color immigrating to the American colony of Liberia, with the usual success attendant upon industry, can be, not only *free*, in all the meaning which that significant word embraces, but *happy* to the same extent of meaning. It has demonstrated that we only require pecuniary power to place our various interests upon the footing of which they are obviously capable, and we need envy no man or nation of men on earth. We do not envy them now.

"In the *second* place, it has demonstrated, we think with sufficient conclusiveness, that the colored race, in common with other races of the same Creator's forming hand, possesses the faculty of *self-government*.

"Theory and speculation have contested this point with great diversity of object in view, and with various degrees of successful argumentation; but it has remained for the American Colonization Society, in the nineteenth century, to give to the nations of the earth a practical demonstration.

"*Third*. It has demonstrated, in the great mortality of the whites, their admissions on this subject, and the success with which the labors of colored men have been attended—moral and intellectual qualifications being supposed—that the colored race is the proper medium through which to convert the swarming posterity of their ancestors.

"*Fourth*. It has demonstrated, with the clearness of a sun-beam, that an American colony is a most effectual antidote against either domestic or foreign slavery,

British interference, the only cause of disquietude in Liberia.

and all their accomplices within its jurisdiction. It crushes that brat of the pit—the traffic in human flesh and blood—under its triumphant feet.

"This being so, what more natural than that we, as a people, should respect an institution which has been instrumental in developing to the view of mankind so many things highly creditable to our race, and in procuring for us here a home, and a happy home too, and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges belonging to men. What more to be expected, as a matter of course, than that we should *love* that home, not so much, perhaps, on account of anything so very peculiar in itself, so far as the place is concerned, but it is a refuge from the most cowering distinctions—distinctions that must discourage the efforts, dwarf the intellect, and bleed the heart of every thoughtful man of color. They sit upon the most persevering, aspiring mind like an incubus, till, overcome by their overpowering weight, it gains a level but little in advance of former generations, and servilely submits to be oppressed. Besides, here is something in the circumstances affecting us here—our liberty, our political equalities, our social rights and privileges, every man being a man among his fellows, and, above all, our expectation, at some future day, of being a people, not by revulsion or revolution, but by *natural growth*, a nation among other nations. There is something in all this that gives a *peculiar character* to our *hope* as colored men. But more than this the human mind is confessedly a unit, but still divisible, in mental analysis, and for philosophical purposes, among other divisions, into *classes of feelings*, for the full development of which, it is said, they must be so situated to outward circumstances as to receive from them the requisite promptings to effort. Hence the white citizen of America, for example, pursues his upward career in the road to political or civil distinction, or to any other eminence for which tact and literary qualifications are required, with *avidity* and the speed of a locomotive. Why? Because the road is *open* to him; and because it is open, honor and eminence being attainable by *him*—he "seeing them afar off," it may be, "being persuaded of them, and embracing them"—they are, to all intents and purposes, the proper *excitants*; and they give exercise to feelings in his mind, to which others, before whom the road to eminence is not so clearly opened, or not opened at all, are entire *strangers*. They never had, or never will have, some of the feelings that inspire his bosom, and prompt to a higher degree of intellectual improvement.

"We make these remarks for the purpose

of showing that, whatever else we might have possessed in the land that gave many of us birth, the way to many species of virtuous distinction not being open to us, we consequently did not have, and could not have, the delighting and improving promptings of many feelings which here we experience in common with the most free and happy of any nation. Not only, then, is our *hope* peculiar in its character, but we have *incitements* to at least mental and political activity which we never could have experienced to the same degree any where but in Liberia. Every thing considered, will any one *blame* us if we love our home? Will they ridicule that affection as either unnatural or inconsistent? While we say to all, without the least feeling of animosity, "enjoy your own opinion," have we not a right to the same indulgence from those who think proper to differ from us? We think we have."

The only cause of disquietude or alarm which has existed in connection with LIBERIA, has been the old difficulties with the British Government; originating in the seizure by the collector of Bassa Cove of certain goods valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject, in violation of the revenue laws of the commonwealth.

Several years ago, and after the colony had purchased the supreme jurisdiction over the territory at Grand Bassa, in a civil and political respect, and had also purchased the territory itself, Capt. Dring, a British trader, landed his goods there, and refused to pay the duties required by the laws of the colony. In the proper execution of the laws, his goods were seized; and he still refusing to pay the duties, the goods were sold to pay them.

He then complained to his Government, and Capt. Denman, the then commander of the British Squadron on that coast, was instructed to demand indemnity of the colonial authorities on the ground, "that factories have been maintained by British subjects at various points, and that for a long series of years, British vessels have been in the constant habit of prosecuting a free and uninterrupted commerce with the natives of Bassa Cove, subject only to the customary presents to the native chiefs, and that more recently the right to trade and establish factories, had been purchased by a British subject."

Correspondence of Mr. Fox, Mr. Upshur, &c.

To this Gov. Roberts replied in substance, that Capt. Dring was *not* the person who had purchased the right to establish factories and trade with the natives—and that there was no evidence that this purchase, or the benefits of it, had been in any manner transferred to him, and that he was therefore entirely without excuse for violating the revenue laws of Liberia.

He also proved, in a manner that was considered conclusive, that the commonwealth of Liberia had purchased the territory itself, including right of soil and jurisdiction, *prior* to any contract with the native chiefs made by any British subject. Indeed it was asserted that there was no proof that Captain Spence, or any other British subject, had ever purchased Grand Bassa Point, or any part of the Bassa country, and Commandant Denman and Captain Oake, of the British Navy, were both challenged to produce any documents to prove the fact. And they were never able to do it! Under this view of the subject, the Governor very properly refused to grant any redress for the goods seized and sold to pay duties.

In this position the matter for some time rested; and it was hoped that no farther difficulties would grow out of it.

Soon after, however, as it seems from the letter of Capt. Oake, "it was submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

Full statements of all the facts in the case were also laid before Mr. Fox, while he was British minister, together with a correct exhibit of the relations of Liberia to this country and to the American Colonization

Society, and of the extent of territory owned by it on the African coast.

The next thing heard on the subject was in a letter of LORD ABERDEEN to MR. EVERETT, in which are these significant words: "Her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British trade against *improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities.*"

The inquiry immediately occurred, when or where have the Liberians *assumed* power which did not rightfully belong to them? In no instance did they even attempt to restrict British commerce except according to laws regularly established by the colonial council, sanctioned and approved by the American Colonization Society.—And never did they attempt to extend these laws over any territory except that which they owned, and for which they could show a good and sufficient title!

And yet Mr. Fox, in his despatch to Mr. Upshur, charges them with showing a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of their territory; assuming, to all appearances quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been *free*; and thus "*injuriously interfering with the commerce, interest, and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.*"

To this Mr Upshur replied:—

"It is believed that the colony has advanced no *claims* which ought not to be al-

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Liberia not a colony of the United States—British traders instructed not to pay duties.

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lowed to an infant settlement just struggling into a healthy existence. Its object and motives entitle it to the respect of the stronger powers, and its very weakness gives it irresistible claims to their forbearance.

"It is not perceived that any nation can have just reason to complain that this settlement does not confine itself to the limits of its original territory. Its very existence requires that it should extend those limits. Heretofore, this has never been done by arms so far as I am informed, but always by fair purchase from the natives. In like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected. It is quite certain that their influence in civilizing and christianizing Africa, in suppressing the slave trade, and in ameliorating the condition of African slaves, will be worth very little, if they should be restrained at this time in any one of these particulars. Full justice, it is hoped, may be done to England, without denying to Liberia powers so necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the utility of that settlement as a philanthropic establishment."

In the conclusion of his despatch, Mr. Fox had said:—

"It is not for a moment supposed that the United States Government would, either directly or indirectly, sanction such proceedings; but, in case of its becoming necessary to stop the further progress of such proceedings and such pretensions, it is very desirable, in order, as before mentioned, to avert causes of future dispute and contention, that Her Majesty's Government should be informed whether the authorities of Liberia are themselves alone responsible on the spot for their public acts; or whether, if they are under the protection and control of the United States Government, it is to that Government that application must be made when the occasions above alluded to may require it."

To which Mr. Upshur replied:—

"This Government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those authorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this Government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

"Although no apprehension is entertained that the British Government medi-

tates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the Government and people of the United States. It is due to Her Majesty's Government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian powers; that this government will be, at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory, rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement."

Here it seems all correspondence ceased. It is probable the British Government had obtained all the information they desired—viz: *that Liberia was not a colony of the United States Government.*

Soon after this the matter was again brought before the colonial authorities in a letter addressed by Commandant Jones, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Penelope*, dated September 9, 1844, in which he denies the right of the commonwealth of Liberia to exercise any of the powers appertaining to a sovereign independent state; denies that it has any authority to exercise jurisdiction over its own territory. If we may credit British traders, on the coast, this doctrine was authoritatively promulgated among them shortly afterward. A captain of a trading vessel told the collector that they were instructed *not to pay the duties*. And accordingly, Captain Davidson, of the English schooner "*Little Ben*," arrived at Bassa Cove, landed goods, and refused to pay the harbor dues, and assigned as the

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The John Seys seized—Considered as a gross outrage.

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reason, that Commandant Jones had notified the British traders that such charges were illegal, and should be resisted, and that the squadron under his authority was ready to protect them in their resistance. The collector seized goods of his, enough to pay the duties. He left, as he said, to report the case to Commander Jones.

A day or two after, the British man-of-war "Lily" came into the harbor and took possession of the colonial schooner "John Seys," belonging to Stephen A. Benson, having on board a cargo of trade goods valued at about \$5,000, and ready to proceed on a trading voyage to the leeward the following day. The captors refused to allow the captain to come on board, and when he made the attempt, they levelled their muskets at him and compelled him to desist. They offered no explanation of their conduct, and refused to hear any thing in regard to the character of the schooner.

There was every thing in the circumstances to induce the belief that the vessel was taken as a reprisal for the goods seized by the collector, and sold to fulfill the requirements of the law. There are but two other suppositions possible in the case: one of which is, that they *suspected* the "John Seys" of being engaged in the slave trade. This however is perfectly improbable and untenable. There was no reason in the world for such a suspicion.

Every body knew the John Seys as a regular lawful trader along the coast; she had nothing on board at the time which could be possibly construed as proof that she was a slaver. And in addition to this, her captors did not act as they always do when they *suspect* a vessel; they made no *search* of her, they instituted no enquiry about her, but seized and carried her off. They could not, and did not, then, take her on this ground.

The only other supposable ground for this *outrage* is, that it was intended to test the disposition and ability of Liberia to sustain itself. So long as it was supposed to be protected by the strong arm of *this* country, no attempt was made to interfere with its rights and privileges, although there was the very same reasons existing then as now. But the moment it is known that the Liberians must look to God alone for support, an order is sent out by the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs, directing that no port charges, light duty, or tariff, shall be paid by British vessels in any port of Liberia. It is not to be treated with as much respect and consideration, as the native savage tribes along the coast. A British officer, by authority of instructions from home, informs them that they are not an *acknowledged* nation; therefore, have no right to navigate the ocean, and that even along their own shores, their flag will not be respected! A vessel belonging to one of the colonists

is seized while lying in one of their own ports, and carried off as a prize!

In this view, this transaction seems like a premeditated exercise of inhumanity, injustice and oppression. While it was supposed that Liberia was a *colony* or *agency* of the United States, no attempt was ever made to interfere with their trading voyages. *The stripes and cross* were as well known along the whole coast from Goree to Cape Palmas, as were the *stripes and stars*, and were always as much respected.

But it is not so now. The John Seys was carried to Sierra Leone and there entered for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty's Court, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. But the charge could not be sustained; there was not the shadow of proof against her. The officer who captured her, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in consequence, as it is said, of chagrin, caused by the unenviable circumstances in which he had placed himself. After a delay of more than *three months*, the case was decided and the vessel was cleared; and Mr. Benson, the owner, was informed that he could have his vessel only on condition that *he would pay the cost of the adjudication*, amounting to about \$1,200. Such a decision we presume was never before heard of! One item in the long list of *costs*, is a charge of \$1 50 a day for the hire of an anchor, for 99 days, notwithstanding, when the schooner was

taken, she had on board two good anchors, with chain cables!

Mr. Benson declined this proposal of the court, and determined not to submit to such injustice. Of course, the vessel would be sold to pay the charges, and with the cargo, would be a total loss of from ten to twelve thousand dollars to the owner!

Under these circumstances, the question has very naturally arisen, what method can best be devised to secure Liberia from like interference in the future?

Dr. Hodgkin, of London, an eminent philanthropist, and a fast friend of Liberia, in a letter addressed to the Secretary, makes the following remarks: "This untoward circumstance (the seizure of the 'John Seys') must not be contemplated as an isolated fact, but must be considered in *connection with occurrences antecedent and subsequent to it.*" He further on takes the ground substantially, that the only way to prevent such interference with the affairs of Liberia by British vessels is to obtain from England an acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia; that they are obliged to act on the maxim of the lawyers—" *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est lex.*"

From the letter of Com. Jones, it is clear that the only remedy for the evils of the present controversies with the British, is to be secured by the prosecution on the part of the government of Liberia, of wise and vigorous measures to obtain from

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Liberia has claims to peculiar regard—Relations to the American Colonization Society.

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England and other countries a full recognition of all its rights and privileges as a free and independent sovereignty.

The claim which Liberia has to sovereign rights and authority is based on the fact that they are a community living on their own soil, owing allegiance to no other power or government under heaven, no other nation having, or claiming to exercise any government over them; and being themselves a political body, well organized, with good laws, tribunals of justice, all sanctioned by the legitimate authority and recognized institutions of Christianity. Thus situated they claim, from the obvious necessity, as well as the propriety of the case, the rights of self government, and demand, as an act of simple justice from all other nations, "*to be let alone!*"

They are a few true and noble men who have planted themselves there, with the hope of doing something for the elevation of their long oppressed race. They have met with great difficulties—have had to struggle against a thousand adverse influences, and yet they have been undismayed. They have risen to somewhat of importance—have established all the forms of government, and have done much for the welfare of themselves and their kindred. They have formed and supported Christian missions among the natives, after having suppressed the slave trade for several hundreds of miles along the coast! They may

thus be said to constitute the last hope of their race. If they cannot succeed, no human sagacity can devise any means for their moral and intellectual elevation!

Such is the appeal which they make to the sympathy of the civilized world! In view of it, we trust that every thing which is possible, will be done to continue their *internal* prosperity, by guaranteeing their *external* peace: and that a little reflection on the part of any who may have wronged them, will produce a salutary change of conduct and a happy recognition of their righteous authority.

It has been thought that the relation existing between Liberia and the American Colonization Society, imposed an insuperable barrier to the recognition, by any other government, of her independence. This is plainly intimated by Com. Jones. It is also inferred from the conversation of British officers with the Liberian authorities. Gov. Roberts remarks:—

"In conversation with Capt. Buckle, I endeavored to draw from him some expression that would give me some idea of the real object and intentions of the British government in respect to these colonies. He, however, was very guarded in his remarks—in fact told me he was not authorized to enter upon any discussion of the subject. He, however, gave me to understand that *his Government would not, so long as the colony remained dependent or subject to the Colonization Society, relinquish one foot of the ground assumed by Commander Jones.*"

Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary to consider the propriety of changing this relation, and thus removing every shadow of con-

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Liberia ought to sustain the entire responsibility of its own Government.

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stitutional objection, and every apparent ground of complaint.

It is well known that from the first organization of this Society, it has been a settled policy to place the colored man in circumstances the most conducive to the development of his natural faculties, and the elevation of his character; to invest him with all the responsibilities and immunities of his government and the maintenance of the institutions of religion and education: and finally, to place him upon an equality with the most favored governments of the earth.

The Society has retained the power of appointing the *Governor*, but the Lieutenant Governor has been elected by the citizens of the commonwealth, together with all the other officers. The Society has also retained a *veto* power, over the acts of the Colonial Legislature, but for years past, has not exercised it, in a single instance.

The legislature has from time to time enacted whatever laws they thought necessary to the welfare of the commonwealth; their laws are their own—the offspring of their own judgment and discretion; their government is substantially their own, and they have shown themselves competent to its stability and perpetuity, if they can only be left to

the exercise of their rights and privileges without molestation or interference from any external power, or incidental cause.

It has always been the intention of the friends of colonization to place in the hands of the citizens of Liberia, the entire responsibility of their own government, at such time as it seemed prudent to do so, or when circumstances demanded it.\*

In the opinion of the majority of the citizens of *Liberia*, this time has now come.

The subject was brought before the legislature of the commonwealth at their last session, by the message of Governor Roberts. After much deliberation, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to communicate them to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, with a full statement of their views. From them the following letter has been received, inclosing the resolutions accompanying:—

“MONROVIA,  
January 15th, 1845.

“To the Board of Managers of the A. C. S.  
“GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, appointed a committee by the present session of the legislature of the commonwealth of Liberia, to address you on a subject of vital importance to us, beg leave to ask your attention to the object of the communication we have been requested to make.

“When we recollect how much we owe to you as our best benefactors—how you have fostered and defended us—what sacrifices of time, and labor, and money, you have

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\* The following is the *second article* of the “*Constitution for the Government of the African Colony of Liberia*,” adopted by the American Colonization Society, 23 May, 1825

“*Art. 2.* The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their agents, and leave the settlers to the Government of themselves.”



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 Action of Legislature of Liberia on their sovereignty.
 

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cheerfully made for us—how you have with more than paternal solicitude watched over our interests, and at the same time regard the sentiments of deep gratitude and profound respect which agitate and swell our bosom, we feel confident that in laying our case before you we shall obtain more than ordinary sympathy and regard.

"We cannot easily conceive of any thing which would be more painful to our feelings than the knowledge of a suspicion entertained by you from whom we have received so much, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude we can never cancel, that we entertain for you any sentiments but those of profound respect and unshaken confidence of a grateful heart in a tried benefactor, which emboldens our communication. The subject we have been charged to bring before you, is the claims which British traders have set up to points of coast included in our purchased territory. While these claims were urged by these individual traders only, we were not disposed to attach much importance to them. We supposed that no argument could be urged in favor of an individual claim that would not be good in favor of ours, and that even denying us national character and attributes, still, in a contest with an individual, priority of claim must decide. But by a political metamorphosis the nature of the dispute is sought to be entirely altered. The British Government has taken the place of these individuals, and having thus changed the character of one of the claimants, proceeds to deny to us the right to exercise authority in any degree affecting the interests of British traders, by declaring we have no sovereign and independent authority. We confess that this determination on the part of the British people has caused us great disquietude and alarm, seeing that this argument carried out to its consequences, would deprive us of the right of even self defence in any and every part of this our last asylum.

"If we were able to argue this grave question, trusting, as we most sincerely do, to your known and tried interest in our welfare, and your ability to grasp it in all its results; we would still think it but a tribute of that respect and deference which is due from us to you, to refer at once the matter to your consideration.

"We therefore think it unnecessary to do more than lay before you, as the best exposition of the sentiments of the legislature, the resolutions, which after long and anxious deliberations were adopted at its present session. These resolutions we have the honor to enclose.

"We need not say how anxiously we shall await your action upon this subject. We conceive it by far the most momentous

question we were ever called upon to deliberate, and therefore shall be prepared to enter with energy upon any course likely to avert the impending calamity which you may point out to us.

"We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your ob't serv'ts,  
H. TEAGE, M. C.,  
J. B. GRIPON,  
H. P. DAVIS,  
LEWIS CIPLES."

The following are the resolutions alluded to above:—

"The committee having carefully and patiently examined the correspondence between the executive officers of this commonwealth and the British naval officers on this coast, on the vexed subject of our territorial limits and political authority over the territory claimed by us, and regarding it a question in which our very existence is involved, are of opinion that, as speedily as circumstances will admit, measures should be taken to have the question definitely and finally settled: and,

"Whereas, The British naval commander on the western coast of Africa, Commodore Jones, in a communication to the Governor of this commonwealth, has denied the right of the American Colonization Society to exercise authority in any degree affecting the interests of British traders, or even to acquire and hold territory on this coast, or to exercise any of the functions and rights usually exercised by sovereign and independent communities, and by parity of reason has denied the rights to us who profess to act under authority derived from said Society; and,

"Whereas, The same process of reasoning would not only wrest from our hands political jurisdiction over every part of our purchase, but also extinguish our claim to territory honorably purchased and paid for, seeing we have no right to hold what we have no right to purchase; and,

"Whereas, It is a matter of demonstration, that we cannot long continue to exist without not only territorial but absolute political jurisdiction over a certain extent of country; and,

"Whereas, We have in common with the rest of the great family, of a common parent, certain rights which cannot be impaired but by conventional agreement:

"Resolved, That the present crisis imperatively demands that we at once betake ourselves to that position where we may urge those claims which, while they would strictly accord with principles of a just demand, would also appeal to the sympathy of the world.

"Resolved, Therefore, that a committee

*Remarks of Gov. Roberts—Proposal to alter the Constitution of the American Colonization Society.*

of four members of this body be associated with His Excellency to present the views of this house to the American Colonization Society on this subject, and to solicit their co-operation in accomplishing this important object.

“LEWIS CIPLES,  
*Chairman of Com. of Whole.*”

Governor Roberts, in transmitting the above letter and resolutions, adds:—

“The legislature consumed much of their time in considering the communication from Com. Jones, respecting the rights of this Government to exercise political power and control. As this is a subject involving questions of vital importance to the future hopes and prospects of the people of these colonies, I hope it has not escaped your attention.”

The resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, in regard to this subject, were sent to Governor Roberts. On the 2d of October last, he wrote in reply:—

“The subject, sir, is one of vital importance, involving questions of national importance, which demand the exercise of great caution and prudence; which should be considered with great judgment and discrimination; and I am happy to find that the people, in general, are aware of its importance and will not enter upon the subject rashly and unadvisedly. They seem, almost universally, to regret the crisis which has driven them to any such alternative, and did they not believe that it was absolutely necessary, the idea would not be entertained a moment.

“Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I laid before the Executive Council the preamble and resolutions. They advised that the subject lay over until the meeting of the next legislature, to assemble in January, when arrangements will be made to lay the subject formally before the people. In all probability some change will be resolved upon. I am persuaded, however, that nothing will be attempted conflicting with the wishes and the interests of the Society, or in any respects calculated to cripple or retard their operations.”

The above is the last intelligence which we have received from Liberia. The legislature thereof is pro-

bably in session at the present time, and engaged in the consideration of this subject.

A proposition has been duly submitted to the various State Societies by the Massachusetts Society so to alter the CONSTITUTION of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY as to enable the Board of Directors to change, in some important respects, the relations which Liberia now sustains to the Society, and to transfer the entire responsibility of their own government to the citizens thereof. The preceding statement of facts will be sufficient to bring the case fairly and fully before the Board of Directors and the friends of the cause in this country. They embrace a complete history of all the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the legislation of Liberia in regard to their commerce with other nations. In view of them the Board, and the friends of the cause generally, who are interested in the disposal of this vexed question, will be able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and adopt such measures as shall tend to the enlarged operations of the Society in this country, and to the peace, permanency and happiness of the commonwealth of Liberia.

Should measures be adopted to place Liberia in a position of entire self-dependence and self-government, it is believed that no serious evils will result from it, but on the contrary, that it will add strength to all the virtuous emotions which now

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 Concluding remarks.
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they feel, and new power to the motives which tend to lift them up in the scale of humanity. Errors in legislation they may commit; mistaken courses of policy they may adopt. But age and experience will correct them all. The tiny hand of infancy may be unable to bend the bow of Ulysses, but strength will come as years roll by, and ultimately, and by almost imperceptible advances, he shall stand forth in the vigor and glory of ripened manhood! In the past career of its success, Liberia has indeed outstripped the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. In its future progress, who shall attempt to limit its influence, or to set bounds to the tide of civilization and Christian liberty which shall from it flow onward and flow ever! Through its agency, Africa shall regenerate herself, by her own sons returned, from their long exile, to her bosom. "The wilderness shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose: it shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing! The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, and the excellency of Carmel and Sharon."

The magnitude and grandeur of such an enterprise cannot be overestimated. It embraces the destiny of many millions of the present inhabitants of our globe, with their descendants for many generations to come!

Much praise is due to the brave and heroic colored men, who, inspir-

ed with a desire to enjoy the full blessings of liberty, left the land of their birth and early associations, and went forth to try the experiment of planting themselves in the most barbarous quarter of the globe. They embarked in a great undertaking, at the peril of life. Many of them never lived to see the fruits of their labors. But, ●

"Altho' no sculptured form should deck the place,  
 Or marble monument their ashes grace,  
 Still for the deeds of worth, which they have done,  
 Shall flowers unfading flourish o'er their tomb."

On those who still survive, rests an immeasurable responsibility. If Liberia is still to live and rise to a glorious nationality, they must rely mainly on their own awakened energy, their indomitable courage and perseverance, their industry and economy, and their *trust* in God. They must do for themselves, what no body else can do for them. They must accomplish for others, a result unattainable in any other way. Millions of their brethren, now bound by slavery, and shrouded by superstition, appeal to them for deliverance and salvation, to whose wondering eyes is to be exhibited the beautiful spectacle of towns erected, forests opened, temples of public worship built, schools established, and the superior advantages of that social and moral system, formed and moulded under the genius of our divine christianity, spreading its healing waters over the entire surface of society!

"Far off shall shine the unextinguished ray,  
 A mighty beacon, lighting glory's way,  
 Whose living lustre shall the world adorn,  
 And bless and save to ages yet unborn."

Annual meeting American Colonization Society—Election of officers—Officers.

**Extracts from the Proceedings of the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.**

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
WASHINGTON,**

*January 20, 1846.*

THE American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment at 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

In the absence of the Hon. H. Clay, President, Gen. Walter Jones, a Vice President, took the Chair, and Rev. W. McLain acted as Secretary.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

Extracts from the ANNUAL REPORT of the Executive Committee were read by the Secretary, and on motion the Report was referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The Hon. William F. Giles, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with an eloquent address on the subject:—

*Resolved*, That the beneficial influences, political, commercial, and philanthropic, of African Colonization, commends it to the liberal patronage of the wise and the good every where.

The Rev. E. N. Sawtell, of New York, offered and earnestly advocated the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the scheme of colonization is fraught with incalculable good to that part of the colored race, now in this country, as well as to those in Africa.

The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, and delivered a fervid and impressive appeal in favor of the great principles of colonization:—

*Resolved*, That the great evangelic aspect and missionary bearing of colonization on Africa, urge its claims as a medium of sus-

taining Christian missions there, on the sympathy, the prayers and liberality of all who desire and labor for the conversion of the whole world.

These resolutions were all adopted, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. Concluded with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Princeton.

**COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
*January 21, 1846.***

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, and elected the following officers:

**PRESIDENT:**

**HON. HENRY CLAY.**

**VICE PRESIDENTS:**

- 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
- 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,
- 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 6 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
- 7 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 8 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 9 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 10 Joseph Gales, of Washington,
- 11 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 12 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 13 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 14 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 15 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 16 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
- 17 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 18 Jacob Burnet, of Ohio,
- 19 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
- 20 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 21 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 22 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
- 23 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 24 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 25 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 26 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 27 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 28 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 29 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 30 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,

Proceedings of the Board of Directors—Members present.

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|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 31 Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,   | 51 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,         |
| 32 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,             | 52 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover,      |
| 33 Willard Hall, Delaware,                 | Massachusetts,                              |
| 34 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.,         | 53 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,        |
| 35 Gerald Ralston, of London,              | 54 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., |
| 36 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N J.,    | 55 Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the        |
| 37 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,                 | M. E. Church, Baltimore,                    |
| 38 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham,      | 56 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.,           |
| Massachusetts,                             | 57 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore,               |
| 39 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,  | 58 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.,          |
| 40 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills,   | 59 Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio,                |
| Virginia,                                  | 60 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.,        |
| 41 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,      | 61 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do.             |
| 42 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,   | 62 Hon. J. R. Underwood, Ky.,               |
| 43 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,     | 63 Hon. J. W. Huntington, Conn.,            |
| 44 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J.,        | 64 Hon. P. White, Putney, Vt.,              |
| 45 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,           | 65 Hon. C. Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.            |
| 46 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,          |                                             |
| 47 James Railey, of Mississippi,           |                                             |
| 48 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila., |                                             |
| 49 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.,    |                                             |
| 50 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia,  |                                             |

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1847.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,  
January 20, 1846.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to appointment, at the Colonization Rooms, at 12 o'clock at noon. Present, from *Vermont*, Hon. P. White, and Henry Stevens, Esq.—From *Massachusetts*, Rev. Joseph Tracy—From *New York*, A. G. Phelps, Esq., and Dr. D. M. Reese—From *New Jersey*, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.—From *Pennsylvania*, Paul T. Jones, and Archibald McIntyre, Esqs.—Secretary and Director for life, Rev. Wm. McLain—Of the Executive Committee, Rev. C. A. Davis.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the Society, called the Board to order, and nominated the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey, as Chairman, and he was unanimously

elected. The Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and on motion, were approved.

The proposal of the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the amendment of the constitution of this Society was then taken up, and read by the Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the amendments were referred to a committee of three. Dr. Reese, Mr. Tracy and Mr. McLain were appointed.

Mr. Jones, by direction of the Pennsylvania Society, submitted a paper signed H., which was referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. Tracy moved that a committee be appointed to consider the constitution of the commonwealth of Liberia, and its relations to this Society. The motion was postponed

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Election of Secretary and Executive Committee—The relations of Liberia to the Society.

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till after the reading of the Annual Report.

Mr. Jones submitted copies of letters from Dr. Hodgkin, of London, which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

*January 21, 1846.*

Met at 9 A. M. according to adjournment.

The minutes of the first session were read.

The Secretary read letters from the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., appointed Delegate from New Jersey; S. Wilkeson, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, and Commodore M. C. Perry, of the U. S. Navy.

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth appeared and took his seat, as a Delegate from Indiana.

Dr. Reese, from the committee on that subject, reported amendments to the constitution.

After reading article by article, during which sundry amendments were adopted, Dr. Reese moved that the amended constitution be adopted as the constitution of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was taken up, and read by the Secretary.

At 12 o'clock, the reading of the report was discontinued, and the report was laid on the table till after the meeting of the Society, which had adjourned to this time and place.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board again came to order, and proceeded to the choice of officers for the year ensuing. The following were chosen,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq.,  
W. W. SEATON, Esq.,  
HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,  
A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,  
Rev. C. A. DAVIS,  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,  
Rev. J. C. BACON, D. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The reading of the Annual Report was resumed.

On motion, Messrs. Ellsworth, Reese, Tracy, McLain, and Stevens, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the relations of the commonwealth of Liberia to this Society. To this committee, the Chairman was added by vote of the Board.

The subject of the old compromised debts of the Society was brought up by the Secretary, and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for expenses at this office for the year ensuing.

Dr. Reese, from the committee to which the paper signed H. had been referred, reported, that it be referred to the Executive Committee. The paper was referred, accordingly.

Mr. McIntyre presented resolu-

Amended Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

tions of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, relating to the aforesaid paper.

The vote referring said paper to the Executive Committee was reconsidered, and the paper was referred to the committee on the relations of this Society to Liberia.

Adjourned to 5 P. M.

Met at 5 P. M. according to adjournment.

The Amended Constitution was taken up, and adopted as the Constitution of this Society; and is as follows:—

"Article 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

"Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"Art. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to

one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

"Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

The committee on the Treasurer's account reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:—

## Financial Report—Receipts and Expenditures.

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, Cr.

From 1st January, 1845, to 1st January, 1846.

|                                                                                 |             |                                                                                                                                      |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To balances due the Society per last report,                                    | \$3,045 84  | By balances owed by the Society per last report,                                                                                     | \$7,642 97  |
| Received from Colonial Store, . . .                                             | 5,676 24    | Cash paid old debts, . . .                                                                                                           | 6,477 33    |
| Received from donations, . . .                                                  | 27,656 30   | Cash paid passage of emigrants, provisions, &c., . . .                                                                               | 6,754 92    |
| Received from legacies, . . .                                                   | 17,395 44   | Cash paid for goods consigned to the Colonial Store, . . .                                                                           | 4,124 42    |
| Received from subscriptions to the African Repository, . . .                    | 1,707 10    | Cash paid for improvements, purchase of territory, salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and other expenses in Liberia, . . . | 6,057 33    |
| Received for passage of emigrants, and freight on goods carried out for others, | 977 68      | Cash paid salary of Secretary, rent of office, clerk hire, stationery, lights, fuel, postage, &c., . . .                             | 2,558 75    |
|                                                                                 |             | Cash paid salaries of agents, and other expenses in collecting funds, . . .                                                          | 4,523 48    |
|                                                                                 |             | Cash paid for paper and printing African Repository, including a large balance due for previous years, . . .                         | 3,054 17    |
|                                                                                 |             | Profit and loss, . . .                                                                                                               | 166 14      |
|                                                                                 |             | Balances due the Society this day, . . .                                                                                             | 3,939 66    |
|                                                                                 |             | Cash in hand, . . .                                                                                                                  | 11,159 43   |
|                                                                                 | \$56,458 60 |                                                                                                                                      | \$56,458 60 |

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, January 1st, 1846.

The committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

JANUARY 22, 1846.

W. McLAIN.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }  
PAUL T. JONES, } Auditors.



Preparations for making Liberia an acknowledged sovereignty.

The committee on the relations of Liberia to this Society reported as follows:—

*Whereas*, The citizens of the commonwealth of Liberia have most respectfully submitted to the Colonization Society, the great embarrassment they experience from the alleged want of sovereignty, and have also expressed their desire to enjoy further privileges that they may be recognised by other nations as possessing the distinctive qualities appertaining to sovereignty; and,

*Whereas*, It is believed that the time has arrived when the desire of said Liberians can be granted without sacrificing the facilities which the Society now enjoys for making Liberia a home for recaptured Africans, as well as free people of color from the United States:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Board, the time has arrived when it is expedient for the people of the commonwealth of Liberia to take into their own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of all their foreign relations, and that this Society should cease to exercise any part of the same.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to them so to amend their constitution, as is necessary for the accomplishment of this object.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to them to publish to the world a DECLARATION of their true character, as a sovereign and independent state.

*Resolved*, That the Government of Liberia be requested to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to confer and make definite arrangements with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, with reference to the property now held by the Society in Liberia, and also with reference to the location and support of emigrants and recaptured Africans.

*Resolved*, That the Society stand pledged to continue their sympathy and assistance in carrying out the great principles upon which the colony was established, and has been so much extended in population and territory.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be intrusted with full powers to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect in a manner satisfactory, if possible, to the citizens of said commonwealth, and as best calculated to preserve harmonious relations between the Society and said citizens.

The report was accepted, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens—

*Resolved*, That the several State Societies be requested to make donations of the statute laws and decisions of the Supreme Courts of their respective States, to the Government of Liberia; and that the Executive Committee apply to Congress for one copy of the American archives, State papers, and decisions of the Supreme Court, for the same purpose.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board approve of the doings of the Executive Committee in relation to the liquidation and payment of the old debts of the Colonization Society.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the donation to the Colonization Society of a sum not less than \$1,000, whether the donation shall be for a specific or general purpose, shall entitle the donor to the privilege of a DIRECTOR for LIFE: *Provided, however*, the donation is received by the Executive Committee—and all donors shall have the right to designate the person who shall be entitled to said directorship.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, it was

*Resolved*, That the communication signed H. submitted by the colonization society of Pennsylvania, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to meet, as far as practicable, the views and wishes of its author.

Dr. Reese submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

*Whereas*, The Board of Directors are now about to adjourn, they feel called upon to express their devout gratitude to God, for the encouraging tokens of his favor which have been signally bestowed during the year just closed, both upon the operations of the Society at home, and upon Liberia; therefore—

*Resolved*, That in the continued health, peace, and prosperity of our settlements in Liberia; in the discretion and ability with which the administration of Governor Roberts has been conducted; and in the economy, skill, and success with which our financial concerns have been managed by the Secretary and Executive Committee; we recognise signs of improvement which

Concluding resolutions—Old debts, &c.

betoken the blessing of Providence upon our enterprise, and eminently entitle it to the liberality and prayers of every patriot and Christian, throughout our country.

*Resolved*, That the benevolent individuals who have united in the \$15,000 subscription to our funds during the last year for the purchase of territory, and thus annihilating the slave trade, from the whole coast of Liberia, have rendered distinguished service to the cause of humanity, and to the objects for which our Society is laboring.

*Resolved*, That in the present prosperous condition of our Society, we feel ourselves constrained to call upon the several State Societies, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions to give an increased impulse to the cause during the present year, by removing to Liberia the hundreds of emancipated slaves now at the disposal of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to all those clergymen of different denominations who have afforded to their respective congregations an opportunity during the year to contribute to our funds; and that we earnestly and renewedly solicit similar kind remembrance annually, by the American clergy generally, by a public collection in every church in the land.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Rev. Prof. J. Maclean, D. D., for his valuable services as their presiding officer.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, adjourned to 10 A. M. tomorrow.

January 22, 1846.

Met at 10 A. M. according to adjournment; the Hon. W. W. Campbell, Delegate from New York, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That in all matters of jurisdiction now in dispute between the commonwealth of Liberia and any other government, or which may hereafter be called into question, it be recommended to the Go-

vernment of Liberia to waive, as far as it can be done, with a due regard to the safety and interest of the country, the exercise of the authority claimed by said government of Liberia, until all such difficulties be adjusted by negotiation or treaty.

The letter of Benj. Merrill & E. Porter, assignees of D. Abbott & Sons, relating to interest on a compromised debt, having been read, and also the letter of Hon. Daniel P. King relating thereto, it was

*Resolved*, That we can see no reason for departing in their case from the general principle formerly adopted on which settlement has been made with the other creditors in like circumstances, and to whom no interest has been paid.

The minutes were read and approved.

After prayer by the Chairman, the Board adjourned without day.

JOHN MACLEAN,

*Chairman.*

Attest :

JOSEPH TRACY, Clerk.

The following are the letters of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., S. Wilkeson, Esq., and Com. M. C. Perry, alluded to above:—

NEWARK, N. J.,  
January 9, 1846.

To the Directors of the A. C. Socy,  
Washington City:—

The pleasure I received in mingling in your deliberations at our last annual meeting, and my constantly growing interest in the colonization cause, have led me to anticipate the approaching meeting of our Board with no ordinary degree of pleasure. But it is so ordered in Providence that I cannot be with you, having been confined to the house by sickness for nearly two months, and still unable to leave it. I regard the approaching meeting of the Board, the most important one ever held or probably ever will be held. The cause has obviously approached a crisis. It must and I trust it will be advanced upon somewhat an altered basis; if not, I fear it may suffer in many of its important interests. I believe the time has come

Letters of Messrs. Eddy, Wilkeson, and Perry.

when an experiment should be made of the capabilities of the colonists for their own support and self government. As long as they remain without acknowledged independence, these capabilities can never be properly developed. I am then strongly in favor of an immediate and open declaration of the entire independence of the Liberian government, and of her rights to the exercise of all the privileges, and the enjoyment of all the immunities of an independent sovereignty. Having made this declaration, I would have immediate application made to the governments of England, France, and of our own country, to recognise the independence of the same. So important do I view this subject that if necessary I would despatch to England and France a special messenger to secure the end contemplated.

Our own State Society at its recent annual meeting, almost unanimously, two only dissenting, recommended the adoption of the constitution proposed by the Massachusetts Society. I am more and more convinced, and from conversation with intelligent gentlemen, I am fully confirmed in this opinion, that the only present prospect of benefit to the colored race, is to be found in the colonization enterprise. It has had my hearty co-operation, for more than twenty years, and I am happy to say that the interest taken in the cause, in my own congregation, and indeed throughout this vicinity, was never greater than it is now.

May you be wisely guided in your deliberations, and may a kind Providence smile more and more upon our interesting cause.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest regard,  
Yours, &c.,  
A. D. EDDY.

By his daughter,  
B. A. EDDY.

BUFFALO,  
January 16, 1846.

REV. W. McLAIN:

DEAR SIR:—Nothing but my inability to travel, prevents my attending your annual meeting.

I hope the Directors will come to the conclusion, that the time has arrived when Liberia must assume her independence. On some accounts, it would be better, that the present relation should continue; but I have no fears of the ultimate success of the colony, if they are left to manage their own political affairs. The American Colonization Society will still exist, and I hope with increased power and efficiency, and will continue to exert as great an influence on the colony, should

it become independent, as she ever has done.

Present my respects to the members of your Board; and believe me,

Your friend,  
S. WILKESON.

NEW YORK,  
January 19, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a wish that I should attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, which commences its session to-morrow, at Washington. Nothing would give me greater pleasure, than to become acquainted with the distinguished officers and managers of that excellent institution, and to communicate freely to them all the information I possess in regard to the African settlements, but the necessary execution of some particular duties assigned me by the Secretary of the Navy, will put it out of my power to visit Washington at this time.

I should regret this the more, if I could be satisfied that any thing I could say in addition to what has been embodied in my official and other written communications, would have any influence in bringing others to think as I do upon the subject of African colonization.

From the earliest period of my acquaintance with your Society, when as 1st lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Cyane, I sailed from this port in company with the ship Elizabeth, freighted with the first party of emigrants to Africa, and during subsequent cruises to the coast, the last as commander of the American squadron on that station; I have never for a moment ceased to believe that the cause in which you are embarked is one of righteousness and justice.

Few have had better opportunities than myself of tracing the fortunes of the Liberian colony: I have seen it in every vicissitude of trial, and have been astonished, that a handful of uneducated blacks, many of them emancipated slaves, should have reared up a government of their own; possessing as it does so many claims to the characteristics of wisdom, order, and morality.

In looking at these extraordinary results, and in witnessing the comforts, and the religious and social order of these people, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the Almighty has had them in his especial keeping, and for some wise purpose of His merciful providence.

It would seem that this part of Africa was never designed for the habitation of the white man. Its pestilential climate

*Life Members of the American Colonization Society—constituted in 1845.*

effectually forbids the wily encroachments of "the Pale faces," upon these exclusive possessions of the descendants of Ham. But it is to the white man these very descendants are to look for aid to enable them to build up an empire in their own fruitful country—not only fruitful, but congenial, in climate and temperature, after acclimation, to the constitution of black men.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me, that the efforts of the Colonization Society have not been more liberally sustained. I can conceive of no charity which commends itself more directly to the sympathies of philanthropists, both in this country and England—as by contributing freely to the objects of this institution, the white man renders justice in part, for the wrong inflicted upon the negro in tearing him from his country.

I have had reason of late to doubt the sincerity of England in her exclusive pretensions of sympathy for the condition of

the black man, and especially in her apparent efforts to suppress the slave trade. This abominable traffic might have been entirely destroyed years ago if the powers of Europe, who by treaty stipulations have granted the mutual right of search, upon the African station, had coupled this stipulation with a law "similar to that of the United States," making it piracy for the respective subjects of the contracting powers to be engaged in the transportation of slaves from Africa. Of the hundreds of these villains (principally Portuguese and Spaniards) who are annually captured in slave vessels by British cruisers not one, so far as I know, has ever been brought to punishment.

With every wish for your success in your benevolent undertaking,

I am, dear sir,

Your most ob't serv't.

M. C. PERRY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

### *Life Members of the American Colonization Society,*

CONSTITUTED IN 1845.

Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Westboro', Mass.; Rev. A. A. Wood, W. Springfield, Mass.; Rev. N. Gale, Ware Village, Massachusetts; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen M. Crawford, North Adams, Massachusetts; Rev. James Bates, Granby, Massachusetts; Dea. John T. Farwell, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Rev. G. W. McPhail, Fredericksburg, Va.; Rev. B. Frost, Concord, Massachusetts; Rev. M. P. Braman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary P. Braman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; E. A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard, Massachusetts; Mrs. Margaret E. Blencard, Harvard, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Fitz, Ipswich, Massachusetts; Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Johnstone, Jersey City, New Jersey; Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, Norwich, Connecticut; Rev. Ebenezer Philips, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley, Mass.; Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Monson, Mass.; Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick, Massachusetts; Rev. D. G. Doak, Clarksville, Virginia; James Hayward, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Jared Sparks, Esq., Cambridge, Massachusetts; Miss Rebecca Kittredge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; Col. R. Quarls, Lexington, Kentucky; Cassius M. Clay, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; M. T. Scott, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; David A. Sayre, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; B. W. Dudley, M. D., Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Morris E. White, Southampton, Mas-

sachusetts; Rev. John H. Brisbee, Woburn, Massachusetts; Jonathan A. Hyde, Chesterville, Maine; Edward C. Hyde, Bangor, Maine; Mrs. Jane Kell, Princeton, Ind.; William Rodes, Lexington, Kentucky; Gen. James Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; F. Dewes, Lexington, Kentucky; R. C. Boggs, Athens, Kentucky; James Embury, Athens, Kentucky; Hector P. Lewis, Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, Slatersville, Rhode Island; Nathaniel Winn, Danville, Kentucky; Dea. Charles Bennett, Fairfield, Connecticut; Owen D. Winn, Athens, Kentucky; Richard Spurr, Athens, Kentucky; Robert Marshall, Athens, Kentucky; John Gess, Athens, Kentucky; James Valandingham, Athens, Kentucky; Thomas H. Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; Herschel Foote, Euclid, Ohio; W. Wright, Woodstock, Vermont; Rev. John White Chickering, Portland, Maine; D. Henderson, Jersey City, New Jersey; Abel Conner, Heniker, New Hampshire; Major John Alexander, Lexington, Va.; Rev. E. Edwin Hall, Guilford, Connecticut; Mrs. Jane McMaster, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. Ann Flemming, Princeton, Ind.; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Mrs. E. M. Monroe, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, New York, N. Y.; George Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; William Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Rev. Abiel Abbot, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

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President—Vice Presidents—Secretary and Treasurer—Executive Committee—Board of Directors.

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## OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT:  
HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:  
(VIDE PAGE 62.)

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:  
REV. W. McLAIN.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq.,  
W. W. SEATON, Esq.,  
HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,  
A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,  
REV. C. A. DAVIS,  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,  
REV. J. S. BACON, D. D.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1846.

|                          |                            |                           |                                 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| REV. J. B. PINNEY,       | <i>Pa., Life Director.</i> | HERMAN CAMP, Esq.,        | <i>New York, Life Director.</i> |
| ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.,   | " "                        | HON. PHINEAS WHITE,       | <i>Delegate Vt. S. C. S.</i>    |
| HON. S. WILKESON,        | <i>New York,</i>           | HENRY STEVENS, Esq.,      | " " "                           |
| HON. THOS. W. WILLIAMS,  | <i>Conn.,</i>              | PROF. GREENLEAF,          | " <i>Mass.</i> "                |
| REV. L. BACON, D. D.,    | " "                        | REV. J. TRACY,            | " " "                           |
| FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.,   | <i>Miss.,</i>              | HON. J. W. HUNTINGTON,    | " <i>Conn.</i> "                |
| GEN. JOHN H. COCKE,      | <i>Virginia,</i>           | HON. C. W. ROCKWELL,      | " " "                           |
| THOMAS R. HAZZARD, Esq., | <i>R. I.,</i>              | D. M. REESE, M. D.,       | " <i>N. Y.</i> "                |
| REV. E. BURGESS, D. D.,  | <i>Mass.,</i>              | HON. W. W. CAMPBELL,      | " " "                           |
| JOHN McDONOGH, Esq.,     | <i>La.,</i>                | PAUL T. JONES, Esq.,      | " <i>Phila.</i> "               |
| JONA. COIT, Esq.,        | <i>N. London, Conn.,</i>   | ARCH. McINTYRE, Esq.,     | " " "                           |
| REV. W. McLAIN,          | <i>Washington City,</i>    | REV. JNO. MACLEAN, D. D., | " <i>N. J.</i> "                |
| A. G. PHELPS, Esq.,      | <i>New York,</i>           | REV. A. D. EDDY, D. D.,   | " " "                           |
| STEPH. DUNCAN, M. D.,    | <i>Natchez, Miss.,</i>     | HON. W. W. WICK,          | " <i>Ind.</i> "                 |
| JOHN MURDOCK, Esq.,      | <i>Miss.,</i>              | H. L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.,    | " " "                           |
| JAMES RAILEY, Esq.,      | " "                        | HON. E. D. BAKER,         | " <i>Ill.</i> "                 |
| ALVAREZ FISH, Esq.,      | " "                        | HON. S. A. DOUGLASS,      | " " "                           |
| DAVID HUNT, Esq.,        | " "                        | HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN,    | " <i>Ky.</i> "                  |
| JAMES BOORMAN, Esq.,     | <i>New York,</i>           | HON. J. F. MOOREHEAD,     | " " "                           |
| CHARLES BREWER, Esq.,    | <i>Pa.,</i>                |                           |                                 |



## CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"*Article 1.* This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

"*Art. 2.* The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"*Art. 3.* Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"*Art. 4.* The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"*Art. 5.* There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"*Art. 6.* The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

"*Art. 7.* The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"*Art. 8.* The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"*Art. 9.* This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

# AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

PASSED, MARCH 22, 1837,

## *Entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murry, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachariah Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society: and to repeal, alter or amend the same: to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate, and its successors as fully and effectually as they have, or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or which would hereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.



THIRTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 19, 1847.

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WASHINGTON:  
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,  
SEVENTEENTH STREET.  
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THIRTIETH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

January 19, 1847.

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Barque "Rothschild," with emigrants from Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, for Liberia.

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As we survey the transactions of the past year, in order to present a concise history of them and their results, we are filled with no ordinary emotions of gratitude to God for his preserving care, and his abounding favors. Many have been the tokens of his love, and unceasing the manifestations of his Providential regards. In obstacles surmounted, in dangers avoided, and in good achieved, he has graciously ministered to our hope and confidence for future exertion.

Shortly after the last annual meeting, the barque "Rothschild" sailed from New Orleans, with emigrants from Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, for Liberia. Our friends in Kentucky, had expressed great anxiety that something should be done to give a new impulse to the cause in their State. For this purpose, it had been proposed to establish a settlement in Liberia to be called KENTUCKY, and to form a

home for all whom they might send to it. Of the *sixty-one* emigrants by the "Rothschild," *thirty-five* were from Kentucky, the pioneers in this new and noble enterprise. They were well adapted to their peculiar work. Twelve of them were members of the Church; two were Ministers of the Gospel; three were carpenters; one was a blacksmith, and one a shoemaker, while nearly all of them were under thirty-five years of age.

The "Rothschild" reached Monrovia, on the 15th of March, with *sixty-three* emigrants, all in good health and spirits. A tract of land, beautiful and fertile, had been selected for "Kentucky," on the northwest side of the St. Paul's river, extending along the river, from the settlement of Millsburg, twenty miles, to the sea; thence running along the seabeach in a northwesterly direction, about thirty miles, and thence into the interior about

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 Barque Chatham.—Relief of the Pons recaptives.
 

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fifty miles. For fertility, salubrity, and convenience, a better location could not have been made on the coast. In an eligible situation on this tract of land, fifteen comfortable houses of native construction, 14 by 28 feet, had been erected before their arrival for the accommodation of the emigrants, and into which they moved immediately after they were landed from the vessel. The emigrants from Tennessee were located with them, and one of those from Ohio was employed as a school teacher for the settlement. He has a small, but excellent collection of books, and is a member of the Associate Reformed Church. We cannot but regard this as a most propitious commencement of a settlement which will eventuate in untold good to Africa, to the State of Kentucky, and to the emigrants who may hereafter cast in their lot with those already there.

On the 1st of May, the barque "Chatham," chartered by the New York State Colonization Society, sailed from the port of New York, laden with provisions and clothing for the relief of the recaptives landed at Monrovia by the slaver "Pons." Two valuable emigrants took passage in this vessel, one from Ohio, and the other from New York City, and both of them possessing talents, education, and character, which qualify them for great usefulness in their new sphere of action.

Several other persons had applied

to the Board of Managers of the New York Society for a passage to Liberia, and great hopes were entertained that a large and respectable company would go from the free States; but as the day of sailing drew near, their hearts failed them through fear, and the persuasions of the enemies of colonization, until they all declined the opportunity. This failure of emigrants is the more worthy of consideration from the fact that the "Chatham" was the first vessel which had, for several years, sailed from a port in a free State, and consequently offered the strongest inducements to colored people in New York and vicinity to embark in her.

The expenses attending this expedition, amounting to upwards of \$5,000, were defrayed by the New York Society, who, in their last report, say: "We feel called upon to express our grateful sense of the liberality of our friends in this city, in Brooklyn, in Newark, and other places, who have so promptly aided us. It has served to strengthen our hands, and enable us to give substantial proof to the colonists, and to the recaptives, of the sympathy of American Christians, by sending out this supply ship, which will amply meet the present exigency, and, as we hope, be adequate to the permanent relief of those who are not otherwise provided for."

The "Chatham" arrived at Monrovia on the 8th of June, and her



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The first and second view of Liberia.—Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

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reasonable supply of provisions was distributed as circumstances seemed to demand. The two emigrants, by her, express themselves in terms of high admiration of their new homes; and one of them having very influential connexions in New York, has written home letters in which he gives utterance to his convictions in the following language:

"On a person's first view of this place, he is very apt to form a poor opinion of it. This was the case with me; but after I had been amongst the people, and saw the manner in which they lived, and how intelligent and refined they were, and, above all, that they enacted, and were governed by, their own laws, and when I considered that I was for the first time in my life breathing a free atmosphere, and in a country where the white man does not hold sway, and an individual, however humble, if he qualifies himself, may attain to eminence and distinction, I really felt surprised that I could have remained contented so long in America.

"I sincerely think, that if the colored people of the United States could only see what a fine country this is, and might be made by a little exertion, their prejudices against the Colonization Society and the Colony would be entirely removed."

Early in April, we resolved to send a vessel from Norfolk, with emigrants, to sail about the last of June. This determination was formed in view of applications made to us for a passage for upwards of one hundred emigrants. Before having made any definite arrangements for the expedition, we ascertained that very few of that number would be

ready and able to go at that time. Upwards of sixty of them were wheedled away to the free States. Some few of them chose finally to linger out a miserable and degraded existence here, rather than go to Liberia, where they might enjoy advantages which would elevate them to the dignity of men; while others of them were detained by circumstances which neither they nor we could control.

In view of this state of things, it was determined to postpone the sailing of the vessel until the time of our regular fall expedition.

The "LIBERIA PACKET" sailed from Baltimore on the 3d of December, carrying out twenty-seven emigrants for the American Colonization Society, and fourteen for the Maryland Society, and a large supply of goods for the purchase of territory, and purposes of general improvement.

We were greatly disappointed in the number of emigrants who were ready to sail in the Packet. From applications which had been made, and assurances given to us, we were led to anticipate from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and thirty persons. Among those who sailed for Liberia, were some very intelligent and well educated men and women, in the prime of life, devotedly pious, and breathing the right kind of spirit, in view of the dangers and privations which were before them. A large part of them were set free, by masters now living, for the purpose of going to Liberia. The others, with two exceptions, were

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Vessel from New Orleans—disappointed in the number of emigrants.

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left their freedom by their mistress, late of Westmoreland county, Va.

During the past summer, we were informed, by executors in Tennessee, that thirty-five slaves, under their care, *must* be sent to Liberia at the close of the year. Our friends in Kentucky, were very anxious that a reinforcement should be sent from their State to their new settlement on the St. Paul's. Our agent, the Rev. A. M. Cowan, after much correspondence, and visiting various parts of the State, was "persuaded that at least sixty persons would be ready to leave Louisville by the 15th of December," and was much impressed with the benefit which would accrue to the cause in the field of his agency, from the departure of a large number of emigrants. We accordingly gave notice that an expedition would sail from New Orleans about the 20th of December, with emigrants from the southwestern States.

But we were again destined to be disappointed. The emigrants, from Tennessee, were unable to leave at that time by reason of legal difficulties being thrown in their way. Those from Kentucky, with the exception of three, failed to appear at Louisville, where our agent had gone to receive and accompany them to New Orleans. What particular reasons operated to deter them, or what peculiar causes prevented them, we have not yet learned. Doubtless they were similar to those which have operated in similar cases on *this side of the mountains.*

The "Mary Wilks" therefore sailed from New Orleans with only eleven emigrants. She took out, however, a full cargo of freight, a part of which is for the purchase of territory, and the remainder for sale.

The learned blacksmith, Ellis, and family, sailed in this vessel. The departure of such a person for Liberia is, of itself, an event of immense importance.

It will be observed, that the number of emigrants sent out during the past year is smaller than we had been led to anticipate.

How is this to be accounted for? Is there any thing in the present state of affairs, in this country, which will account for it? Or is it true that many of the slaves, as well as the free colored people, are unwilling to go to Liberia? We are aware that several large families have been offered their freedom, by their masters, if they would emigrate, who have declined it. We know, too, that very active efforts have been made to induce them to remain in their present condition. We know that there are in almost every community, men who claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored population, and yet who are industriously instilling into their minds the most bitter prejudices against colonization. It seems to us, that if the colored people could properly appreciate the blessings of freedom, and the great social, moral, and political advantages they would enjoy in a country governed and regulated by laws of their own en-

A colonist's efforts in Conn. to get his kindred to go with him.—Opposition among the colored people.

actment, they would toil late and early to raise the means necessary to carry them to this land of promise; and yet the history of the past year proves that the great body of them are so blinded to their own best interests that they will not consent to go, even when their expenses are paid. One of the colonists returned to this country early in the year, having many kindred and friends residing in the State of Connecticut, whom he was anxious to convince that they could vastly improve their condition and prospects by returning with him to his adopted home. He spent the summer among them. Talked the whole matter over with them. They saw, and admitted, that there was not a country in the world where greater advantages were held out to the industrious settler. And did they hasten thither as their friend advised them to, and as they were persuaded would be best? No. They let him return, and they chose rather to stay in a country where they are denied, and must forever be denied, all the rights and privileges of freemen!

Through the labors of our agent in Indiana, a considerable degree of interest was, early in the past year, awakened in the minds of many of the colored people in the vicinity of Terre Haute, who, after deliberate consultation, selected one of their number, and appointed him their agent to go to Liberia, examine the country, and return and report to them the state of facts, in order that

they might make up their minds with evidence before them which they could not doubt, derived from one whom they could not suspect. The person chosen as their agent was a Presiding Elder in the Conference of the African Meth. Church; a man of undoubted piety and of high standing among them.

But no sooner had the enemies of colonization heard of it, than they made a regular effort to prevent him from fulfilling the appointment, resolving that they would turn him out of the church if he attempted any such scheme, and that if he left the State on such an errand, he should never, with their consent, return to it again.

What inference can be drawn from their conduct on this occasion? Manifestly this, they *know* that Liberia is a *better* place than they have represented it to be, and they are afraid of the result of a fair investigation under circumstances altogether favorable to themselves.

About the middle of April last, a large meeting of colored people was held in Cleveland, Ohio, to consider certain propositions, made by some of their number, for emigrating to Oregon or California. The assembly was addressed by several individuals, and the discussion grew so warm, and the feeling so general and strong against emigrating, that the party in favor of it withdrew from the meeting, abandoning the ground wholly to their opponents, who with great vehemence and enthusi-

The "Randolph negroes" and Mercer county resolutions.—Abolitionists, &c.

asm passed a bundle of resolutions, declaring "that in the present aspect of affairs, the condition of the colored race would not be improved by emigration : that colonization is, and ought to be condemned by the colored people : that the *colored* colonizationist is as bad as the *white* colonizationist, and that both ought to be condemned : and that it is the duty of the colored people to stay where they are, and continue to contend earnestly for their rights, trusting in the power of truth and the God of justice for a final triumph!"

It would be strange indeed, if from *that* region, and under the influence of *those* men, any body should determine to emigrate to Liberia!

It was not very long after the adoption of the above resolutions, that about FOUR HUNDRED slaves were liberated by the will of the late JOHN RANDOLPH, and sent to Mercer county, Ohio, where lands had been purchased for them and where they expected to live together in the enjoy-

ment of good neighborhood and all the sweets of liberty. When they had reached the threshold of their anticipated homes, they were met by an armed company of men and driven back,\* and after spending most of their money, they were scattered about in the adjacent country, here a few, and there a broken fragment of a family, in a manner most shocking even to *their* ideas of the social relations. The principal one among them, and his family, having some means at command, made his way back to Virginia, preferring to *live* in slavery, to *staying* in *freedom* under such circumstances.

Not long since, a company of liberated slaves was taken from Western Virginia into one of those fiercely abolition counties in Ohio; but such opposition was made by the citizens to their settling among them, that the person who had them in charge, left them in the public road, at midnight, and fled!†

It seems almost impossible, that acts like these, continually occurring

\* The following are the *resolutions* passed by the assembled people of Mercer county on that occasion. They are characteristic, and sufficiently fierce certainly. We think their equal can hardly be found anywhere *South* :

"*Resolved*, That we will not live among negroes; as we have settled here first, we have fully determined that we will resist the settlement of blacks and mulattoes in this county to the full extent of our means, *the bayonet not excepted*."

"*Resolved*, That the blacks of this county be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to leave the county on or before the first day of March, 1847; and in the case of their neglect or refusal to comply with this request, we pledge ourselves *to remove them*. 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'

"*Resolved*, That we who are here assembled, pledge ourselves not to employ or trade with any black or mulatto person, in any manner whatever, or permit them to have any grinding done at our mills, after the first day of January next."

† We desire our friends to contrast with the feelings and conduct of these *professed* friends of the colored people, the feelings and conduct of others of the same school, as exhibited in the following fact: "There is living in Ohio, said he, a worthy citizen, a Mr. G, a native of Virginia, who after a residence there for some eight or ten years, re-

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These things ought to convince colored people.—Sentiment from the North American Review.

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in the free States, should not have some influence on sensible reflecting colored men. How can they fail to see, that, however much we deplore it, continued trouble, deeper depression, and more hopeless degradation awaits them in this country! Can they ever attain to the rights and privileges they are now struggling for, and demanding! How is it possible for them to dream that they can ever enjoy a comfortable, quiet, and honorable home here, and possess that share in the management of public affairs which alone can make them *feel and act* as men and as citizens! Must they not come, however reluctantly, to the conclusion, and acknowledge, that the policy of colonizationists, is the only true and sanative policy ever yet adopted? It proposes to place them in circumstances propitious to the full development of their powers. In this country, while things remain as they are at present, there is no place where this can be done. Go where they may, they encounter an invincible prejudice, which excludes them from the honors of political, and the comforts of social life, and reminds them of their deeply depressed condition.\* On every hand, the more favored race is multiplying around

turned to Virginia, on a visit to see a brother who still remained in the 'Old Dominion.' Mr. G. gave his brother an interesting account of the prospects and policy of Ohio, with which he was much pleased. The Virginia brother remarked to Mr. G. that he found his slaves a great burthen to him and requested him to take them all to Ohio and set them free! 'I cannot do it,' said Mr. G. 'Why?' asked his brother. 'The citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring 100 negroes among them to settle,' said Mr. G. 'But,' said he, 'I can put you upon a plan by which you can get rid of them and get them into Ohio very easy. Do you take them to Wheeling and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and the Abolitionists will steal the whole of them and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself.'—*Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh.*

\* "How it is that the free colored race can look with complacency on their condition in any part of this country is more than we can understand. True, it may be better at some future day than it is now; we hope and trust that it will. But we speak of it as it is now, and surely there is no immediate prospect of a change for the better; and we cannot comprehend why they should wish to detain those who are desirous to make the experiment of other influences and a more favored land. We are well aware, that the free people of color in this country have now a great prejudice against expatriation. This, they say, is their native land, and why should they leave it? Ay, why *should* they leave it, if they can find an inducement to stay? Egypt was the native land of Moses and the Israelites; but their native air was not particularly good for their constitutions, and though they sometimes sighed for it in their discontent, they would doubtless have been sorry enough to have been taken at their word, and sent back again to the flesh-pots, cucumbers, and melons, not to speak of the brick-yards. We cannot see the especial fascinations in any part of this country, which should make a separation from it so heart-rending. We apprehend that, if our portion in it was like theirs, we should sound a retreat at the first opportunity, and without incurring the penalty of Lot's wife by looking back on the forsaken home. It passes our comprehension to discover what they can find here, in the way either of enjoyment or hope, that should be so difficult to resign. It is true, that better days may come in process of time; but meanwhile, it would seem as well to go to better days wherever they can find them, even if beyond the sea. But this is matter of taste; and if the colored citizens of America prefer their present condition, such as it is, no one asks them to leave it; they are at perfect liberty to remain to the end of time, if such is their pleasure."—*North American Review for October, 1846.*

Colored people will soon be crowded out of employment.—Dr. Alexander's opinion.—Effects, &c.

them, filling every avenue to wealth, engrossing every desirable business, and monopolizing every honorable employment. The rapid increase of our own population, the immense inflow of foreigners, who must gain a living by their labor, and who can labor to the best advantage, are sad evidences that the day is not far distant when they will be crowded out of every lucrative employment, and thereby depressed lower than they are at present, and thus compelled, in self-defence and for self-preservation, to seek a home in some other land ! This result may not be for years yet, but premonitions of its approach are now seen in every city in the land.

Much as we deprecate this state of things, we would anticipate its approach and in advance prepare a home for them when it comes. We would have them aroused from their present dreams to the reality of its approach, and led to take the measures necessary to save themselves and their children from the certain wretched-

ness and degradation which await them. And we therefore present colonization to them at every opportunity, as the only practicable remedy for the ills which at present betide them.\*

During the past year we have circulated among them a large amount of information on the subject of Liberia. Many of them take the Repository. Many of them have sought information from us in various ways. Some of our friends have also taken much interest in imparting to them all necessary information.

In many places we can now see the benefits arising from these labors. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened in many minds heretofore careless and indifferent. Were there no opposing influences exerted upon them, we doubt not that a large number of the most intelligent among them would in the course of a year or two emigrate to Liberia. Some of them will doubtless never be convinced. A correspondent in one of our western cities, makes this remark, " There is

\* "It is in vain to declaim about the prejudice of color ; however unreasonable, it will long continue to exist, and will prove an effectual bar to the possession and enjoyment of the same privileges and advantages which the white population enjoy. If I were a colored man, I would not hesitate a moment to relinquish a country where a black skin and the lowest degree of degradation are so identified, that scarcely any manifestation of talent, or course of good conduct, can entirely overcome the prejudice which exists, and which is as strong, if not stronger, in the free than in the slaveholding States :—and I would use every exertion to reach a land where it is no crime, and no dishonor, to appear in a colored skin—a country where no white superiors exist to look down with contempt upon the colored race, but where they are the lords of the soil, and the rulers of the nation. I cannot but admire the honest ambition and noble daring of the first emigrants from this country to Africa. Then no Liberia existed. The Society did not own one foot of ground on that continent, and it was extremely doubtful whether they would be able to obtain any territory for a colony. Yet these lion-hearted men, resolved to run every risk, took, as it were, their lives in their hands. They went out, like Abraham, not knowing whither they went, or what destiny awaited them. And the event proved, that they were called by the providence of God, to engage in this hazardous enterprise. And I cannot but feel pity for the grovelling views of many colored men, now residing in a state of degradation in this country, who, in Liberia, might rise to wealth and independence, and perhaps, to high and honorable office."—A. Alexander, D. D.

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 Importance of Colonization.—LIBERIA PACKET built, and influence of.
 

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a very prevalent prejudice among our colored people against the noble enterprise of colonization, and it seems almost impossible to induce them to attend to its claims. *A colored Baptist preacher of our city, prays God regularly, that he may never be convinced of the righteousness of African colonization !"*

There is perhaps no one aspect of our enterprise to which the energies of its friends should be directed with more intensity and perseverance than the one we have been considering. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the efforts of private benevolence will suffice to develop Liberia and remove thither the colored people of this country. Part of this work it has already performed. The cornerstone of a great and enlightened republic has been laid. The structure has been reared in part and prepared for the comfort of its inhabitants. Those already in it could not be persuaded to exchange it for any other. They give to the world the example of a moral, well ordered and free community, governed by wise laws of their own enacting.

Now what we need is that the eyes of the colored people in this country should be opened to see the inviting light which Liberia throws across the deep; that their hearts should be cultivated to feel the attractions that are there, to such a degree that nothing can keep them away; that unaided and of themselves they will cross the Atlantic and make Liberia their home. Then, and not till

then, will the full energies of colonization be developed !

In our last annual report we mentioned that a company had been formed who intended to run a regular packet between the Chesapeake and Liberia, and that the stock had been taken.

We have now the pleasure of stating that a vessel has been built at a cost of more than \$19,000 with special reference to the accommodation of emigrants, having every arrangement and fixture which can be desired for their *health* and *comfort*, and second only to those of the first class of passenger ships. She sailed on her first voyage on the 3d of December last. It is intended to keep her running regularly, making two or three voyages a year according to the amount of emigrants and freight offered by the Colonization Societies.

It is believed that the running of this packet will not only reduce the current expenses of sending out emigrants, but will have a happy influence in removing the prejudices of the colored people, disabusing their minds of the false impressions which they have entertained respecting Liberia, and uniting them to their *free* Liberian brethren in bonds which can never be sundered. On this subject the editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal thus remarks:

"The building, the launching, and the sailing of this packet, thus devoted to this great missionary work; owned in part, and to be mainly owned by colored people themselves, has produced a new era in colonization,

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The receipts of Society, \$39,900 02. All thing considered they show an increase of favor.

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it has awakened the colored man from his torpor—it has broken the shell of prejudice in which he had been long enveloped—it has proved in fact 'the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees,' and no fear need exist, but 'the bestiring of themselves' will follow. We have long since declared, and we were the first to declare it effectively, that if Liberia was ever to be free, and to be well governed, that government must be administered by a colored man; and we now as firmly believe, that if the cause of colonization is to prosper—if the colonies are to receive larger and valuable accessions of emigrants from this country, it must be through the agency and action of the colored people themselves; it must be in vessels of their own, and under their own direction, and we view this one barque, this 'Liberia Packet,' of which we have said so much, for which we have felt so much and labored so hard, as but the small beginning of an extensive system of operations to be by them prosecuted and perfected!"

The receipts of the past year were \$39,900 02. This falls short of the amount received during the year preceding. But by a comparison of the Financial Reports of the two years, it will be perceived that this can be accounted for, without attributing any decrease of interest to the patrons of the Society, or any want of efficiency and success to its agents. At the opening of our last report, it was our mournful duty to record the death of several valued friends and liberal contributors. From legacies left by them to the Society, we received during that year \$17,395 44.

Our present report opens with no such record of departed friends,

while the Financial Report shows the total receipts from legacies to be only \$1,307 20, making a difference in the receipts of the two years of \$16,088 24, from this source alone.

In 1845 we received \$977 68 for the passage of emigrants. The past year we have received nothing from this source.

In 1845 the New York Society paid their money into our treasury. The past year, as already mentioned, they appropriated it themselves, without any of it passing through our hands.

These three items alone, added to the acknowledged receipts of the past year, would increase them several thousand dollars beyond those of the year preceding.

We are therefore convinced by the receipts of the Society that there has been during the year a gradual increase of attachment to this cause; that old friends have held fast their integrity; that new friends have been made, and that nothing can shake the public confidence in the benevolent character of the enterprise and its adaptation to the stupendous achievement contemplated by its founders.

We have also arrived at this same conclusion from other sources of evidence. From our numerous and attentive correspondents in all parts of the country, we have received numerous and gratifying tokens of increasing favor in their various sections. Our agents are all encouraged in their laborious work, and all, with-



Opinions in favor of Colonization.—Newspapers.—State of Liberia, from Gov. Roberts's message.

out a single exception, think they see still brighter days approaching. They are also successful in raising money beyond the most sanguine expectations of the best informed friends in their respective fields of labor.

The New York Society in their last annual report, say :

"Never before in the history of our enterprise has there been a year so fruitful of good as that now terminating."

The Massachusetts Society in their last annual report say that their agent

"Has collected funds in about eighty parishes, from forty-five of which nothing was received last year and many of which were not previously accessible."

By other societies similar sentiments have been expressed. The circulation of the *AFRICAN REPOSITORY* has increased during the year. A new paper called "*The Liberia Advocate*," has been established at St. Louis, Missouri, by the Rev. R. S. Finley, on his own private responsibility and cost. Another has been established at Indianapolis under the supervision of the Indiana Colonization Society, called the "*Colonizationist*;" and another at Frankfort, Kentucky, by the agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society. One peculiar feature of these two last papers is, that they are composed of articles furnished by their editors to one or more of the *political* newspapers in the places where they are published, and then at the end of the month they are thrown together and published, at little or no expense be-

yond the mere cost of paper and press work. This indicates a good state of feeling on the part of the political press, and a strong confidence in the goodness of the cause, as well as of its popularity among the people.

The state of public affairs in Liberia, during the past year, has been of the most encouraging character.

In his last message to the Legislature, Governor Roberts remarks :

"Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, the colony has continued to increase in population, intelligence, wealth, and importance; 'a little one has become a thousand,' and is now attracting the attention of the civilized world. It therefore becomes us, in entering once more upon the duties of legislation, humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him, who is infinite in wisdom and power, as our guide and protector; and to implore a continuance of His watchfulness over the affairs of these colonies.

"We have continued cause for the expression of our gratitude to Almighty God, that another year finds us in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, law, order and religion; that the health of our fellow citizens has been preserved; that the earth has yielded abundant fruits to the labors of the husbandman; that, notwithstanding the interruptions to trade, new activity has been imparted to commerce; and that every department of the government seems to be going on well and prosperously, excepting only the unsettled state of our affairs in regard to the jurisdiction of the colony, and the restrictions imposed by Great Britain, denying to us the power to exercise sovereign and independent rights."

Receipts of Colonial Treasury.—Relations of Liberia with surrounding tribes.—The "Pons" captives.

In almost every department of civil, social, religious, and political enterprise, there is a manifest improvement over the preceding years. Measures were adopted by the Legislature early in 1846, to extend the benefits of public education more widely and efficiently than had been previously the case. Several important acts were also passed respecting public morals, one of which respects the better observance of the Sabbath; while another restricts the sale of ardent spirits to those who have obtained a *license*, for which they are obliged to pay five hundred dollars.

The receipts into the public *treasury* of the Commonwealth exceeded those of any preceding year. In 1844, the revenue was \$8,175. In 1845, it was \$8,853, being an increase of \$678. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1844, was \$201, at the close of 1845, it was \$989. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all the current expenses of the Government, and leave a considerable sum for making improvements, as will be seen by the following statement of the receipts and expenses laid before the Legislature at their last annual assembly:

"Receipts:—Duties on imports, \$5,853: Anchorage and light duty, \$305: Licenses to colonial vessels, \$28: Licenses to commission merchants, retailers, and auctioneers, \$834: Military and court fines, \$212: Sale of public lands, \$140: Sale of sundries at Central Fort, \$78: Deposited by the Executor of D. Johnston's estate, \$1,975: making a total of \$8,525.

"Disbursements:—Paid expenses of the Legislature for 1845, \$378: Paid Lieutenant Governor Benedict, for services in 1844, \$300: Paid Judiciary Department, \$918: Paid for the support of prisoners, &c., \$1,044: Paid for elections, \$90: Paid expenses of light-house and signal master, \$226: Paid pensions, \$74: Paid for public improvements, \$2,486: Paid for territory, \$457: Paid collectors and school teachers, \$1,085: Paid balance due the estate of W. Savage, \$263: Contingencies, \$212; making a total of \$7,536; leaving a balance in favor of the treasury this day of \$989."

The relations of Liberia with the surrounding tribes continues of the most friendly character. The Commonwealth has pursued a benevolent as well as a just policy toward all the neighboring tribes, which has won upon their affections and confidence, and opened the way for exerting a favorable influence to civilize and Christianize them. Hence, those tribes are now accessible to missionaries and school teachers, many of whom, from among the colonists, are laboring among them.

A most interesting exhibition of the kind feelings entertained by the citizens of Liberia toward the natives is seen in the manner in which they received and provided for the captives of the "SLAVER PONS." There were seven hundred and fifty-six, naked, starving, savage *paupers* thrown upon their shores. What did they do with them? Not what the "Mercer county" people did with the "Randolph negroes." They took them into their houses, clothed and

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Character of the "Pons" people—trouble—expense—they are now improving.

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fed them, and made provision for their education. Where is there to be found a community in this country, ready to receive such a population and do for them the charitable and humane part that the Liberians did by these poor wretches? To educate in all the arts and refinements of civilized life, such a company of the wildest savages, is a work of no small difficulty and expense; but still it was undertaken with cheerfulness, and has thus far been carried on without complaint. And yet the citizens of Liberia have had a vast amount of trouble with these recaptives. They knew nothing of laboring for a living—they were destitute of moral principle—they were adverse to all kinds of restraint—they were unwilling to submit to law, or observe order; hence, they were ready for any wickedness that offered itself. Many of them left the homes that were provided for them, and wandered about in the neighborhood of the settlements, stealing whatever they could lay their hands upon, and committing all manner of depredations. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we remember that many of them came from tribes who

"Devoured each other like the beasts,  
"Gorging on human flesh;"

and that it is not the work of a day or a year to tame the savage breast, or to transform the tiger into a lamb.

We are however happy to have it in our power to state that many of them have uniformly conducted

themselves with propriety, and that they are making rapid improvement in civilization, manners, industry, and the minor branches of education. Many of those who left their homes to roam about the country, have returned to them, and now seem contented.

They all express the most heartfelt gratitude for their deliverance from the wretched doom that awaited them in the "Pons," and for their being landed at Liberia, rather than at Cabinda or vicinity, from whence they would soon and certainly have been again torn and sold to the slaver. They are proud to adopt civilized habits, and show great eagerness and aptness in their acquisition of the English language.

From these considerations, we are led to hope, that, ultimately, they will make good citizens of Liberia, and be the honored instruments in the hands of God of introducing the principles of civilization and Christianity among the heathen tribes to which they originally belonged, and thus add another to the already numerous instances in which God has "educated good out of evil," caused the "wrath of man to praise him, and restrained the remainder of his wrath" in the dispensations of His Providence toward the African race.

We cannot, in this connexion, refrain from making a remark or two concerning the manner in which these recaptives were thrown, thus *destitute*, upon the bounty of the Liberians.

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The law of 1819, and the imposition of landing them destitute, and leaving us to support them.

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It is well understood that it is a part of the policy of the United States Government, in their efforts to suppress the slave trade, to return the slaves found on board of slave ships, which are captured by our men-of-war, to the coast, and land them at Liberia. But it is not so well understood that the Government makes no provision for their comfort and support *after* they are thus landed. What right has the United States Government to throw them upon the mercy of the infant settlements there? Manifestly none at all.

Formerly the law of 1819 was understood to make provision for supporting recaptives after being landed in Liberia, until they could take care of themselves. President *Monroe* so interpreted it, and acted accordingly. But of late years the attorney generals have construed the law differently, and have decided that it simply provides for returning recaptives to Liberia, and for keeping a "United States agent for recaptured Africans" there; and then leaves them entirely destitute, and him without a dollar to provide for their comfort. This is a most singular case indeed. Our government has engaged in a humane effort to benefit the poor Africans, by suppressing the slave trade. For this purpose, it supports a squadron on the coast at a very heavy expense. One of the vessels of this squadron, carrying out her instructions, seizes a slave ship with upwards of *nine hundred* children and youth on board,

carries them back to the coast and pitches them on shore, in a sick and dying condition, and makes no provision for taking care of them even for a single day! This cannot be regarded in any other light than that of sheer injustice to the recaptives, and oppression to the citizens of Liberia. There is no obligation resting on them to support these people. They have to struggle hard to take care of themselves, unaided by governmental protection, and oppressed by those stronger than themselves.

We, therefore, earnestly hope that the United States Government will soon make some more liberal provision for carrying out their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. It ought not to be expected that the citizens of Liberia should assume the responsibility, and meet the expense of the support and education of all recaptives whom the United States squadron may land on their soil.

It is an acknowledged fact, that Liberia has done, and is now doing, more for the suppression of the *slave trade* than the combined navies of the world. Her influence will be powerful for this end, just in proportion to her general prosperity and enlargement. If, therefore, the United States Government is anxious to suppress the slave trade, and we doubt not she is, and if she desires to accomplish it in the most expeditious and successful way, it is a dictate of sound wisdom, that she should

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Purchase of territory, about 80 miles.

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in every constitutional and conceivable manner assist (instead of retard) the Commonwealth of Liberia, making it the instrument for the suppression of that gigantic evil, and the extension of the principles of civilization and good government, and the enlargement of the sphere of American commerce.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that the fund for the purchase of territory had all been subscribed, and more than half of it paid into the treasury. Since that time, the balance of it, excepting \$1,500, has been paid, and forwarded to Liberia. With these means, considerable progress has been made in achieving this desirable object. Governor Roberts in his message, January, 1846, says:

"In conformity with an act of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the purchase of certain territory in the Little Bassa country—Messrs. Teage and Brown, duly commissioned, proceeded to Bassa, in February last, and succeeded in purchasing the remaining portion of that country, which secures to the commonwealth an unbroken line of coast from Digby to Grand Bassa point. We have also succeeded in extinguishing the native title to the entire Sinou country, which gives us at that point some forty miles of sea coast, and will be a great acquisition to the settlement of Greenville. In both instances, the native tribes have not only ceded to the colony the right of soil, but have also, by a formal compact, surrendered to this government the supreme judicial authority and political jurisdiction and control over the persons and property of all within that territory—and,

at their own special request, they have been permitted to incorporate themselves with the colonists, subscribe to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, become citizens of Liberia, and as such are entitled to the care and protection of this government."

The sloop "Economy" was chartered by Governor Roberts, and sailed on the 9th of January last with a full and suitable cargo of merchandize, in the charge of two commissioners who were appointed for the purpose, and who were authorized to contract for all the unpurchased territory lying between Grand Bassa Point and Grand Cesters.

Of their success, Governor Roberts remarks in his despatch of June 25th:

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners despatched not long since, of which you have been advised, to treat with the natives for territory, have succeeded quite as well as I had any reason to expect, indeed, beyond my most sanguine hopes.

"I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of deeds for ten tracts of country purchased from the native chiefs; commencing at the south-east termination of our purchase from the Blue Barra tribe, and extending along the coast about eighty miles, embracing all the territory, except Settra Kroo, lying between Little Kroo and Little Sesters inclusive; also eight miles of sea coast, farther north, embracing all the Tassoo and Bassoo Bay territory.

"I feel pretty sanguine that, with the twenty thousand dollars, we shall be able to secure all the territory we need. I am, at present, more concerned about New Cesters,

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Independence of Liberia.—Action of Legislature thereon, and the vote of the citizens, &c.

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Trade Town, and Settra Kroo, than any other points along the coast. The slavers at the former and foreign traders at the latter places, are doing all in their power to arrest our negotiations with the natives.

"We shall, however, no doubt succeed; though we may, in consequence of such interference, have to pay a pretty round sum. Grand Cape Mount we must also have if practicable. I hope after the arrival of the next vessel with supplies, soon to be able to give a good account of our doings."

The proposition relative to the Independence of Liberia, adopted at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, was sent to Governor Roberts, by the first opportunity. He issued a proclamation, convening the Legislative Council on the 13th of July, to consider what measures they would adopt on the subject. They remained in session three days, during which time the members expressed their sentiments fully and earnestly. Great interest prevailed among the community, who flocked to hear the discussions.

The result of these deliberations, was embodied in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be instructed to command the people by proclamation issued in reasonable time, to meet in the respective towns and villages in the commonwealth, on such day as the Governor may select, to make such disposition of the said resolutions (of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society) and to take such further action in the premises, as in their wisdom they may deem proper."

Of this resolution Governor Ro-

berts, in his despatch of the 19th of October, remarks:

"You will perceive by the proceedings of the legislature, herewith transmitted, that the preamble and resolutions have been submitted to the consideration of the people, who will determine, by a solemn vote, what disposition shall be made of them, and should a new organization be determined upon, to fix upon the course proper to be adopted for carrying into effect the suggestions of the Board, contained in said resolutions."

"By proclamation, Tuesday, 27th instant, is fixed as the day on which the people, throughout the commonwealth, will assemble in the various towns and villages to vote on the question."

The election was accordingly held on the 27th October and it was ascertained that a majority of the people were in favor of assuming the entire responsibility of their government.

In his despatch of November 9, Governor Roberts says:

"I have only time to inform you that the vote of the citizens, taken on the 27th ultimo, on the question of independence, is in favor of adopting the suggestions of the Board, and recommends the call of a *convention* to draft a constitution for the commonwealth. The legislature at its session in January next, will, of course, order a convention and adopt rules for its government."

It will thus appear that the citizens of Liberia are proceeding in this difficult and responsible matter, with that calmness and deliberation which the importance of the occasion demands. In this respect, they give us much hope that in the future they will manage their affairs with wisdom

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*The Liberia Herald with regard to independence.*

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and discretion; that when the hour of trial comes, they will be found to possess sufficient nerve to meet it, sufficient knowledge and weight of character, to carry themselves nobly through. They will doubtless construct their new constitution on the soundest republican principles, wisely arranged, and judiciously adapted to their peculiar condition and circumstances.

The question has been frequently asked us, "what reason have you to believe that Liberia will maintain her independence: that she will not be persuaded, or bought, to be the colony of some more influential and powerful nation?" We cannot answer this in any way so well as by quoting the following language from the *Liberia Herald*:

"It were not unnatural for the members to ask themselves what assurance have we, that the people of Liberia will not, when sovereign power be lodged in their own hand, seek some other alliance as a means of strength and of security against insult and aggression. And when it is recollected how much American philanthropy has done for the colony, how great sacrifices colonizationists have made of time, of ease, of money and of life, to conduct it to its present condition; how highly they prize it as a practical illustration of the efficiency and energy of American benevolence, and with what intense interest they cannot but regard it as an extension to the eastern hemisphere of those principles of republican liberty and popular institutions, which, among the moderns, their fathers were the first who had the sagacity to discover, the independence to proclaim and the courage to defend

—when these circumstances are present to the mind, not only does the question not appear unnatural, but rather one which would arise with prompt and ready spontaneity; and thus arising become the subject of deep and anxious thought.

"But we think we do but speak the fixed sentiment of the whole people of these colonies, without the exception of a single individual capable of thought, when we say, the great object which at first brought us to Africa is still kindly and tenderly cherished. \*That great object which loomed in all its grandeur of outline before our eye—which dazzled in our imagination, and roused lofty aspirations, and lured us on from home, and kindred and social endearments—which induced us with patience to suffer, and with fortitude to endure—which gathered motive from danger and strength from defeat: that grand object, to plant a nation of colored people on the soil of Africa, adorned and dignified with the attributes of a civilized and Christian community, is still the object dearer than all others to every Liberian. Indeed, so thoroughly are we penetrated with the conviction of the necessity, that in order to the consummation of this purpose we should stand alone and unembarrassed with any foreign allegiance, we should regard the document which conveyed away our independence nothing less than the record of an abject fate to last through all coming time. Better, far better will it be for us that a century find us still a weak and "feeble folk" than to bend an ignoble neck to the Anglo-Saxon yoke—of whose unclenching tenacity, when once it has grappled, the whole history of the modern world affords most melancholy examples.

"On this score the society need entertain no apprehension. Here motives the most powerful—fear and

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The Colonists generally in favor of declaring their Independence.

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hope and burning desire, all concur to forbid treachery and to sustain honor and integrity."

Sentiments similar to these, are held by the great majority of the citizens of Liberia. They seem to desire, that patriotism and a proper sense of the duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, should characterize every action they are called upon to perform, and every step they take in a policy on which hangs the future destiny of their growing republic. They seem fully to appreciate the important fact, that a crisis has now arrived, when, by a firm and unbending course, by high resolve and united effort, and strict integrity and virtue, they may prove to a demonstration, and show to the world that *their race* is capable of *self-government*.

If they succeed in convincing men generally of this fact, it will have a tremendous influence in their favor. There are thousands of their own color in this country, who do not believe that they can ever maintain a respectable government themselves, unaided by the whites. There are multitudes of the whites who are very unbelieving on the same grounds. Among the colored people are many who would go to Liberia were they convinced that they would find a comfortable home there, and find themselves and their associates in circumstances favorable to their rising to a respectable standing among the nations of the earth. Many slaveholders would give up their slaves

at once, to be sent to Liberia, were they fully satisfied that they would there find a permanent, safe, and independent abode for them.

The attention of many at the South is directed towards Liberia with intense anxiety. Many are educating a part or the whole of their slaves, with the intention of sending them to Liberia at some future time. How important it is, therefore, that all should be able to cast their eyes across the sea, and behold on the shores of Africa a free and happy republic, composed and governed entirely by colored men, where every honest citizen feels that the incubus which pressed him down in every land is gone, and that he stands upon an equality, as to rights, privileges and prospects, with any other man in the world.

The past history of Liberia, though its results are but imperfectly developed, convinces us that her future will be bright and glorious.

"Enough," in the language of the North American Review, "already appears to make it certain, that it will maintain its existence; that it will be a strong and flourishing republic, and, like other republics, with all its faults, it will be a refuge for the oppressed; that it will have power to drive the slave trade from its borders, and to send the light of humanity into the darkness of the Continent, where it stands, like sunlight on the edge of a black cloud, giving promise that the shadow shall pass away."

"More than once it has encountered the tempest of resistance which would have destroyed it, had it been



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*The weakness of the Colony a guaranty of its safety.—Dr. Alexander's opinion.*

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less firmly set in the conscience and affection of its supporters, but which, as it is, has given up a deeper root, a mightier bough, and a richer depth of foliage, to shelter those who sit under its extending shade. It has yet much to contend with, as our Government cannot take it under its full protection, it must depend in a great measure upon the sense of honor and right, which prevails among the nations of the earth. We wish it could place more ample confidence in this moral sense; but, if the conscience of nations is weak, there is nothing which any one of them could gain by injury to Liberia, and this is a guaranty on which it can more safely rely. Sometimes a small naval officer may glory over it in the wantonness of power, which has been committed to his unworthy hands; but it is hoped that such airs of importance will be prevented, if not censured; they cannot be permitted without reproach to the nation which allows them. Our own officers have done themselves great honor by the kind and manly interest which they have manifested in the colony, and the open testimony in its favor which they have been ready to give. We hope that it will be strong enough to work out its own results in peace. Prejudice itself cannot well point out any harm which it can do; while there is good reason to hope that it will afford a refuge for the oppressed, and be the means of making to injured Africa some late atonement for its numberless wrongs."

In connection with these sentiments, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the following views of Rev. A. A. Alexander, D. D., one of the oldest and most carefully observant friends of colonization. They are contained in the "Introduction" to his "History of Colonization,"

a book which will richly repay the most careful perusal.

"Whether this colony was commenced in wisdom, or imprudently, it now exists, and cannot be abandoned. There it stands on the savage coast of Africa, and is likely to exist for a long time to come. Hitherto no ill consequence has followed from the prosecution of the scheme of colonization, except the sacrifice of a number of valuable lives on a coast peculiarly unfavorable to the constitution of white men. It has provided a home for some thousands of colored people, a large portion of whom exchanged slavery for freedom, and a degraded condition in society for one of independence and dignity. Who can doubt that the colonists of Liberia are in a far more eligible state, than if they had remained in this country? And who can tell the beneficial influence which they may hereafter exert on the native inhabitants of the dark continent of Africa? This little free republic may, for ought we know, be the germ of a great and flourishing empire. Look back three hundred years, and you will see a few feeble colonies of Europeans struggling with the most formidable difficulties, and often on the very verge of extinction. And now behold these small colonies grown to be one of the most powerful nations upon the earth; extending their commerce to every quarter of the habitable globe; producing by agriculture, in rich abundance, all the articles most necessary for man's subsistence; and manufacturing clothing far more than is needed by its twenty millions of inhabitants. Let it be considered that the same benignant Providence which watched over this rising country, and raised it to its present eminence among the nations of the earth, has also smiled on the infant republic of

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Anticipations of a bright career for Liberia.

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Liberia. The indications of Divine favor towards this colony have been most marked, and some of them truly extraordinary, as will mostly fully appear in the events recorded in the following history.

"The principal difficulties have been encountered and overcome. A work has been achieved, by a few indefatigable and philanthropic men, which, to posterity, will, we doubt not, appear the most interesting and remarkable event of the first part of the nineteenth century. No such work was ever before accomplished by means so inadequate. Unless Providence had signally prospered the enterprise, the object could never have been realized. It is to us, who have with interest marked every disaster, and every step of the progress, a most astonishing object of contemplation, that a private association, in a little more than twenty years, should, by voluntary contributions, without the aid of general government, have been able to establish a well ordered and happy republic on the desert shore of Africa, at the distance of three or four thousand miles ! This is, indeed, a thing which would scarcely be credited, if its truth depended on common historical testimony. The idea of removing all the colored population of this country, has been ridiculed as fanciful and impracticable. But however short the enterprise may come of accomplishing all that would be desirable, in regard to this unhappy race, yet let it be kept in mind, that whatever may be accomplished, it so much clear gain ; gain to those who go, by greatly meliorating their condition ; gain to those who stay, by diminishing their number ; gain to the white population who desire to be exempt from this class of people, and prospectively an inconceivable gain to Africa, by kindling on her borders the light of Christianity, civilization, and useful science."

The only rational fear that can be entertained in regard to the probability that the citizens of Liberia will be found inadequate to the emergency of self-government, arises from the time in which they have been training for this responsible duty. As to their *natural capacities*, it is too late to doubt.

"The primary elements of mind," says a late eloquent writer, "in Africa are, essentially, what they are in similar circumstances every where else in the world. The powerful appliances of civilization, science, and religion, will find susceptibilities in the *African* intellect, and plied long enough, will effect the same evolutions of mental capacities, the same inventive powers—the same enterprise, and will give the same general direction to the deathless energy of mind there as in any other quarter of the globe. It is a libel on the benevolence of God, to suppose that he has created a race of rational beings with so stunted mental endowments, that with proper culture they cannot be sufficiently developed and disciplined, to avail themselves of the bounteous means of a happy temporal existence within their reach, and also to rise to those noble destinies of an immortal nature, for which man was made."

Entertaining these views, and believing that the past training of the Liberian mind has disenthralled it, enthroned it in its peculiar sovereignty and power, and invested it with the majesty of an enlightened conscience and Christian sentiment, sufficiently to enable it to stand erect under the immense responsibility of self control, we anticipate for Liberia a bright career of future usefulness ! Every faculty will be

Concluding remarks.—Annual Meeting American Colonization Society.—Remarks of Judge Douglass.

aroused—every energy awakened, and with the favoring smiles of a beneficent Providence, their course must be onward and upward.

In closing our review of the prominent events of the last year, we allude to one evidence that the support of this cause has become a matter of deep principle with the community, generally. We have made no special appeal for funds during the year. We have presented no *strong case*, calling for immediate relief. During the preceding year, there were several such topics presented, and many persons were induced to contribute in view of them, who would not have done it other-

wise. But the amount paid into the treasury the past year, has been given under the influence of no special plea. No popular enthusiasm has gathered around some emergency—lifted it, and borne it onward. On the contrary, the great principles, and the general operations of the Society, being well understood, it has been sustained by the thoughtful convictions, and the enlightened benevolence of the wise and the good.

We may, therefore, rely upon them for assistance in our future operations, at the same time that we calculate to make many new friends, and greatly enlarge the sphere of our usefulness.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY,

January 19, 1847.

The American Colonization Society met in the First Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to adjournment. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the oldest Vice President present, took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

The Rev. Mr. Wynkoop invoked the Divine blessing.

The Secretary read extracts from the ANNUAL REPORT.

The Hon. Judge Douglass, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Directors.

Judge D. said, he did not rise to make a speech; but there were two thoughts presented in the report which he considered worthy of some amplification. One of the most interesting features about the scheme of colonization is its influence on the *slave trade*. The experiment of the value of naval forces to suppress this trade has been fairly made, and has failed; and it is now the deliberate sentiment of all who have considered the subject, that some more effectual and rapid means must be devised before we can ever hope to see the extinction of this enormous outrage on humanity and religion!

From what has been already done by colonization, we infer that it has an inherent power which nothing else possesses; and looking at the principles which have controlled its movements, we discern in them an adaptation to this very result. Two important influences are exerted by

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Colonization—its bearing on American Commerce, &c.

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it. A barrier is erected along the coast which excludes the slaver from entrance, and cuts off his intercourse with the native tribes, who alone can supply the victims of his traffic: and then it enters into the town or settlement of the natives by its divine and sovereign power, changes their minds respecting this traffic—teaches them the feelings of a nobler nature—introduces them to a more valuable commerce, and thus regenerates and reorganizes the state of society, and renders it impossible to find a person who is willing to sell the victims to the slaver. Thus the work is done—done effectually. A wall is thrown up by the colonial settlements along the coast, which secures us a defence, until the minds of the natives can be reached and changed! Give this society the aid it demands, and is worthy to receive, and soon they will extend their settlements all along the coast, and this terrible scourge shall disappear from the earth!

The other aspect of colonization to which he wished to allude, was its bearing on the extension of *American commerce*! It addresses itself to us Americans as patriots! It appeals to us as the friends of commerce and the general prosperity of our whole country. If there shall be a colony built up on the shores of Africa, who can tell the enlargement that it will give to commerce! When their citizens shall number 20, 50, or 100 thousand, they will present a market for our surplus manufactures and bread stuffs which will be of immense value. But this is not all—they will form as it were the entrance to all the interior of that vast and immensely rich continent! The power of the coast must and will have the command of the interior! If that power is held by men sent from this country, nurtured and grown under our institutions, and by our fostering care and aid, in

their national efforts by this society, they will ever be inclined to trade with this country, and thus open to our merchant ships wide fields of wealth!

The great rivalry between America and England is a struggle to control the commerce of the world. The sails of each country now whiten every sea. We are rivals for power, for commerce, for the wealth of other lands.

The policy of England is to fix herself on this point, and plant her standard on that promontory, and thus spread abroad her influence and her power until she can control the commerce of the world!

How is Africa to be controlled? By Liberia? No other settlement, and no other power has half so fair an opportunity of laying under contribution the vast interior of that continent! Liberia is destined, and at no distant day, to control a commerce of immense value, and it must thus become, itself, a wealthy and powerful nation. Then, it is not to be supposed that America will have no share in their favor, and no part in their trade. Their government originated among those who were born on American soil. The feelings of gratitude will bind them to us—the community of language—of feelings, and of climate, will all tend to alienate them from other governments and bind them to ours!

In this aspect of the subject, every American citizen has a deep interest in the prosperity of Liberia, and the enlargement of the means of the Colonization Society.

In conclusion, Judge D. commended the cause to the liberal patronage of every patriot, philanthropist and Christian in the land, as eminently worthy of their true devotion and liberal contributions.

The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Philadelphia, seconded the resolu-

Remarks of Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.—Capabilities of the colored race.

tion offered by Judge Douglass, and said—

I feel a great interest in this colonization movement, and have done for many years. Fourteen years ago, I first went to reside in a slave state. I had previously studied carefully the condition of the free people of color in the free States. Then, I commenced acquaintance with them in the slave States, as well as with the slaves. And the result was, I became convinced of what I had long felt—it is important that we *do something* for these people, and that we do it in the right time, and with the right spirit.

But what *shall* we do for them? What *can* we do? Where shall it be done? How?

I am thoroughly convinced that there is a better thing than the merely doing away with slavery, which some persons seem to think is the "chief end of man." The *elevation* of the colored race is that better work! We must raise their character by education and religion! If we do our duty in this respect, the influence of it will be seen every where. Convince the world that they are capable of self-government—educate them to the ability to enjoy freedom, prepare a place where they be indeed free, and more slaves will be offered to you than you can get the means to transport.

There seems to me in connection with this subject a beautiful illustration of what HALL calls, "a fetch in Divine Providence." God had a design in bringing these people to this country in the way he did. We cannot probably comprehend the whole of it, but this we can see, he has secured the education of those who to all human appearance would not and could not have been educated in any other way. There are now in this country more than 300,000 Africans who can read and write, who

could not have done it if it had not been for the slave trade! There are many in this country and in Liberia, who are capable of preaching the gospel, editing papers, and performing all the duties of civil life, who must have remained in total darkness but for this trade! How came these people by all this knowledge? Did any body go to Africa and teach them? No! It has been done by *slavery*! It has often been said, that "the school of adversity" is one of the best that has ever been established. It may have a practical application in their case. They have been in many instances hardly dealt by. They have endured much. But they have arisen through it all. And you compare their present condition with that of their kindred in Africa, and the one is infinitely above the other. No body can doubt this. Some of them have come up faster than others. The most hopeful among them take the foremost rank. But have all been benefited by being brought to this country?

And now we send them back to Africa, with a preparation for doing a great work there, which we never could have imparted to them in any other way. The Liberians have ideas of education, of government, and of all the relations of life, such as can be found at no Missionary Station on the face of the earth. We cannot make the Sandwich Islanders feel and think as the Liberians do!

In this view of the subject, we may perceive at least *one good* which slavery has done to Africa, and the question may with propriety be asked whether it has not done for Africa more *good* than *harm*? Are there not 10,000,000 of slaves along the coast and 40,000,000 in the interior, whose condition is infinitely worse than any in this country!

It is not for me to say what might have been done for the welfare of

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Present condition of Liberia—her influence on the character of the African race.

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Africa had not the slave trade existed. But if any body supposes that more would have been done under those circumstances than has been under the present, let them answer this question, what ought to induce the benevolent to aid the millions in Africa? Why their deep wretchedness and ruin! Who can look upon them and feel deeply and desire to extend some relief! Well then, if their deeply wretched condition is the exciting cause of whatever has been done for them, and if the slave trade has made their condition worse than it otherwise would have been, then surely more has been done for them, than would have been done, if the slave trade had not existed? Is not that fair reasoning? The contrary certainly cannot be proved. But we have nothing to do with the *ifs* and the *ands* in the case. We have taken the broad ground that *slavery* has done Africa and the African race, a *good*—a great *good*, and we believe that all must admit the facts!

The question, however, still recurs, what more can we, ought we to do for Africa, and for this country? Benevolence demands that something be done. Their condition is far from comfortable, even in the free States, and under the most favorable circumstances in this country. I freely confess I can see no prospect of ultimately benefiting the race by liberating the slaves and sending them to the free States. And it follows therefore, that I can see no prospect of elevating the race to that point at which they ought to be, while they remain in this country. Without amalgamation, perfect equality cannot exist between any two different races, of course this is out of the question. They can never be merged into and lost among the whites. This is as undesirable as it is impossible.

If we send them to Liberia, we have difficulties to encounter on

every hand, in this country and in Africa. We must therefore go on slowly. It has been, perhaps, the salvation of Liberia that but few emigrants have been sent each year. Time has then been given for them to grow up to full strength and vigor of intellect, and to feel the value of their government. Had there been 20,000 or 30,000 raw recruits thrown in upon them, they would have constituted an ungovernable mass and endangered the republic. But we have gone on slowly—we have now a few men, able to govern a small nation—have schools for all—churches for all—all are under good training—they are able to receive 756 wild savages at once, and take care of them and put them in a course of training for future usefulness. There are men of wealth among them and men of experience, and now they all move on safely.

And you must go to LIBERIA, if you would appreciate the full blessings of colonization. You must study *character there* and *compare* it with character here, in order to see what a redeeming influence there is in placing them out from under the shadow of the whites, and in circumstances where the full responsibility of their own government and elevation rests upon themselves. Liberia imparts a new tone to the character of the African race, such as they can get nowhere else, and such as will distinguish them wherever they go. When I was in New Orleans, some of the colonists who had gone from Mississippi, returned to see their friends and attend to some business, and among them was a *preacher*, who came back improved in his personal appearance, in his language, in his dress and address, which showed that he had studied much, and seen much. that he had felt new influences operating upon him, that he *respected himself*, and he thereby commanded

## Colonists in America.—An objection answered.

the respects of others. I saw this in that community, in my own church, and among my elders, for he was invited to preach on Sabbath night in a church on the other side of Lafayette square from which mine stood, and in which I was to preach at the same hour, and lo! my congregation left me, and some of my elders went to hear him! What was it that created this interest? He felt the influence of freedom!

An instance was related to me by a friend in Kentucky, which illustrates this idea well. A man by the name of Dick Jones had gone from that neighborhood, and having resided four years in Liberia, came back to the county town where he had formerly resided, the court was in session at the time, and much anxiety was shown to see Dick and see how he liked Liberia. So they brought him among them to have questions asked him. One gentleman inquired, "Dick, how do you like living in Africa?" to which Dick replied that he liked very well, and went on to give a few items which contributed to this. All felt that the answer was a good one, and then a manifest glow of pleasure on many countenances. After he had ceased speaking, another gentleman said, "*Richard*, what sort of a government have you there?" To which *Richard* gave a very satisfactory statement of the form of government, and the manner in which they manage their affairs. And then another enquired, "*Jones*, if a white man was with you, in your house, how would you treat him?" "Oh, sir," said *Jones*, "we should treat him with much respect and invite him to sit down at the table and dine with us!" The next gentleman who questioned him, said, "*Mr. Jones*!" They had thus insensibly to themselves risen from calling him *Dick*, to that of the most respectful appellation.

They saw in him that independence of thought and that manly bearing which an American always evinces, and they treated him accordingly. And who does not see that this state of feeling is indispensable to their true and permanent elevation!

But an objection is made to colonization because the work goes on so slowly. We are asked, if in some twenty years you have sent out about 5,000 persons, how long will you be in sending the 3,000,000 and more now in the United States? This is a question, any person may see, that is not solvable in the rule of three. It is like the question of the Irishman, "if one stove save half the wood, will not two save it all!" The Society never proposed to send them all. Its past labors have not been confined to sending over emigrants alone. Can any objector tell what proportion of the means of the Society have been expended in the purchase of territory, and in making preparations in Liberia, which once made, will not need renewing again? It is like building an immense edifice, much of the work is done under ground, as it were, in digging down to solid earth and laying firm the foundation!

How long will it be after the resources of Liberia are fully developed, and it is shown to be a safe and comfortable home for the colored people, before they will begin to go there spontaneously? And who can tell how long it will be before they begin to go because they *cannot help it*? The inducements there and reasons here for their emigrating will be overpowering. It will be like it was when Joseph went down into Egypt. He hesitated, and doubted, and feared a long time—but when the wagons came for him, he understood the whole affair. He knew the truth of what had been told him. The wagons—the wagons, coming for *him* and his

## Prospective improvement in character and wealth.

family, they settled the question. When that *ship* of which the Report has spoken comes from Liberia owned and manned by colored men, and when the merchants of Liberia come over for their goods, and are doing business on large capitals, that will settle the question. One man will come over worth \$20,000—and another worth \$1,000,000—and they will have all the character and respectability of men about them—and then the colored people will begin to open their eyes! And what can hinder them from going there? They will find out what a country it is—and in the mean time the country itself will be improving, and there will be men there who will want a college, and other men who will be able to endow it, and who will do it, and there is no limit to their improvement.

But we are not in a hurry. It is more important that we attend to the *quality* than the quantity of our emigrants. One head of *grain* of real good wheat, is worth more than a thousand having no *vitality* in them. The law of its *progress* is to be considered. We want the right seed. Seed like that which was sifted for *our* forefathers; and out of which this great nation has grown!

And then, sir, there is something in its being *slow*, which is important in another respect. It calls out the very best kind of action in those who are there. It is a very select business. We want the intelligent, and do not want the wicked and the vicious.

How does God dispense his blessings? Does he always *pay down*? What will he give you for a certainty? Heaven! Now, or at some future time? He holds out no mercenary motives! Just so in colonization. We do not expect our reward now. Our children will see it—and Africa will rise up and call us blessed! The growth of Liberia may be slow, like

a coral continent—there are a few green spots, and a small gathering of clusters, and here and there some fresh patches, until the continent shall rise up all green with fruits and flowers.

One family now sent to Africa, will in the course of time increase into a whole tribe.

I met a man not long ago, fully six feet high, wearing a drab coat, who asked if I did not know him, and told me that he used to live in New Orleans. And then I recognized the boy, with a satchel on his arm, whom six or eight years ago I knew in the streets of New Orleans. Said he, "they call me Major Wilkinson now. I am a preacher. I was down there until I bought myself. I paid \$800 for my free papers. Then I bought one sister, and paid for her. Then I went to Illinois, and God converted me, and I began to preach. Then I went back to New Orleans, and my friends wanted me to preach there. But the recorder thought I had better not preach there, and then I moved to 'Old Virginny,' and I am now come to you to get some money to help me to buy my family." "But why do you come to me?" "I think you feel for the colored people!" "Are you an abolitionist?" "Yes, I am." "Then why do you not go to the *abolitionists*? I am not one of them." "They will not do any thing for me. They want to get us all free at once. I can't wait for that time to come. And then the south want somebody to buy all their slaves, and so I goes to them, as aint on either side." "Why do you not go to Liberia?" Stretching up himself to the full height, and opening his big eyes, he exclaimed, "and do you think I is going to expatriate myself? Why I am descended from one of the first families in Virginia."



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Resolution and remarks by Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D.

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This is, sir, but a specimen of the way in which they are deceived, and a proof of what we have often asserted, that the real friends of the Africans are the colonizationists, and that they themselves will find it out whenever they are in straitened circumstances.

I am, therefore, for going forward in this great work, trusting in the wisdom which cometh down from above to order the progress of the work in such way as shall be most advantageous, and as shall work out the great result in the best manner possible.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J., offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That every year's experience seems to increase our convictions of the value of the principles of the Colonization Society, and that now embraces the only acknowledged method of elevating and blessing the colored race.

Colonization had its origin in genuine Christian philanthropy. Its conceptions were those born of philanthropy and of patriotism. The development of those principles have been seen all along its history. It is now no longer a matter of experiment. It is a fact now. It is history.

What great enterprise has ever been achieved without strong opposition being made to it? But by the manner in which they have met and mastered this opposition, they have commended themselves to the world. So it has been with colonization—treated with dislike and contempt even by those who of all others had most interest in it.

And yet what has it done? It has founded a Republic, established schools and churches; introduced Christian morals and education into many dark places full of horrid

cruelty—has opened a highway for commerce—has stricken a deadly blow to the slave trade for more than 300 miles of coast, where formerly it raged in the most alarming manner, has proved that the African race can be elevated, and are capable of self-government, and has done more for them wherever they are scattered over the face of the earth than any scheme which has ever yet been adopted.

We look over this country and over Africa, and there are three aspects in which we view the colored race. 1st. In a state of slavery. 2d. Enjoying nominal freedom; and 3d. On the shores of Africa—heathen and savage, and deeply degraded. And we ask by what principles is it proposed to do them all the greatest amount of good? Does not colonization embrace the only certain and efficient means of elevating and Christianizing them as a race?

Christianity is a powerful means of elevating mankind. What do we all owe to it? But this alone will not do all for the Africans that they need. Look at the South for example. There is, perhaps, a large proportion of the slaves in some of the States who are members of the Church than of any other class in the country. And yet they are left degraded, and will be until their relations are changed. Look at the North! Can the Africans there rise? Are they rising? Have they risen?

Look at Africa! Can the millions there be elevated without colonization? Look at Liberia—there you see real elevation of character, enlargement of mind, and fixedness of principle, and all those things which mark a state of society rapidly advancing from a lower to a higher degree of refinement. Now what has made this difference?

Colonization then presents the only method of doing them substantial

## Situation of colored people in Canada, &amp;c.

and lasting good. Dr. Woods, of Andover, Mass., lately expressed to me his conviction that colonization was the only hope for the African race. I have lived in New Jersey, in western New York, and in the South, and I am persuaded that there is no possibility of imparting to them education and religious culture in their present circumstances. Vain is that philanthropy which would attempt to give them freedom here. You may change their social relations, and place in any free State, but what is the *freedom* which you have given them? Is it *freedom*? If you would now carry and offer it to the slaves, would they accept of it this day, if they knew all that belongs to it? There are, to be sure, some bitter things about slavery, but when all its bearings are considered, its present heaviest weight is seen not to fall upon the slave, but upon his master. I do not believe that giving merely nominal freedom is the way to elevate them. Still they are unfortunately situated, and have neither motive nor opportunity to rise.

A few months since I was traveling near to Canada, and desiring to see the result of freedom, as they found it in their northern flight, with their eyes fixed on the polar star. And I inquired about them, and I found that when they first came there they were docile and full of hope, but soon their appearance changed, they lost their buoyancy of spirits, — became indolent, unwilling to submit to the restraints of society which the whites submit to, and as a necessary consequence, a large number of them were in the penitentiary, and others are in the greatest state of want and wretchedness. They do not think they have bettered their condition by the change. They say they were *betrayed* and deceived, that false hopes were held out to them, and allured them on. One man

said to me, after a long and candid conversation, "I never know misery till I came to this freedom," and he begged me, "sue out a *hocus pocus* for him and get him back."

There is no advantage gained by going to Canada. British philanthropy may boast as long as they choose, the facts in the case are all against them.

Go and sit down with the colored man, and ask him where do you find your best friends? And he will tell you among the *colonizationists*.

Does the principle promise all that we think? Experience thus far proves that it does, and until I find another method by which the African can convince the world that he is a man, rise to a standing among the most favored of Adam's children, and send the light of civilization and Christianity through Africa, God forbid that I should abandon this only hope, on which Heaven has smiled, which embodies the relief demanded, and is capable of being carried into full execution!

But let us test this a little further. I have known a man in Newark, well educated, highly intelligent, who writes well, and possesses every requisite for a first rate member of society. He tried to introduce his family into society. They were well educated and perfectly genteel in their manners. He tried to get his children into the schools in New York and other places, but he found it entirely hopeless, and had to give it up. He has been strongly opposed to colonization, but one of his sons, feeling his dark prospect in this country, determined to go to Liberia, and no sooner had he gained a foothold there, than he felt the vantage ground on which he stood, and he wrote home that his mind was in a state of peace and hope never known before.

## Origin of Colonization—Proposition of Mr. Jefferson, &amp;c.

We believe, therefore, that the principle is now doing all that can be done with advantage, and that enlarged means only are necessary to enable it, under Divine Providence, to accomplish all that we can reasonably hope for.

Now, with this cause before us, throwing light upon the future, and pleading for the salvation of millions, we appeal to the friends of the race every where, to come nobly up to the work, and render that aid which the necessity of the case so eminently demands!

The Rev. J. B. Pinney seconded the resolution and said, that instead of half an hour, he wanted three hours to say all that was passing in his thoughts. I have spent many years in serving this cause, both in this country and in Africa, and as I am now on my way to enter on the duties of a pastor of a church, and seek rest from the arduous and responsible duties of an agent, I feel my heart kindling while I mingle with you in these exercises. I do not expect to *quit* this cause! Wherever I am I shall plead its merits, and hope to add something to its treasury.

Mr. Pinney traced the original idea of colonization to Thos. Jefferson, that sage patriot, and drafter of the "Declaration of Independence." Two years after he penned that memorable document, he prepared a draft of the Constitution for the State of Virginia, in which he incorporated the plan of colonizing the slaves.

At first slavery was profitable, and New England and Old England were benefited thereby. But Virginia felt the curse, and began to fear for the result, and said to the mother country, give us no more slaves! England would not hear her remonstrance so long as *the trade* was profitable to her manufacturers and commercial men. Mr. Jefferson proposed that in ten years they should become free

and be held by the State, and in twenty years be sent back to Liberia.

Some plan of colonization became the popular idea in Virginia. In 1804, the Legislature instructed Mr. Monroe, then governor, to open negotiations with the President of the United States, to see what could be done on the subject. In 1816, they again acted on the subject, and desired the President to find a home for them in Africa, or elsewhere. Mr. Marshall proposed that western lands should be given for this purpose. Madison was a warm friend of the Society, and left it a handsome legacy. Clay, and Meade, and Alexander, and thousands beside who stand high in the State and in the church, became and still are its warm supporters.

After ten years labor in this cause I am fully persuaded that no other plan is so prolific of good.

Let the Society go forward, it will be supported. Prayers are not forgotten in Heaven. Africa will be blest. America will be blest for starting colonization.

The thing is practicable. Twenty thousand paupers from Europe cross the Atlantic every year for our country.

But we cannot pretend to follow Mr. Pinney in his rapid descriptions, in his unanswerable arguments and his moving appeals.

We have given but a meager outline of any of the speeches.

After Mr. P. had concluded, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms, at 12 o'clock, tomorrow, for the transaction of business.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Jan. 20, 1847.

The Society met, A. G. Phelps, Esq., took the chair. The following

## Election of officers.—Officers.—Meeting of the Board of Directors.

officers were elected for the ensuing year:

## PRESIDENT:

HON. HENRY CLAY.

## VICE PRESIDENTS:

- 1 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 2 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 3 Charles F. Mercer, of Florida,
- 4 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 5 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. York,
- 6 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 7 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 8 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 9 Joseph Gales, of Washington,
- 10 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 11 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 12 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 13 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 14 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 15 Elisha Whitteley, of Ohio,
- 16 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 17 Jacob Burnet, of Ohio,
- 18 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 19 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 20 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
- 21 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 22 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 23 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 24 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 25 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 26 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 27 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 28 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,
- 29 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London,
- 30 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,
- 31 Willard Hall, Delaware,
- 32 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.,
- 33 Gerald Ralston, of London,

- 34 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.,
- 35 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,
- 36 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts,
- 37 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,
- 38 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia,
- 39 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,
- 40 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,
- 41 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,
- 42 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. Jersey,
- 43 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,
- 44 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,
- 45 James Bailey, of Mississippi,
- 46 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
- 47 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., Phila.,
- 48 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia,
- 49 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,
- 50 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, Massachusetts,
- 51 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,
- 52 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa.
- 53 Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore,
- 54 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.,
- 55 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore,
- 56 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.,
- 57 Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio,
- 58 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.,
- 59 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do
- 60 Hon. J. R. Underwood, Kentucky,
- 61 Hon. J. W. Huntington, Connecticut,
- 62 Hon. P. White, Putney, Vermont,
- 63 Hon. C. Marsh, Woodstock, Vermont,
- 64 Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., N. Orleans,
- 65 Hon. S. A. Douglass, Illinois,
- 66 H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.,
- 67 James Lenox, New York.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1848.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1847.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, at the Colonization Rooms, at 12 o'clock, M., according to adjournment, and was constituted by the appointment of the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer President, and the Rev. A. D. Eddy secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Wynkoop offered prayer.

The following individuals appeared as Directors—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer and the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., from *New Jersey*.

Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Archibald McIntyre, and Paul T. Jones, from *Pennsylvania*.

Hon. W. W. Campbell and D. M. Reese, M. D., from *New York*.

Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, from *Delaware*.

Proceedings of the Board.—Resolution concerning the slaver "Pons."

A. G. Phelps, Esq., E. Cresson, Esq., and Rev. W. McLain, life Directors.

William Gunton, Ulysses Ward, of the Executive Committee.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. W. McLain.

The ANNUAL REPORT was read by the Secretary; which was committed to the Rev. Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, and Mr. McLain.

Messrs. Phelps, Jones, and Dr. Parker, were appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

Adjourned to meet at half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

9½ o'clock, Jan. 20, 1847.

The Board met according to adjournment.

Present as before, with the addition of the Rev. Dr. Janeway, director from *New Jersey*, and the Rev. J. B. Pinney, a life Director.

A communication was made to the Board, by Mr. McLain, Secretary of the Society, respecting the present condition of the Colony of Liberia, and the arrangements which are required to be made in view of the change in the relations of the colony to the Colonization Society.

The Hon. Jabez Huntingdon, appeared as a delegate from *Connecticut*.

On motion of the Rev. A. D. Eddy, the subject introduced by the

Secretary, Mr. McLain, was referred to a Select Committee for consideration, to report at the present meeting as far as practicable. Messrs. Elmer, McIntyre, and Reese, were appointed as the committee.

Dr. James Hall, Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, being present, was invited to sit with the Board, at its present meeting.

On motion of Dr. Reese—

*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to report to the Board at the afternoon session, what legacies to the Society are yet unsettled, and whether any such are in litigation, with such information thereon as may be in possession of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. A. D. Eddy—

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to present a memorial to Congress to secure remuneration for the support of the recaptured Africans, from the ship "Pons" landed at Monrovia, and if necessary, to make efforts to secure a law to meet the exigencies of similar cases that may occur in future.

Messrs. Elmer, A. G. Phelps, A. D. Eddy, J. B. Pinney, and Cresson, were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Board had a recess to meet at the call of the President for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Society.

After recess, the Board were called to order by the President.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account made the following report, which was accepted, viz:

## Financial Report—Receipts and Expenditures.

Dr. **Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,** Cr.  
*From 1st January, 1846, to 1st January, 1847.*

|                                                                  |             |                                                                                                                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To cash on hand per last report, - - - - -                       | \$11,159 43 | By cash paid for passage of emigrants, provisions, &c., - - - - -                                                                        | \$7,150 67  |
| Balances due the Society per last report, - - - - -              | 3,939 66    | Cash paid for goods consigned to the Colonial Store, - - - - -                                                                           | 14,820 39   |
| Received from Colonial Store, - - - - -                          | 6,343 72    | Cash paid for improvements, purchase of territory, salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and other expenses in Liberia, - - - - - | 5,690 78    |
| Received from donations, - - - - -                               | 25,755 52   | Cash paid salary of Secretary, rent of office, clerk hire, stationery, lights, fuel, &c., - - - - -                                      | 2,623 22    |
| Received from legacies, - - - - -                                | 1,307 20    | Cash paid for printing census of Liberia and other documents, and engraving and printing maps, &c., - - - - -                            | 643 00      |
| Received from subscriptions to the African Repository, - - - - - | 2,397 89    | Cash paid salaries of Agents, and other expenses in collecting funds, - - - - -                                                          | 3,900 97    |
| Profit and loss, - - - - -                                       | 154 03      | Cash paid for paper and printing the African Repository, - - - - -                                                                       | 2,318 32    |
|                                                                  |             | Profit and loss, payments by order of the Executive Committee, &c., - - - - -                                                            | 1,581 53    |
|                                                                  |             | Balances due the Society this day, (including amount sent to the Colonial Store for the purchase of territory,) - - - - -                | 12,278 07   |
|                                                                  |             | Cash in hand, - - - - -                                                                                                                  | 57 50       |
|                                                                  | \$51,059 45 |                                                                                                                                          | \$51,059 45 |

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, January 1st, 1847.

NOAH FLETCHER, *Book-keeper.*

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS, } *Auditors.*  
 PAUL T. JONES, }

JANUARY 20, 1847.

Report of Select Committee on relations of Liberia to the A. C. S.

The Select Committee on the relations of the Colonization Society to the contemplated independent government of Liberia, reported, and their report was adopted, and is as follows—

The committee to whom was referred the relations of this Society with the contemplated Independent Government in Liberia, report: That the time does not seem to have come when these relations can be definitely settled. Our latest advices from Gov. Roberts, inform us that a majority of the people have concluded, but not without considerable hesitation and opposition, to become independent, and that the Legislature which was to meet during the present month of January, would provide for calling a convention to adopt a constitution. It is expected that in pursuance of the suggestion of this Board, Commissioners will be appointed by the Government of Liberia to arrange with us the future relations between that Government and this Society; but whether that commission will be sent here before a Constitution of Government is framed and submitted to the people, or whether a constitution will be first adopted, we are not informed. The Committee are of opinion that it may be desirable that this Society and its general rights in Liberia, should be in some form recognized in the constitution. They therefore recommend the adoption by the Board of the following resolutions:

*First.* That the Executive Committee be instructed to suggest, in the manner that may be deemed by them most likely to be acceptable to the authorities and people of Liberia, that this Board is desirous that commissioners on the part of Liberia should come here and have a full and free conference with us before a constitution is framed; and that, in case

such commissioners should come before the next annual meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee call a special meeting at such time and place as they shall deem most expedient.

*Second.* That the Committee be further instructed to suggest to the said authorities and people of Liberia that, in case they deem it most expedient to frame a constitution before their commissioners meet us, this Board would be pleased to have the existing rights of the Society recognized in the constitution, at the same time assuring them that it is our earnest desire to take such a course, in reference to our property in Liberia, and to all our future relations with the Government there, as will be most acceptable to and most promotive of the interest of the people.

*Third.* That in case circumstances shall render it desirable, the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to Liberia, with full powers to settle the future relations of the Society with the Government and people there, by provisions to be inserted in the constitution to be adopted, or by a compact between the Society and the authorities organized under the new constitution as shall be found most expedient.

L. Q. C. ELMER,  
*Chairman.*

The Secretary, agreeable to a resolution of the Board this morning, made a full statement relating to unsettled legacies made to the Society, and the circumstances attending them.

The committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, reported, that they had examined the report, and expressed their approbation of its general character—whereupon:

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Resolutions.—Appointment of Executive Committee, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

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*Resolved*, That the report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The following resolutions were submitted by the Rev. Mr. McLain, and on motion, they were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, we have learned that the Rev. J. B. Pinney, has resolved to accept of a pastoral charge, and retire from the active duties of an agent of this Society ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we deeply regret the loss which we sustain in the retirement of our long tried and efficient coadjutor.

*Resolved*, That the cordial gratitude of this Board be tendered to Mr. Pinney, for his faithful and invaluable labors in connection with this cause, and that he be assured that our best wishes attend him in his new field of labor, and our hope, that the time may not be far distant when with renewed energy and vigor, he will again return to our assistance.

Messrs. Reese and Dr. Janeway, were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The above committee reported as follows:—The Rev. Mr. McLain, for Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

For the Executive Committee, M. St. C. Clarke, H. Lindely, A. O. Dayton, Jos. H. Bradley, J. C. Bacon, William Gunton, and Ulysses Ward.

The report was accordingly adopted.

The committee appointed to present a memorial to the President of

the United States and to Congress, praying for remuneration for expenses incurred in the maintenance of the recaptured Africans on board the slave ship "Pons," &c., reported a memorial, which was unanimously adopted by the Board, and directed to be presented to the Executive and to both Houses of Congress.

The committee were also continued to act in the case.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due, and are hereby tendered to the Corresponding Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, for his valuable services as their presiding officer.

*Resolved*, That, in the case of the will of the late Mr. William Smart, the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, be and he hereby is vested with full power and authority, to sign for, and affix the seal of this Society to the required bonds, on behalf of the American Colonization Society.

The minutes of the Board were read and approved.

The Board adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Concluded with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

L. Q. C. ELMER,  
President.

A. D. EDDY, Secretary.



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The Liberia Packet—dimensions, &c.—Formation of a Joint Stock Company.

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### The Liberia Packet.

WITHIN is a sketch of the hull of this vessel and her proposed spars and rigging, also a view of a section through the centre line, and a plan of the deck viewed from above, all engraved on wood by Mr. Manning of this city.

The sketch represents the vessel as having just rounded to, and let go her anchor off the coast—say at Messurado or Cape Palmas. This mere profile or side view, on so small a scale, although actually drawn from life, can give but a very imperfect idea of the beautiful model of the vessel; yet 'tis enough to demonstrate to the practiced eye that she is no lugger. The first object in her construction, was the comfort of the emigrants, the next, speed—and there can be but little doubt of her perfection in both respects. The length of her keel is 112 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet; draught of water when loaded, 13 feet; dead rise 18 inches; rake of masts  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the foot; she is well but not heavily sparred. She has a poop deck rising from the main deck  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet extending 66 feet, forming the emigrant's cabin: the floor of which is sunk  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the main deck, leaving 6 feet in the clear. This cabin is well lighted and ventilated, having windows looking forward in the break of the deck. (well secured in rough weather by *dead lights*.) also stern windows such as are usually placed in vessels of her class. The companion-way varies from the one represented in the section of the vessel; it is made like the entrance to the main cabin of steamboats, open on both sides descending to a broad stair, the front part being left open for the free admission of air. The booby hatch, K, is surrounded by glass windows and iron gratings that admit of light and air freely.

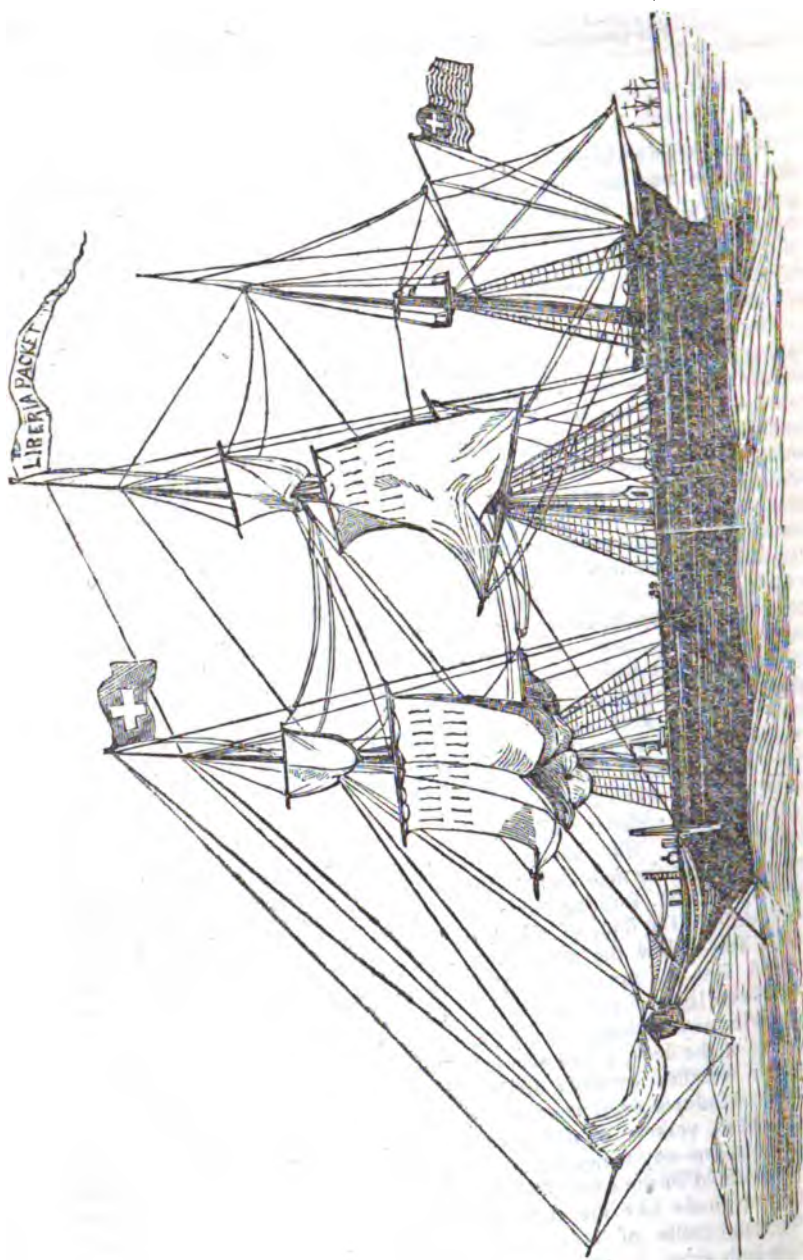
Bull's eyes or sky lights will be placed in the deck between this and the stern, on each side of the deck cabin. Two patent water closets are also placed in this cabin. There are 11 lengths of berths, 4 feet wide each, three tiers on each side with the exception of the sternmost. A tank holding over 2,000 gallons extends through this cabin from the keelson to the upper deck. A scuttle communicates with the lower hold, under which the emigrants' provisions and water is placed. The lockers, N, N, under the fore windows contain their small stores.

From this brief sketch it must be apparent to any one at all acquainted with nautical matters, that the accommodations afforded by this vessel to the emigrants to Liberia, are all that can be desired for their *health* or *comfort*, and second only to those of the first class passenger ships.

The upper cabin for those paying their own passage, is placed on the poop deck, made and finished in the ordinary manner for vessels of her class. It is divided into three parts, viz: the ladies' cabin aft, with 2 state rooms, containing 4 berths; the gentlemen's cabin, with 8 open berths, and 2 state rooms forward for officers and steward.

This packet is owned by a joint stock company, formed under a charter obtained from the Legislature of the state of Maryland, under the title of "The Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company." It is most liberal in all its provisions, allowing the Company to extend its capital, if desirable, to \$100,000.

This charter was obtained in the hope and belief, that an amount of stock sufficient to put one vessel in operation, would be subscribed for by colored people of the United States and Liberia; as such a mea-



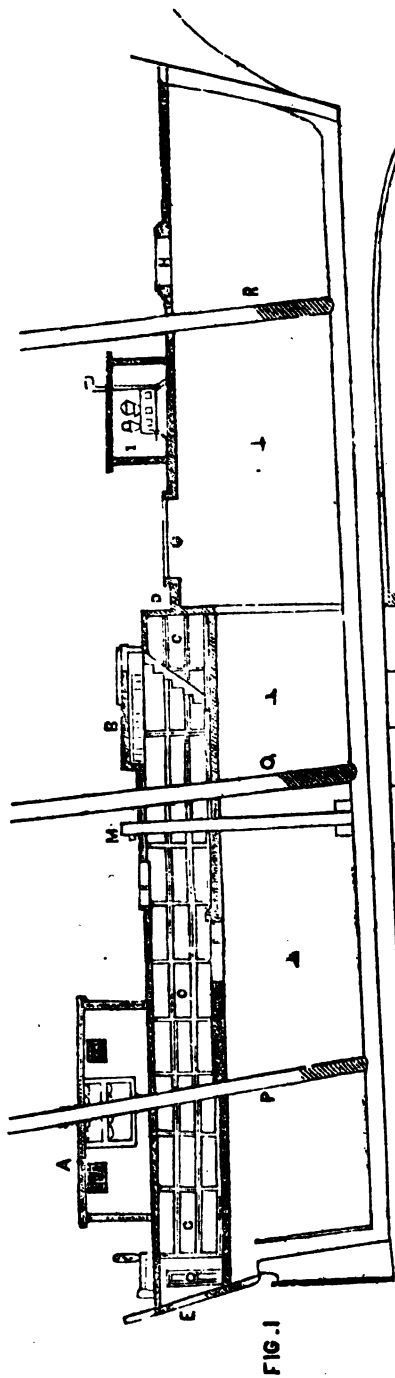


FIG. 1

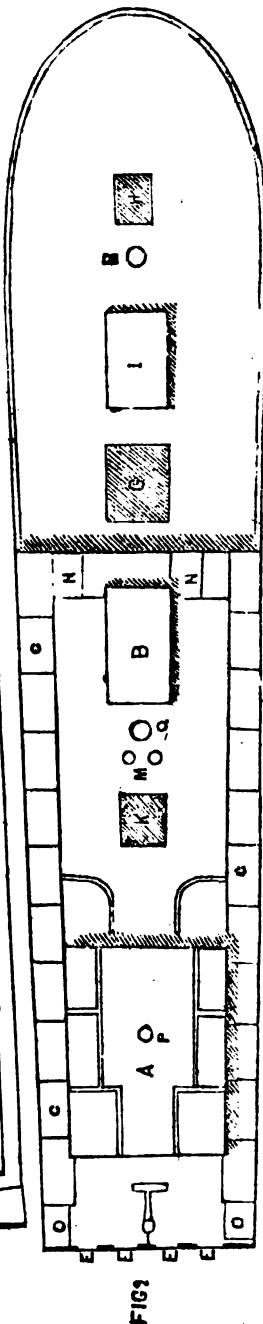


FIG. 2

FIG. 1. SECTION THROUGH THE CENTRE LINE OF VESSEL.

FIG. 2. PLAN OF VESSEL.

A. Upper cabin. B. Companion and skylight to emigrants' cabin. C. Emigrants' cabin, containing 66 double berths in 3 tiers. D. Windows from emigrants' cabin looking forward. E. Windows from emigrants' cabin looking aft. G. Main Hatch. H. Forecastle. I. Galley. J. Booby hatch. K. Booby hatch. L. Hold. M. Pumps. N. Lockers for small stores in emigrants' cabin. O. Water closets. P. Mizen-mast. Q. Main-mast. R. Fore-mast.

The upper cabin contains four state rooms with two berths each, and eight berths besides. Both cabins are six feet in the clear. Only so much of the vessel is shown as is necessary to explain the accommodations for passengers.

*Life Members of the American Colonization Society, constituted in 1846.*

sure would tend much to disabuse the minds of the colored people of this country of the false impressions which they have heretofore entertained with regard to Liberia, and bring them and their transatlantic brethren nearer together.—This hope however, has not been fully realized. Many among the colored people who were most anxious to have the thing established, have declined making good their subscriptions and the result has been a subscription for a majority of the stock necessary for building the Packet by several white gentlemen favorable to the scheme. All such subscriptions, however, are made on the condition of a transfer of the same at its fair market value when it shall be desired by any colored person, either in the United States or Liberia. The whole amount of funds originally obtained on subscription to the "Cape Palmas Packet," has been invested in the stock of this Company, in the name of the Maryland State Colonization Society, as it was believed the present plan would prove equally advantageous to the Society in its general results and more economical. A very liberal subscription has been made in advance by several prominent citizens of Liberia, which we doubt not will be increased on the first voyage of the Packet to the amount desired, viz: one-half of her value. It is intended to keep the vessel

running regularly between the ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, and the several Liberia colonies, making two, three, or even four voyages a year, depending in a great measure upon the amount of freight or emigrants offered by the Colonization Societies.

It is not intended to take freight for other parties, unless the Missionary Societies having stations in the colonies, should see fit to guarantee a certain amount of freight annually, as the Colonization Societies have done, in which case, the same facilities for regular shipments would be granted them. Cabin passengers, to the extent of the accommodations, will be taken at the usual rates, and every attention paid to their convenience and comfort. The under officers and crew of the vessel will be colored men, and it is intended to put her in charge of a colored man as master, as soon as one competent can be found. Letters and packages will always receive attention, and be delivered as directed, if practicable.

The vessel is under contract to be launched by the first of November, and there is no doubt of her being ready for sea by the 15th.

All communications relative to the Packet or the Company may be addressed to

JAMES HALL,

*Managing Agent.*

BALTIMORE, October 20, 1846.

*Life Members of the American Colonization Society,  
CONSTITUTED IN 1846.*

William H. Hubbard, Esq., Richmond, Va.; Hon. P. White, Putney, Vermont; Zina Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine; T. W. Gillis, Esq., Nashua, New Hampshire; Miss Harriet Stebbins, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John M. C. Bartley, Hampstead, New

Hampshire; Mrs. Emeline Rockwell, Norwich, Connecticut; Thos. McMullen, Esq., Albany, New York; Israel Searle, Esq., Southampton, Massachusetts; Dr. J. C. Richardson, Fayette, Kentucky; Daniel Fry, Esq., Albany, New York; Dea

Second Voyage of the Liberia Packet.—Expedition from Savannah, Georgia.

T. Walker, Rockville, Mass.; Harvey Baldwin, Esq., Hudson, Ohio; Mrs. Perses Bell, Chester, New Hampshire; Mrs. R. W. Francis, and Prof. Geo. W. Benedict, Burlington, Vermont; Rev. G. L. Brownell, Sharon, Connecticut; Joseph S. Fay, Esq., and Noble A. Hardee, Esq., Savannah, Georgia; A. Knapp, Esq., and A. Gascoigne, Mobile, Alabama; Miss Elizabeth Bertram, Jamaica, New York; Dean Walker, East Medway, Mass.; Mrs. C. P. Hall, Dayton, Ohio; J. Early Esq., La Porte, Indiana; Samuel Organ, Esq., La Porte, Indiana; Jacob Fuller, senior, Esq., Lexington, Virginia; Moses Kittidge, St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Rev. Benjamin R. Allen, South Berwick, Me.; Erastus C. Scranton, Esq., Madison, Connecticut; J. H. Scranton, Esq., Augusta, Georgia; Peter Smith Holway, Esq., Henderson County, Kentucky; Rev. B. H. Williams, Natchez, Mississippi; Mrs. Eliza Smith, Carlisle, Massachusetts; Rev. John Gretter, Greensboro', North Carolina; Mrs. Martha Boggs, Walnut Hill, Indiana; Rev. William Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. W. Keys, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Alex. Guy, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. H. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio; William Bixby, Esq., Francistown, N. H.; Isaac Shelby, Esq., Lexington, Ky.; Rev. R. F. Caldwell, Sharpsburg, Ky.; Rev. William Cox, Lancaster, Ohio.

Second Voyage of the Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet will sail on her second voyage, from Norfolk, Va., for Monrovia and other ports in Liberia, about the 1st of May, or as soon after her return from her present voyage as she can be gotten ready. She will doubtless be able to give first rate accommodations to all emigrants who may be ready to go at that time. We give this timely notice in order that there may be no disappointment when the day arrives.

Expedition from Savannah, Georgia.

MANY of our friends in Georgia are anxious that we should send a vessel from Savannah, to sail about the first of April next for Liberia. We therefore give notice that a vessel will sail from Savannah on the first day of April, or as soon thereafter as there shall be emigrants ready, sufficient to justify our incurring the expense. If sixty persons are offered, *certain*, we will dispatch the vessel. From what our agent, the Rev. Thomas C. Benning, and others, write us, we think there is but little doubt that number will be ready.



# CONSTITUTION

OF

## THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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" *Article 1.* This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

" *Art. 2.* The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

" *Art. 3.* Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

" *Art. 4.* The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

" *Art. 5.* There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

" *Art. 6.* The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

" *Art. 7.* The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

" *Art. 8.* The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

" *Art. 9.* This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

# AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

PASSED MARCH 22, 1837,

## *Entitled "An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, 1831, chapter 189, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said act: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murry, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate, and its successors as fully and effectually as they have, or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or which would hereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.



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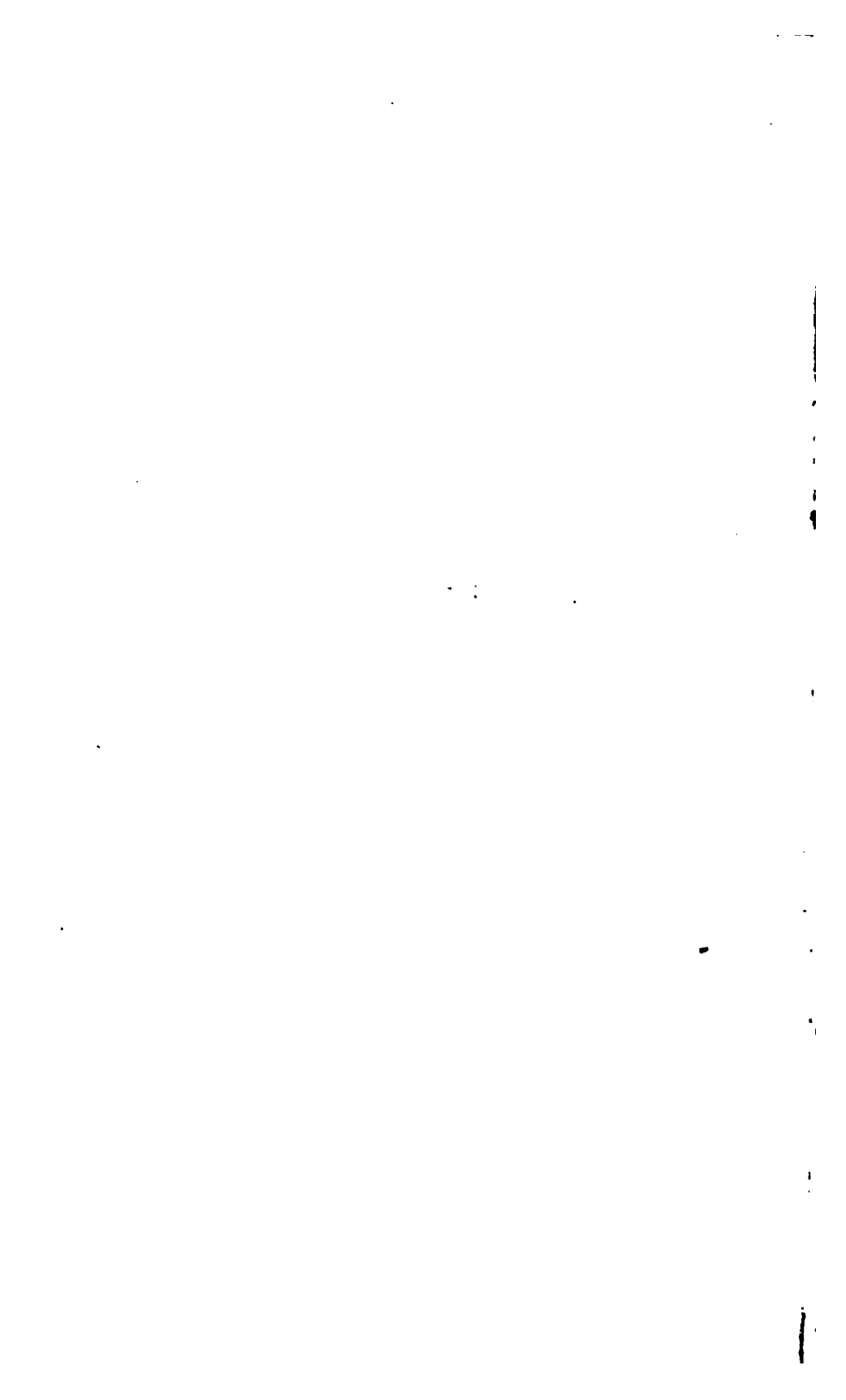
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Tulane U. 10-19-48.

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